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Proclamation 10909 of April 1, 2025

The President

World Autism Awareness Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On World Autism Awareness Day, we recognize the millions of Americans living with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Their proud perseverance in overcoming tremendous hurdles is emblematic of the strength and grit that makes America great. The First Lady and I extend our heartfelt appreciation to the families, friends, and communities aiding Americans with ASD as we empower every citizen to take part in and shape our new golden age.

Autism now affects 1 in 36 children in the United States, a staggering increase from the 1980s, when the disorder was found in only 1 to 4 out of every 10,000 individuals. I created the Make America Healthy Again Commission to investigate and address the root causes of our escalating health crisis, with a focus on childhood disorders like autism. As part of this effort, my Administration is prioritizing gold-standard research and increasing transparency to gain new insights to aid those with ASD.

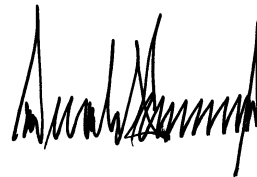
Under my leadership, our great Nation will be stronger than ever before, with opportunities for all Americans to thrive and prosper. Despite challenges, Americans with ASD have made, and will continue to make outstanding contributions for our country and the world.

Early detection is crucial to improving the quality of life of those with ASD, as timely intervention can significantly improve long-term outcomes. Identifying signs of autism at the onset allows parents and healthcare providers to implement therapies and support strategies which can enhance communication and social skills. Loving parents want the best for their children in educational environments and so do we. By supporting our children and their families, we can help them in overcoming challenges during childhood, the most crucial stage of development.

Together, on World Autism Awareness Day, we declare our unending support and wholehearted respect for Americans living with autism. My Administration will empower them to reach their full potential and realize their American Dream.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 2, 2025, as World Autism Awareness Day. I call upon all Americans to learn more about the signs of autism to improve early diagnosis, understand the challenges faced by individuals with autism, and find ways to support those with autism and their families.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-ninth.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Donald Trump", located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14256 of April 2, 2025

Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Purpose. Many shippers based in the People's Republic of China (PRC) hide illicit substances and conceal the true contents of shipments sent to the United States through deceptive shipping practices. These shippers often avoid detection due to administration of the *de minimis* exemption under section 321(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C)).

As noted in Executive Order 14195 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China), as amended by Executive Order 14228 of March 3, 2025 (Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China), these exports play a significant role in the synthetic opioid crisis in the United States. In Executive Order 14200 of February 5, 2025 (Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People's Republic of China), I suspended the elimination of duty-free *de minimis* treatment on articles described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14195. The Secretary of Commerce has notified me that adequate systems are now in place to process and collect tariff revenue for covered goods from the PRC otherwise eligible for duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C). Accordingly, duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall no longer be available for products of the PRC (which include products of Hong Kong) described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14228, including international postal packages sent to the United States through the international postal network from the PRC or Hong Kong, that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 am eastern daylight time on May 2, 2025. Additional duties for such imported merchandise shall be collected at the rates described in this order.

Sec. 2. Assessment of Duties on Low-Value Products of the PRC. (a) Other than articles sent to the United States through the international postal network (for which a duty is separately provided as described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section), all shipments of articles described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14228, that are products of the PRC or Hong Kong; that are sent to the United States; that are valued at or under 800 dollars and that would otherwise qualify for the *de minimis* exemption authorized in 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C); and that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 am eastern daylight time on May 2, 2025, shall be entered by a party qualified to make entry under another appropriate entry type in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland

Security, with all applicable duties, including those imposed by section 2(a) of Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14228, and paid in accordance with the applicable entry and payment procedures. Executive departments and agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, through CBP, shall take all necessary actions to effectuate the objectives of this order, consistent with applicable law, including through temporary suspension or amendment of regulations or notices in the *Federal Register*. The United States International Trade Commission shall continue to act ministerially by modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), as needed, to reflect the actions set out in this order.

(b) Imposition of Duty.

(i) All postal items containing goods described in section 2(a) of Executive Order 14195 and sent to the United States through the international postal network from the PRC or Hong Kong and transported by carriers that are valued at or under 800 dollars and that would otherwise qualify for the *de minimis* exemption authorized in 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall be subject to the duties described in subsection (c) of this section. In order to address the threat of the PRC's failure to act to blunt the sustained influx of synthetic opioids into the United States, while allowing for the orderly flow of legitimate international mail, the duties imposed in subsection (c) of this section, except as required by applicable law, are imposed in lieu of any other duties that the shipments would otherwise be subject to, including the 20 percent ad valorem duty established in Executive Order 14195, as amended by Executive Order 14228; most-favored nation rates embodied in the HTSUS; and duties imposed pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

(ii) CBP is authorized to require the carrier transporting the international postal package into the United States to remit payment of the duty described in subsection (c) of this section to CBP monthly or on such other periodic time frame as CBP determines appropriate, and CBP may issue regulations and guidance as necessary or appropriate to implement and enforce this requirement.

(iii) All carriers that transport international postal packages from the PRC or Hong Kong to the United States as part of or on behalf of the international postal network must report to CBP the total number of postal items containing goods and, if electing the duty rate specified in subsection (c)(i) of this section, the value of each postal item containing goods, transported per conveyance, in a timeframe and manner prescribed by CBP. CBP may require submission of documentation and information from the carrier to verify the total number and value of individual postal items containing goods to be electronically transmitted through the ACE.

(c) Duty Rates. Transportation carriers delivering shipments to the United States from the PRC or Hong Kong sent through the international postal network must collect and remit duties to CBP under the approach outlined in either subsection (c)(i) or subsection (c)(ii) of this section. Transportation carriers must apply the same duty collection methodology to all shipments; however, transportation carriers may change their collection methodology once a month or on such other periodic timeframe as CBP determines appropriate, upon providing 24-hour notice to CBP.

(i) Ad Valorem Duty. 30 percent of the value of the postal item containing goods for merchandise entered for consumption on or after 12:01 am eastern daylight time on May 2, 2025.

(ii) Specific Duty. 25 dollars per postal item containing goods for merchandise entered for consumption on or after 12:01 am eastern daylight time on May 2, 2025, and before 12:01 am eastern daylight time on June 1, 2025, and 50 dollars per postal item containing goods for merchandise entered for consumption on or after 12:01 am eastern daylight time on June 1, 2025.

(d) Bond Requirement. Any carrier that transports international postal items containing goods from the PRC or Hong Kong to the United States,

by any mode of transportation, must have an international carrier bond to ensure payment of the duty described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. CBP is authorized to ensure that the international carrier bonds required by this subsection are sufficient to account for the duty described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) *Discretion to Require Formal Entry.* CBP may require formal entry, in accordance with existing regulations, for any international postal package that may otherwise be subject to the duty described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. An international postal package for which CBP requires formal entry will not be subject to the duty described in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, and instead will be subject to all applicable duties, taxes, and fees in accordance with all applicable laws.

Sec. 3. *Implementation of Duty.* The Secretary of Homeland Security is directed to take all necessary actions to implement this order. Consistent with section 4 of Executive Order 14195, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Commerce, is authorized to take such actions, including adopting rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement this order.

Sec. 4. *Homeland Security Authorities.* Nothing in this order limits the ability of the Department of Homeland Security to use any available legal authorities granted to ensure compliance with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 5. *Monitoring.* Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, shall submit a report to the President regarding the impact of this order on American industries, consumers, and supply chains and making recommendations for further action as he deems necessary, including a recommendation on whether extending *de minimis* ineligibility to packages from Macau is necessary to prevent circumvention of this order.

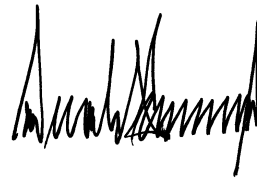
Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 2, 2025.

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 65

Monday, April 7, 2025

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2541; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00006–R; Amendment 39–22977; AD 2025–05–05]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J helicopters. This AD was prompted by a report of a pilot collective pitch stick handle grip that broke when pulled. This AD requires replacing certain pilot collective pitch stick handle grips and prohibits installing those pilot collective pitch stick handle grips. These actions are 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 May 12, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of May 12, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2541; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–

30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

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

- You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2541.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hye Yoon Jang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–3758; email: Hye.Yoon.Jang@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on November 29, 2024 (89 FR 94626). The NPRM was prompted by EASA AD 2023–0002, dated January 5, 2023, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2023–0002) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that a pilot collective pitch stick handle grip broke into two pieces when a maintenance technician pulled the handle grip during helicopter maintenance. According to the MCAI, following investigation and analysis, the handle grip material (Rilsan) is sensitive to aging, with consequent degradation of the structural strength of the handle grip.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require replacing certain pilot collective pitch stick handle grips and prohibit installing those pilot collective pitch stick handle grips. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Conclusion

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2023–0002 requires replacing handle grips P/N 41A27–1377–00 installed on pilot collective pitch sticks before June 15, 2022, and replacing certain part-numbered pilot collective pitch sticks complete with a handle grip. EASA AD 2023–0002 also prohibits installing the affected handle grips and pilot collective pitch sticks equipped with an affected handle grip on any helicopter.

This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Differences Between This AD and the MCAI

The MCAI requires using Airbus Helicopters ASB SA341 67.06 and ASB SA342 67.06 (co-published as one document and referred to as ASB No. “GAZ–67.06”), Revision 0, dated June 15, 2022, for compliance, and allows using future revisions of that material, whereas this AD instead requires using Airbus Helicopters ASB No. GAZ–67.06, Revision 1, dated November 2, 2022, and allows using future revisions of that material as specified in the Ref. Publications section of EASA AD 2023–0002, which is incorporated by reference.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 16 helicopters of U.S. registry.

Replacing the collective pitch handle grip takes 4 work-hours and parts cost \$230 for an estimated cost of \$570 per helicopter and \$9,120 for the U.S. fleet.

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:

2025–05–05 Airbus Helicopters:

Amendment 39–22977; Docket No. FAA–2024–2541; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00006–R.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective May 12, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J helicopters, certificated in any category, as identified in European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2023–0002, dated January 5, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0002).

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code: 2077, Flight Control System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report of a pilot collective pitch stick handle grip that broke into two pieces when a maintenance technician pulled the handle grip during helicopter maintenance. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the pilot collective pitch stick handle grip. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced integrity of the flight control system and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2023–0002.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0002

(1) Where EASA AD 2023–0002 defines "the ASB" as "AH Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) SA341 67.06 and ASB SA342 67.06 (published as a single document, also ref. No. ASB GAZ–67.06)," this AD requires replacing that text with "Airbus Helicopters Alert Service Bulletin No. GAZ–67.06, Revision 1, dated November 2, 2022."

(2) Where EASA AD 2023–0002 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where the material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0002 specifies discarding certain parts, this AD requires removing those parts from service.

(4) This AD does not adopt the "Remarks" section of EASA AD 2023–0002.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0002 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not require that action.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-AVS-AIR-730-AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local Flight Standards District Office/certificate holding district office.

(k) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Hye Yoon Jang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (206) 231–3758; email: Hye.Yoon.Jang@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0002, dated January 5, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222 5110.

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

Issued on February 26, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05776 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 117**

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0169]

RIN 1625–AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Honker Cut, Between Empire Tract and King Island at Stockton, San Joaquin County, CA**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).**ACTION:** Temporary interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is temporarily changing the operating schedule that governs the San Joaquin County (Eightmile Road) bridge, across Honker Cut, mile 0.3, between Empire Tract and King Island at Stockton, San Joaquin County, CA. This action is necessary to allow the bridge owner to complete critical mechanical and structural rehabilitation of the bridge after an unexpected delay due to finding additional components during rehabilitation that need repairs. We invite your comments on this rulemaking.

DATES:

Effective period: This temporary interim rule is effective without actual notice from April 7, 2025, through June 27, 2025. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 4 p.m. on March 29, 2025, through April 7, 2025.

Comment due date: Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Type the docket number “USCG–2025–0169” in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH”. In the Document Type column, select “Supporting & Related Material”.

You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0169 using Federal Decision-Making Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

See the “Public Participation and Request for Comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for instructions on submitting comments. This rule with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less rule summary will be available in this same docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary

interim rule, call or email Carl Hausner, Chief, Bridge Section, Eleventh Coast Guard District; telephone 571–607–2207, email Carl.T.Hausner@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Table of Abbreviations**

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
Pub. L. Public Law
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary interim rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. This bridge is non-operational and will remain non-operational until rehabilitation work can be completed.

On October 1, 2024, and January 31, 2025, the Coast Guard issued consecutive Temporary Deviations which allowed the bridge owner, San Joaquin County, to deviate from the current operating schedule in 33 CFR 117.161 to conduct critical mechanical and structural rehabilitation of the bridge. During the late stages of the project, further structural deficiencies of the bridge were discovered by the contractor which will cause the project to run past the scheduled end date of March 29, 2025, of the last Temporary Deviation. The bridge cannot be brought back to operating condition until the rehabilitation of the bridge has been fully completed and tested. Therefore, there is insufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the modification.

However, we will be soliciting comments on this rulemaking during the first 30 days while this rule is in effect. If the Coast Guard determines that changes to the temporary interim rule are necessary, we will publish a temporary final rule or other appropriate document.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for

making it effective in less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. For reasons presented above, delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest due to the fact that the bridge is currently inoperable and will not be back into operation until the rehabilitation work can be completed.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary interim rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 499. The Coast Guard is changing the operating schedule in 33 CFR 117.161, which governs the draw of the San Joaquin County (Eightmile Road) bridge, across Honker Cut, mile 0.3, between Empire Tract and King Island at Stockton, San Joaquin County, CA. The San Joaquin County (Eightmile Road) bridge is a swing bridge that has a vertical clearance in the closed position of 10.1 feet over high water and unlimited vertical clearance when in the fully opened-to-navigation position. San Joaquin County, the bridge owner, has requested additional time to complete bridge rehabilitation.

Bridge logs taken by San Joaquin County between 2021–2023 showed there were a total of 16 openings, comprising mostly of vessel passages by tug or barge units and houseboats.

IV. Discussion of the Temporary Interim Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule, which permits a Temporary Deviation from the operating schedule that governs the draw of the San Joaquin County (Eightmile Road) bridge, across Honker Cut, mile 0.3, between Empire Tract and King Island at Stockton, San Joaquin County, CA. This rule allows the bridge to be secured in the closed-to-navigation position from 4 p.m. on March 29, 2025, through 7 p.m. on June 27, 2025.

As part of the bridge rehabilitation, San Joaquin County has replaced, adjusted, and rebuilt key mechanical components that drive the drawspan’s operation. On February 14, 2025, San Joaquin County informed the Coast Guard their contractor unexpectedly found damaged rods in an obscure location that must be replaced for the bridge to be functional. In conclusion, the new rods will need to be fabricated and will take them beyond the project’s scheduled ending date of the existing Temporary Deviation period of March 29, 2025.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this temporary interim rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to

rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review). Accordingly, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the fact that little or no commercial or recreational vessel traffic will be impacted by this rule. Furthermore, the swing span of the bridge, as of date of the publication of this rule, is not safely operational and cannot resume operations until delivery of new rods, and the replacement of the damaged rods are made.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the bridge may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator. Vessel owner or operators can use an alternate route to reach either side of the bridge.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine

compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Government

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has 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. We have analyzed this rule under that order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have Tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or Tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01, Rev.1, associated implementing instructions,

and Environmental Planning Policy COMDTINST 5090.1 (series) which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f). The Coast Guard has determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule promulgates the operating regulations or procedures for drawbridges and is categorically excluded from further review, under paragraph L49, of Chapter 3, Table 3–1 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

Neither a Record of Environmental Consideration nor a Memorandum for the Record are required for this rule. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

VI. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. To do so, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2025–0169 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select “Supporting & Related Material” in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the <https://www.regulations.gov> Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted, or

a final rule is published of any posting or updates to the docket.

We review all comments received, but we will only post comments that address the topic of the rule. We may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive.

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05–1; and DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

§ 117.161 [Stayed]

■ 2. Stay § 117.161.

■ 3. Add § 117.162T to read as follows:

§ 117.162T Honker Cut.

The draw of the San Joaquin County (Eightmile Road) bridge, mile 0.3 between Empire Tract and King Island at Stockton need not open for the passage of vessels.

Dated: March 28, 2025.

Taylor Q. Lam,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.
[FR Doc. 2025–05875 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0246; FRL–12678–01–OCSPP]

Tiafenacil; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of tiafenacil in or on multiple commodities. ISK Biosciences Corporation requested these

tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective April 7, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before June 6, 2025 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0246, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: RDfRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this proposed action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is “safe.” FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of defines “safe” to mean that “there is a

reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.” This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect a tolerance. EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .” Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, “available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues” and “other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.”

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0246 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before June 6, 2025.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. See “Revised Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,” dated June 22, 2023, which can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/2023-06-22%20-%20revised%20order%20urging%20electronic%20filing%20and%20service.pdf>. Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to

treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at https://yosemite.epa.gov/oal/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf.

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you wish to include CBI in your request, please follow the applicable instructions at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules> and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of October 26, 2023 (88 FR 73571) (FRL-10579-09-OCSP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 2F9040) by ISK Biosciences Corporation, 7470 Auburn Road, Suite A, Concord, Ohio 44077. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.713(a)(1) be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide tiafenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on Pulses, dried shelled bean, except soybean, subgroup 6-22E at 0.03 parts per million (ppm); Pulses, dried shelled pea, subgroup 6-22F at 0.05 ppm; Citrus fruit, group 10-10 at 0.01 ppm; Pome fruit, group 11-10 at 0.01 ppm; Stone fruit, group 12-12 at 0.01 ppm; Tree nut, group 14-12 at 0.01 ppm; Barley subgroup 15-22B at 0.015 ppm; Sweet corn subgroup 15-22D at 0.01 ppm; Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15-22E at 0.01 ppm; Rapeseed, subgroup 20A at 0.015 ppm; and Peanut at 0.01 ppm. The petition also requested that 40 CFR 180.713(a)(2) be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide tiafenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on Almond hulls at 0.03 ppm; Barley, hay at 0.07 ppm; Barley, straw at 0.04 ppm; Corn, sweet, forage at 0.01 ppm; Corn, sweet, stover at 0.015 ppm; Pea, straw at 7 ppm; Sorghum, forage at 0.01 ppm; and Sorghum, stover at 0.015 ppm. That

document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by ISK Biosciences Corporation, the petitioner, which is available in the docket (EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0246), <https://www.regulations.gov>. A comment was received in response to the notice of filing. EPA's response to this comment is discussed in Unit IV.C.

Based upon review of the data supporting the petition and in accordance with its authority under FFDCA section 408(d)(4)(A)(i), EPA has revised tolerance values and definitions for some commodities, and established tolerances on additional livestock feed commodities. The reasons for these changes are explained in Unit IV.D.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . ."

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for tiafenacil including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with tiafenacil follows.

In an effort to streamline its publications in the **Federal Register**, EPA is not reprinting sections that repeat what has been previously published for tolerance rulemakings for the same pesticide chemical. Where scientific information concerning a particular chemical remains unchanged, the content of those sections would not vary between tolerance rulemakings,

and EPA considers referral back to those sections as sufficient to provide an explanation of the information EPA considered in making its safety determination for the new rulemaking.

EPA has previously published a tolerance rulemaking in 2020 for tiafenacil in which EPA concluded, based on the available information, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm would result from aggregate exposure to tiafenacil and established tolerances for residues of that chemical. EPA is incorporating previously published sections from that rulemaking as described further in this rulemaking, as they remain unchanged.

Toxicological profile. For a discussion of the toxicological profile for tiafenacil, see Unit III.A. of the tiafenacil tolerance rulemaking published in the **Federal Register** of September 8, 2020 (85 FR 55380) (FRL-10013-02).

Toxicological points of departure/ Levels of concern. A summary of the toxicological points of departure and levels of concern for tiafenacil used for human health risk assessment is discussed in Unit III.B of the September 8, 2020, rulemaking.

Exposure assessment. Much of the exposure assessment remains unchanged from the September 2020 rulemaking, although updates have occurred to accommodate the exposures from the petitioned-for tolerances. These updates are discussed in this section; for a description of the rest of the EPA approach to and assumptions for the exposure assessment, see Unit III.C of the September 8, 2020, rulemaking.

EPA's chronic dietary exposure assessment has been updated to include the additional exposure from the petitioned-for tolerances for tiafenacil, and incorporated tolerance-level residues and 100% crop treated (CT) assumptions. This assessment was revised to reflect the updated Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model software with the Food Commodity Intake Database (DEEM-FCID), Version 4.02, which incorporates 2005-2010 consumption data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America (NHANES/WWEIA). The chronic estimated drinking water concentration (EDWC) of 66 parts per billion (ppb) is unchanged from the September 8, 2020, rulemaking and were directly incorporated into the dietary assessment. An acute dietary exposure assessment was not performed since there were no adverse effects identified in the toxicological studies for tiafenacil. A cancer dietary

assessment was not conducted as tiafenacil is classified as “not likely” to be a human carcinogen. Tiafenacil is not registered for any specific use patterns that would result in residential exposure. Therefore, a quantitative residential exposure assessment was not conducted.

Safety factor for infants and children. EPA continues to conclude that there are reliable data to support the reduction of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor from 10X to 1X. See Unit III.D of the September 8, 2020, rulemaking for a discussion of the Agency’s rationale for that determination.

Aggregate risks and Determination of safety. EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing dietary exposure estimates to the acute population-adjusted dose (aPAD) and the chronic population-adjusted dose (cPAD). Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term aggregate risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated total food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate points of departure (PODs) to ensure that an adequate margin of exposure (MOE) exists.

An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effect resulting from a single oral exposure was identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected. Therefore, tiafenacil is not expected to pose an acute risk. Chronic dietary (food and drinking water) risks are below the Agency’s level of concern of 100% of the cPAD; they are 51% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old, the population group receiving the greatest exposure. There is no short- or intermediate-term residential exposure expected since there are no proposed or previously registered residential uses of tiafenacil. Therefore, the chronic aggregate risks consist only of the dietary risks from food and water only, and as stated above, are below the Agency’s level of concern. Based on the lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies, tiafenacil is not expected to pose a cancer risk to humans.

Therefore, based on the risk assessments and information described above, EPA concludes there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children, from aggregate exposure to tiafenacil residues, including its metabolites and degradates. More detailed information about the Agency’s analysis can be found at <https://www.regulations.gov> in

the document titled “Tiafenacil, Human Health Risk Assessment for the New Proposed Uses on Barley (Crop subgroup 15–22B), Citrus (Crop Group 10–10), Sweet corn subgroup 15–22, Dry shelled beans except soybean (Crop subgroup 6–22E), Dry shelled peas (Crop subgroup 6–22F), Grain sorghum (Crop Subgroup 15–22E), Pome fruit (Crop group 11–10), Rapeseed (Oilseed subgroup 20A), Stone fruit (Crop group 12–12), Peanut, and Tree nuts (Crop Group 14–12)” in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0246.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodologies (high-performance liquid chromatography method with tandem mass spectrometry detection (LC/MS/MS, Method No. GPL–MTH–113) and QuEChERS (AOAC Official Method 2007.1)) are available to enforce the tolerance expression for determination of residues of tiafenacil in/on crop commodities. In addition, BASF Analytical Method L0272/01 is suitable for the enforcement of tolerances for residues of tiafenacil in/on livestock commodities.

The methods may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; email address: residuemethods@epa.gov.

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level. The Codex has not established any MRL for tiafenacil.

C. Response to Comments

One comment was received in response to the Notice of Filing

published in the **Federal Register** of October 26, 2023 (88 FR 73571) (FRL–10579–09–OCSPP). This comment was not accompanied by any substantiation nor data supporting a conclusion that the tolerances being established in this action do not meet the FFDCA safety standard. Although EPA recognizes that some individuals would oppose any use of pesticides on food, section 408 of the FFDCA authorizes EPA to set tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on food when it determines that the tolerance meets the safety standard imposed by that statute. Upon review of the available information, EPA concludes that these tolerances would be safe.

D. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

EPA is revising the following proposed commodity definitions to align with the Agency’s current preferred commodity vocabulary: “Citrus fruit, group 10–10” to “Fruit, citrus, group 10–10”; “Pome fruit, group 11–10” to “Fruit, pome, group 11–10”; “Stone fruit, group 12–12” to “Fruit, stone, group 12–12”; “Tree nut, group 14–12” to “Nut, tree, group 14–12”; “Pulses, dried shelled bean, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E” to “Vegetable, legume, pulse, bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E”; “Pulses, dried shelled pea, subgroup 6–22F” to “Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F”; and “Pea, straw” to “Pea, field, forage” and “Pea, field, hay.” EPA is also revising the tolerance levels proposed for Barley subgroup 15–22B from 0.015 ppm to 0.01 ppm, for Vegetable, legume, pulse, bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E from 0.03 ppm to 0.01 ppm, for Barley, hay from 0.07 ppm to 0.03 ppm, for Barley, straw from 0.04 ppm to 0.03 ppm, for Corn, sweet, forage from 0.01 ppm to 0.03 ppm, and for Corn, sweet, stover from 0.015 ppm to 0.03 ppm based on crop field trial data demonstrating that either all or combined residues were less than the method limit of quantitation (LOQ). In addition, EPA is revising the tolerance levels proposed for Rapeseed, subgroup 20A from 0.015 ppm to 0.15 ppm, for Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F from 0.05 ppm to 0.03 ppm, for Almond, hulls from 0.03 ppm to 0.2 ppm, and for Pea, field, forage and Pea, field, hay from 7 ppm to 5 ppm based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) calculator.

Although tolerances under 40 CFR 180.713(a)(2) were proposed for grain sorghum (forage and stover), the

petitioner did not propose tolerances for residues in or on the livestock feed raw agricultural commodities (RACs) associated with the use of tiafenacil on the other commodities within the Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15–22E (fonio, Job's tears, millet, and teff). EPA has determined that tolerances for residues in these RACs are needed based on the tolerances requested. Therefore, EPA is establishing tolerances under 40 CFR 180.713(a)(2) on livestock feed RACs for fonio (black, forage and hay; white, forage and hay), Job's tears (forage and hay), millet (barnyard, forage and hay; finger, forage and hay; foxtail, forage and hay; little, forage, hay and straw; pearl, forage, hay and straw; proso, forage, hay and straw), and teff, straw.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of tiafenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, under 40 CFR 180.713(a)(1) in or on Barley subgroup 15–22B at 0.01 ppm; Fruit, citrus, group 10–10 at 0.01 ppm; Fruit, pome, group 11–10 at 0.01 ppm; Fruit, stone, group 12–12 at 0.01 ppm; Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15–22E at 0.01 ppm; Nut, tree, group 14–12 at 0.01 ppm; Peanut at 0.01 ppm; Rapeseed, subgroup 20A at 0.15 ppm; Sweet corn subgroup 15–22D at 0.01 ppm; Vegetable, legume, pulse, bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E at 0.01 ppm; and Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F at 0.03 ppm.

In addition, tolerances are established for residues of tiafenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, under 40 CFR 180.713(a)(2) in or on Almond, hulls at 0.2 ppm; Barley, hay at 0.03 ppm; Barley, straw at 0.03 ppm; Corn, sweet, forage at 0.03 ppm; Corn, sweet, stover at 0.03 ppm; Fonio, black, forage at 0.05 ppm; Fonio, black, hay at 0.08 ppm; Fonio, white, forage at 0.05 ppm; Fonio, white, hay at 0.08 ppm; Job's tears, forage at 0.05 ppm; Job's tears, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, barnyard, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, barnyard, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, finger, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, finger, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, foxtail, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, foxtail, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, little, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, little, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, little, straw at 0.07 ppm; Millet, pearl, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, pearl, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, pearl, straw at 0.07 ppm; Millet, proso, forage at 0.05 ppm; Millet, proso, hay at 0.08 ppm; Millet, proso, straw at 0.07 ppm; Pea, field, forage at 5 ppm; Pea, field, hay at 5 ppm; Sorghum, grain, forage at 0.05 ppm; Sorghum, grain,

stover at 0.05 ppm; and Teff, straw at 0.07 ppm.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/regulations-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, because it does not contain any information collection activities.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* In making this determination, EPA concludes that the impact of concern for this action is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities and that the Agency is certifying that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the action has no net burden on small entities subject to this rulemaking. This determination takes into account several EPA analyses of potential small entity impacts for tolerance actions.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of \$100 million or more (in 1995 dollars and adjusted annually for inflation) as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects 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.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 (See Unit VI.A.), and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. However, EPA's 2021 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action.

This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .” (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific registration review documents, located in each chemical docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

J. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant

regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

K. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

L. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action does not meet the criteria set forth in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Amend § 180.713 by:

■ a. Adding in alphabetical order to table 1 to paragraph (a)(1) the entries “Barley subgroup 15–22B”; “Fruit, citrus, group 10–10”; “Fruit, pome, group 11–10”; “Fruit, stone, group 12–12”; “Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15–22E”; “Nut, tree, group 14–12”; “Peanut”; “Rapeseed, subgroup 20A”; “Sweet corn subgroup 15–22D”; “Vegetable, legume, pulse, bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E”; and “Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F”; and

■ b. Adding in alphabetical order to table 2 to paragraph (a)(2) the entries “Almond, hulls”; “Barley, hay”; “Barley, straw”; “Corn, sweet, forage”; “Corn, sweet, stover”; “Fonio, black, forage”; “Fonio, black, hay”; “Fonio, white, forage”; “Fonio, white, hay”; “Job’s tears, forage”; “Job’s tears, hay”; “Millet, barnyard, forage”; “Millet, barnyard, hay”; “Millet, finger, forage”; “Millet, finger, hay”; “Millet, foxtail, forage”; “Millet, foxtail, hay”; “Millet, little, forage”; “Millet, little, hay”;

“Millet, little, straw”; “Millet, pearl, forage”; “Millet, pearl, hay”; “Millet, pearl, straw”; “Millet, proso, forage”; “Millet, proso, hay”; “Millet, proso, straw”; “Pea, field, forage”; “Pea, field, hay”; “Sorghum, grain, forage”; “Sorghum, grain, stover”; and “Teff, straw.”

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.713 Tiafenacil; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *
(1) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley subgroup 15–22B	0.01
* * * * *	*
Fruit, citrus, group 10–10	0.01
Fruit, pome, group 11–10	0.01
Fruit, stone, group 12–12	0.01
Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15–22E	0.01
* * * * *	*
Nut, tree, group 14–12	0.01
Peanut	0.01
Rapeseed subgroup 20A	0.15
* * * * *	*
Sweet corn subgroup 15–22D	0.01
Vegetable, legume, pulse, bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6–22E	0.01
Vegetable, legume, pulse, pea, dried shelled, subgroup 6–22F	0.03
* * * * *	*

(2) * * *

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2)

Commodity	Parts per million
Almond, hulls	0.2
Barley, hay	0.03
Barley, straw	0.03
* * * * *	*
Corn, sweet, forage	0.03
Corn, sweet, stover	0.03
Fonio, black, forage	0.05
Fonio, black, hay	0.08
Fonio, white, forage	0.05
Fonio, white, hay	0.08
Job’s tears, forage	0.05
Job’s tears, hay	0.08
Millet, barnyard, forage	0.05
Millet, barnyard, hay	0.08
Millet, finger, forage	0.05
Millet, finger, hay	0.08
Millet, foxtail, forage	0.05
Millet, foxtail, hay	0.08
Millet, little, forage	0.05
Millet, little, hay	0.08
Millet, little, straw	0.07
Millet, pearl, forage	0.05
Millet, pearl, hay	0.08

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2)—Continued

Commodity	Parts per million
Millet, pearl, straw	0.07
Millet, proso, forage	0.05
Millet, proso, hay	0.08
Millet, proso, straw	0.07
Pea, field, forage	5
Pea, field, hay	5
Sorghum, grain, forage	0.05
Sorghum, grain, stover	0.05
* * * * *	*
Teff, straw	0.07
* * * * *	*

[FR Doc. 2025–05912 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0190; FRL–12647–01–OCSPP]

Choline Chloride in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of choline chloride (CASRN 67–48–1) when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant) applied to or on animals. Stratacor, Inc. on behalf of Emery Olochemicals LLC, submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of choline chloride, when used in accordance with the terms of the exemption.

DATES: This regulation is effective April 7, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before June 6, 2025, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0190, is available at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the

docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Charles Smith, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (202) 566-1030; email address: RDfRNNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is EPA's authority for taking this action?

EPA is issuing this rulemaking under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is "safe." FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide

chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . ." Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider, among other things, "available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues" and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no harm to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0190 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before June 6, 2025.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. See "Revised Order Urging Electronic Service and Filing", dated

June 22, 2023, which can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/2023-06-22%20-%20revised%20order%20urging%20electronic%20filing%20and%20service.pdf>. Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at https://yosemite.epa.gov/OA/EAB/EAB-ALJ_Upload.nsf/HomePage?ReadForm.

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you wish to include CBI in your request, please follow the applicable instructions at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules> and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of July 1, 2024 (89 FR 54398, FRL-11682-05-OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN-11865) by Stratacor, Inc. (6 Christopher Court Novato, CA 94947) on behalf of Emery Olochemicals LLC (4900 Este Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45232). The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.930 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of choline chloride (CASRN 67-48-1) when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant) in pesticide formulations applied to/on animals. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Stratacor, Inc. on behalf of Emery Olochemicals LLC, the petitioner, which is available in the docket. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

Inert ingredients are all ingredients in the pesticide that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR

153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): Solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term "inert" is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active. Generally, EPA has exempted inert ingredients from the requirement of a tolerance based on the low toxicity of the individual inert ingredients.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(A), and the factors specified in FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for choline chloride including exposure resulting from the exemption established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with choline chloride follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

The Toxicological Profile of choline chloride remains unchanged from the Toxicological Profile in Unit IV. of the 2010 rulemaking (75 FR 760, January 6, 2010) (FRL-8802-4). Choline chloride has low acute toxicity via the oral (LD₅₀ > 3,150 mg/kg) route in rats and mice. No acute dermal toxicity study is available. However, an *in vitro* percutaneous absorption study using human skin showed a low potential for percutaneous absorption. No acute inhalation study is available; however, inhalation exposure is of low concern based on the low vapor pressure. It is slightly irritating to the skin and eye in rabbits. Choline chloride is not a sensitizer in guinea pigs.

Systemic toxicity is low following exposure to choline chloride. No toxicity is seen up to 200 and 500 mg/kg/day in subchronic and chronic studies in mice and rats, respectively. No maternal or developmental toxicity is seen up to 1,250 mg/kg/day in a developmental toxicity study in mice. No reproduction toxicity study is available, but spermatogenesis was not affected up to 83 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested) in a study evaluating the

effect of choline chloride on spermatogenesis in rats. It is not genotoxic, neurotoxic, immunotoxic nor carcinogenic.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern

The Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern for choline chloride remain unchanged from the Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern discussion in Unit IV. of the 2010 rulemaking. The toxicological database for choline chloride is adequate. No new toxicological data have been received by the Agency which might alter the conclusions presented in the 2009 risk assessment. Based on the low toxicity of choline chloride in the available studies, EPA has concluded that there are no toxicological endpoints of concern for the U.S. population, including infants and children. As part of its qualitative assessment, the Agency did not use safety factors for assessing risk, and no additional safety factor is needed for assessing risk to infants and children.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure.* Dietary exposure to choline chloride may occur from eating foods treated with pesticide formulations containing this inert ingredient and drinking water containing runoff from soils containing the treated crops. However, no toxicological endpoints of concern were selected, and therefore, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment for choline chloride was not conducted.

2. *Residential exposure.* The term "residential exposure" is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets). Although current uses of choline chloride can result in residential exposures, no toxicological endpoints were selected, and therefore, it is not necessary to conduct a quantitative assessment of residential exposures and risks.

3. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider "available information" concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

Based on the lack of toxicity in the available database, EPA has not found choline chloride to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other

substances, and choline chloride does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that choline chloride does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides>.

D. Additional Safety Factor for the Protection of Infants and Children

FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C) provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the FQPA Safety Factor (SF). In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

Based on an assessment of choline chloride EPA has concluded that there are no toxicological endpoints of concern for the U.S. population, including infants and children. Because there are no threshold effects associated with choline chloride, EPA conducted a qualitative assessment. As part of that assessment, the Agency did not use safety factors for assessing risk, and no additional safety factor is needed for assessing risk to infants and children.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

Because no toxicological endpoints of concern were identified, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to choline chloride residues.

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

V. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of choline chloride (CASRN 67–48–1) when used as an inert ingredient (adjuvant) in pesticide formulations applied to animals under 40 CFR 180.930.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), because it establishes or modifies a pesticide tolerance or a tolerance exemption under FFDCA section 408 in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, because it does not contain any information collection activities.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This action is not subject to the RFA, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The RFA applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other statute. This rule is not subject to the APA but is subject to FFDCA section 408(d), which does not require notice and comment rulemaking to take this action in response to a petition.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of \$100 million or more (in 1995 dollars and adjusted annually for inflation) as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects 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.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because it will not have substantial direct effects on Tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866 (see Unit VI.A.), and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. However, EPA's 2021 *Policy on Children's Health* applies to this action.

This rule finalizes tolerance actions under the FFDCA, which requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue . . .” (FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C)). The Agency's consideration is documented in the pesticide-specific registration review documents, located in each chemical docket at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355) (May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This action does not involve technical standards that would require Agency consideration under NTTAA section 12(d), 15 U.S.C. 272.

J. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action does not meet the criteria set forth in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.930, amend table 1 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for “Choline Chloride (CASRN 67–48–1)” to read as follows:

§ 180.930 Inert ingredients applied to animals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.930

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * *	* * *	* * *
Choline Chloride (CASRN 67–48–1).		Adjuvant.
* * *	* * *	* * *

[FR Doc. 2025–05909 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 250402–0059; RTID 0648–XE621]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Monkfish Fishery; 2025 Monkfish Specifications

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is implementing specifications for the 2025 monkfish fishery. This action is necessary to ensure allowable monkfish harvest levels that will prevent overfishing and allow harvesting of optimum yield. This action is intended to establish the allowable 2025 harvest levels, consistent with the Monkfish Fishery

Management Plan and previously announced multi-year specifications.

DATES: The final specifications for the 2025 monkfish fishery are effective May 7, 2025, through April 30, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Spencer Talmage, Fishery Policy Analyst, (978) 281–9232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The New England and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Councils (together, the Councils) jointly manage the monkfish fishery. The Monkfish Fishery Management Plan includes a specifications process that requires the Councils to recommend quotas on a triennial basis. This action finalizes 2025 specifications approved by the Councils in Framework Adjustment 13 to the Monkfish Fishery Management Plan, which included specifications for fishing years 2023–2025.

On August 11, 2023, NMFS published a final rule approving Framework 13 measures for the 2023 fishing year (88 FR 54495), based on a recent stock assessment update and consistent with the New England Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee recommendations. At that time, NMFS also projected a continuation of those same specifications for 2024 and 2025.

As stated in the preamble of that final rule, the regulations at 50 CFR 648.96(d) require the Councils to revise the monkfish ACT if the annual catch limit is exceeded in any given year; if the Councils failed to act, NMFS would revise the monkfish ACT, and any revisions to the specifications in the event of an overage would be published in the **Federal Register**. NMFS has reviewed the available information on fishing years 2023 and 2024. There have been no annual catch limit overages, nor is there any new biological information that would require altering the projected 2025 specifications. Based on this, we are implementing the fishing year 2025 specifications announced in the Framework 13 final rule.

The final total allowable landings in both the Northern and Southern Fishery Management Areas for 2025 are summarized in table 1. The 2025 measures are the same as those implemented in 2023 and 2024. The 2025 specifications will be effective until April 30, 2026. This final rule makes no modification to other management measures for the monkfish fishery (*e.g.*, trip limits, Days-At-Sea allocations, *etc.*).

TABLE 1—MONKFISH SPECIFICATIONS FOR FISHING YEAR 2025

[In metric tons]

Catch limits	Northern area	Southern area
Acceptable Biological Catch	6,224	5,861
Annual Catch Limit	6,224	5,861
Management Uncertainty (3 percent)	187	176
Annual Catch Target (Total Allowable Landings + discards)	6,038	5,685
Expected Discards	729	2,205
Total Allowable Landings	5,309	3,481

Classification

NMFS is issuing this rule pursuant to 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. In a previous action taken pursuant to section 304(b), the FMP authorized NMFS to take this action pursuant to MSA section 305(d). See 50 CFR 648.96(c)(1)(iii). The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this final rule is consistent with the Monkfish Fishery Management Plan, other provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and other applicable law.

This final rule is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866 and is not a regulatory action under Executive Order 14192.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), we find good cause to waive prior public notice and opportunity for public comment on the catch limit and

allocation adjustments because allowing time for notice and comment is unnecessary. This action follows the substance and process set forth in the Framework 13 final rule. The Framework 13 proposed rule provided the public with the opportunity to comment on the 2023–2025 specifications (88 FR 25351, April 26, 2023). Two comments were received on the proposed rule, only one of which specifically addressed the 2023–2025 specifications. This comment supported these specifications. Thus, the proposed and final rules that contained the projected 2023–2025 specifications provided a full opportunity for the public to comment on the substance and process of this action. No circumstances or conditions have changed in the monkfish fishery that would cause new concern or necessitate reopening the

comment period and the final 2025 specifications being implemented by this rule are unchanged from those projected in the Framework 13 final rule.

The Chief Counsel for Regulation, Department of Commerce, previously certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) that the 2023–2025 monkfish specifications would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Implementing status quo specifications for 2025 will not change the conclusions drawn in that previous certification to the SBA. Because advance notice and the opportunity for public comment are not required for this action under the Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C.

601 *et seq.*, do not apply to this rule. Therefore, no new regulatory flexibility analysis is required and none has been prepared.

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

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

Dated: April 2, 2025.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05938 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 65

Monday, April 7, 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.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC-2025-0064]

Interim Enforcement Policy for Enforcement Discretion for General Licensee Adoption of Certificate of Compliance Holder-Generated Changes

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Proposed policy revision; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing for public comments a proposed Interim Enforcement Policy (IEP) titled, "Enforcement Discretion for General Licensee Adoption of CoC Holder-Generated Changes." This proposed IEP would allow enforcement discretion for certain general licensee violations related to their adoption of a change generated by the Certificate of Compliance holder.

DATES: Submit comments by April 28, 2025. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC is able to assure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

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-2025-0064. Address questions about NRC dockets to Helen Chang; telephone: 301-415-3228; email: Helen.Chang@nrc.gov. For technical questions contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

- *Email comments to:* Rulemaking.Comments@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.

You can read a plain language description of this proposed rule at <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/NRC-2025-0064>. 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:

Gerond A. George, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, telephone: 301-415-3882, email: Gerond.George@nrc.gov, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC-2025-0064 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-2025-0064.

- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. To begin the search, select "Begin Web-based ADAMS Search." For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by email to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the "Availability of Documents" section.

- *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-2025-0064 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. Background

The Certificate of Compliance (CoC or certificate) is the NRC approved design for each dry cask storage system. Section 72.48 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Changes, tests, and experiments," establishes the conditions under which an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) licensee, a monitored retrievable storage installation (MRS) licensee, a general or specific licensee, or a spent fuel storage cask certificate holder may make changes to the ISFSI facility, MRS, spent fuel storage cask design, or procedures, and under which they may conduct tests or experiments, without prior NRC approval. In addition to the 10 CFR 72.48 change review process, paragraph (b)(7) of 10 CFR 72.212, "Conditions of general license issued under § 72.210," also requires the general licensee to evaluate any changes to written

evaluations required by paragraphs (b)(5) and (6) of 10 CFR 72.212, using the requirements of 10 CFR 72.48(c). Moreover, there are various provisions in 10 CFR 72.212, such as paragraphs (a)(2), (b)(3), (b)(5)(i), and (b)(11), that require general licensees to ensure they use casks that conform to the terms, conditions and specifications of a CoC listed in 10 CFR 72.214.

Therefore, if a general licensee wishes to adopt a change initiated by the CoC holder under the CoC holder's 10 CFR 72.48 change authority, then a general licensee must perform a separate 10 CFR 72.48 review as required by the regulations. Additionally, if a general licensee adopts a CoC holder's change made under 10 CFR 72.48 and that change is later determined to be non-compliant, the general licensee would also be in noncompliance with provisions of 10 CFR 72.48 and 72.212.

The NRC seeks to implement a more efficient process in which the staff addresses CoC holders' apparent violations of the 10 CFR 72.48 change control process without pursuing an enforcement action against the general licensee for an apparent violation that is strictly due to the general licensee's adoption of a non-compliant change made under § 72.48 by the CoC holder. The NRC also seeks to implement a more efficient process for general licensees to review and adopt changes made by a CoC holder, pursuant to the CoC holder's § 72.48 change authority, as long as the general licensee does not need to make any site-specific technical changes. Accordingly, the staff is considering rulemaking, including potential interpretation of the applicable regulations, and revision of the implementation guidance.

III. Discussion

A. Rulemaking

The NRC published a final rule on October 4, 1999 (64 FR 53582), that revised 10 CFR 72.48 to clarify the specific types of changes, tests, and experiments conducted at a licensed facility or by a certificate holder that require evaluation, and revised the criteria that licensees and certificate holders must use to determine when NRC approval is needed before such changes, tests, or experiments can be implemented. The Commission approved the publication of the final rule in SECY-99-130, "Final Rule—Revisions to Requirements of 10 CFR

parts 50 and 72 Concerning Changes, Tests, and Experiments."

The preamble to the final rule for 10 CFR 50.59 and 72.48 stated the following in Section O.1, "Part 72 Changes," provided on page 53601: "The Commission envisioned that a general licensee who wants to adopt a change to the design of a spent fuel storage cask it possesses—which change was previously made to the generic design by the certificate holder under the provisions of § 72.48—would be required to perform a separate evaluation under the provisions of § 72.48 to determine the suitability of the change for itself." As indicated by the rule and supported by the preamble, both the CoC holder and general licensee are required to perform an evaluation when implementing a change made by a CoC holder pursuant to § 72.48.

The NRC staff may request that the Commission revise its regulations or interpretation of existing regulations to establish that CoC holders and general licensees have different obligations. The NRC staff may seek this change because both entities have separate quality assurance programs, and the NRC staff performs inspections of each change control process on a regular basis, which would provide reasonable assurance of safety and increase regulatory efficiency. Specifically, the efficiency will be realized by streamlining the inspections associated with the evaluation of the changes to occur for (1) CoC holders and (2) general licensees only if additional changes are made.

B. Summary

This IEP would allow staff to exercise enforcement discretion for certain general licensee violations of 10 CFR 72.48 and 72.212 related to the general licensee's adoption of a CoC holder generated modification. This proposed IEP would allow for better efficiency and reliability of spent fuel storage cask inspection oversight, while still providing adequate protection of public health and safety. The staff is proposing this IEP due to the NRC's operational experience with its inspection and oversight of general licensees' adoption of CoC holders' § 72.48 changes. Certificate holders are NRC-regulated entities that are required to (1) ensure their storage casks meet NRC requirements and the Certificate of Compliance and (2) perform design changes in accordance with § 72.48; the

NRC inspects their processes. In addition, the staff recognizes that a general licensee who wants to adopt a change to the design of a spent fuel storage cask it possesses—where the change was previously made by the certificate holder under the provisions of § 72.48—must perform a review of that change for their site under a variety of other processes in addition to § 72.48, including those set forth in paragraphs (b)(5) and (6) of § 72.212, and in the general licensee quality assurance program. The combination of these review and oversight processes, together with other existing inspection and oversight processes, provide confidence that the general licensee has appropriately considered changes made by CoC holders and appropriately evaluated the potential safety implications of implementing those changes at its site. For these reasons, the staff determined that this proposed IEP continues to provide adequate protection of public health and safety while enabling the safe and secure use of civilian nuclear energy technologies. The staff believes this approach also aligns with the NRC's new mission statement and the Principles of Good Regulation.

The NRC staff plans to review the regulations in 10 CFR part 72 and guidance documents to determine if the NRC staff needs to consider rulemaking, including potential interpretation of the applicable regulations, and/or revising guidance to clarify the requirements in 10 CFR part 72.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed policy statement does not contain any new or amended collections of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Existing collections of information were approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), approval numbers 3150-0132 and 3150-0136.

Public Protection Notification

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the document requesting or requiring the collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

V. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons as indicated.

Document	ADAMS accession No./ Federal Register citation
Final Rule: "Changes, Tests, and Experiments," October 4, 1999	64 FR 53582
SECY-99-130, "Revisions to Requirements of 10 CFR Parts 50 and 72 Concerning Changes, Tests, and Experiments," May 12, 1999.	ML992810140
Staff Requirements Affirmation Session, June 22, 1999	ML003751724
NEI 12-04, "Guidelines for 10 CFR 72.48 Implementation," Revision 2, September 2018	ML18250A255
Regulatory Guide 3.72, "Guidance for Implementation of 10 CFR 72.48, Changes, Tests, and Experiments," Revision 1, September 2020.	ML20220A185
NRC Enforcement Policy, August 23, 2024	ML24205A249
Principles of Good Regulation, April 6, 1990	ML15083A026

The text of the Interim Enforcement Policy is attached.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 1st day of April 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

David Pelton,

Director, Office of Enforcement.

Attachment—Proposed Interim Enforcement Policy—Section 9.X, Enforcement Discretion for General Licensee Adoption of CoC Holder-Generated Changes Under 10 CFR 72.48

Proposed Interim Enforcement Policy—Section 9.X, Enforcement Discretion for General Licensee Adoption of CoC Holder-Generated Changes Under 10 CFR 72.48

9.X Enforcement Discretion for General Licensee Adoption of Certificate of Compliance Holder-Generated Changes Under 10 CFR 72.48

This section sets forth the Interim Enforcement Policy (IEP) that the NRC will use to exercise discretion for the disposition of violations involving a General Licensee's (GL's) adoption of a Certificate of Compliance (CoC) holder-generated change made under the CoC holder's change authority of Section 72.48 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), "Changes, tests, and experiments." The current NRC regulations state:

- 10 CFR 72.212, in a number of regulatory provisions, such as 72.212(a)(2), 72.212(b)(3), 72.212(b)(5)(i), and 72.212(b)(11), requires a GL to ensure it uses casks that conform to the terms, conditions and specifications of a CoC listed in 10 CFR 72.214.

- 10 CFR 72.212(b)(5) requires that the GL, before use and before applying changes authorized by an amended CoC to a cask loaded under the initial CoC or an earlier amended CoC, perform written evaluations to establish that the storage cask, once loaded, will conform to terms and conditions of the CoC.

- 10 CFR 72.212(b)(6) requires that the GL review, and document the review of, the Safety Analysis Report referenced in the CoC or amended CoC and the related NRC Safety Evaluation Report, to determine whether or not the reactor site parameters are enveloped by the cask design bases considered in these reports.

- 10 CFR 72.212(b)(7) requires the GL to evaluate any changes to written evaluations required by paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) of 10 CFR 72.212, using the requirements of 10 CFR 72.48(c).

- 10 CFR 72.48, as published on October 4, 1999 (64 FR 53582) and amended on February 26, 2001 (66 FR 11527), has provisions under which general and specific licensees and CoC holders may make changes to the facility or spent fuel storage cask design as described in the Final Safety Analysis Report without obtaining NRC review and approval. *Change* means a modification or addition to, or removal from, the facility or spent fuel storage cask design or procedures that affects a design function, method of performing or controlling the function, or an evaluation that demonstrates that intended functions will be accomplished.

Under the current NRC regulations, if a GL chooses to adopt a change the CoC holder made pursuant to a CoC holder's change authority under 10 CFR 72.48 (referred to herein as a "CoC holder-generated change"), a GL must perform a separate review using the requirements of 10 CFR 72.48(c). This is in addition to the requirement that the GL evaluate any additional resulting site-specific, technical changes the GL makes to written evaluations required by paragraphs (b)(5) and (6) of 10 CFR 72.212 using the requirements of 10 CFR 72.48(c), when adopting the CoC holder's change. Further, the GL is required, by various provisions of 10 CFR 72.212, to only use casks that conform to the terms, conditions and specifications of a CoC listed in 10 CFR 72.214.

Accordingly, when a GL chooses to adopt a CoC holder-generated change, and that change results in a non-conforming cask, there is a violation of 10 CFR 72.48 and certain provisions of 10 CFR 72.212 by the GL, in addition to a CoC holder violation of 10 CFR 72.48. And, when a GL chooses to adopt a CoC holder-generated change without performing a separate 10 CFR 72.48 analysis, the GL is in violation of 10 CFR 72.48.

These requirements have led to enforcement actions issued against both the GL's 10 CFR 72.48 program (as well as certain 10 CFR 72.212 violations) and CoC holder's 10 CFR 72.48 program for changes that originated with the CoC holder. The NRC has concluded that this enforcement approach is inconsistent with efficiency, which is one of the NRC's Principles of Good Regulation, and NRC's mission of efficient and reliable oversight.

The NRC staff will review the regulations in 10 CFR part 72 and guidance documents to determine what changes are needed to focus requirements on the entity that initiated the change. Until such time as

regulatory changes are developed, the Interim Enforcement Policy will be:

(1) The NRC will exercise enforcement discretion and not issue an enforcement action to a GL, for a noncompliance with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) and (d)(1) of 10 CFR 72.48 and with provisions of 10 CFR 72.212 that require GLs to ensure use of casks that conform to the terms, conditions and specifications of a CoC listed in 10 CFR 72.214, when the noncompliance results from a CoC holder's failure to comply with 10 CFR 72.48 for a CoC holder-generated change. In granting this discretion, the GL will be expected to come into compliance with the 72.212 provisions that require each cask to conform to the terms, conditions, and specifications of a CoC or an amended CoC listed in § 72.214 using established processes. The NRC staff will monitor the GL's actions to determine if additional regulatory actions will be necessary.

(2) The NRC will exercise enforcement discretion and not issue an enforcement action to the GL for failure to perform a 10 CFR 72.48 screening and/or evaluation when the GL adopts a CoC holder-generated change that does not result in the GL making a change to the site-specific, technical aspects of the GL's 10 CFR 72.212 report.

(3) When the GL adopts a CoC holder-generated change and the accompanying 10 CFR 72.48 screening and/or evaluation that was performed by the CoC holder, the GL does not have to perform a separate 10 CFR 72.48 evaluation of CoC holder-generated changes. The GL only needs to review the CoC holder's change for applicability to their spent fuel storage cask and for impact on the site-specific, technical evaluations and analyses described in the 10 CFR 72.212 report, and site programs and procedures. The NRC's inspections of the GL and enforcement actions against the GL will focus on the GL's assessment for the site-specific applicability of the CoC holder-generated change to its spent fuel storage cask.

(4) The GL is responsible for performing written evaluations to establish that the storage cask conforms to terms and conditions of the CoC, in accordance with paragraphs (b)(5) and (6) of 10 CFR 72.212. If the GL chooses to adopt a CoC holder-generated change, the GL does not need to follow the requirements of 10 CFR 72.212(b)(7) unless the GL determines that GL-initiated site-specific, technical changes are needed to the GL's written evaluations required by paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) of 10 CFR 72.212. Additionally, the GL is responsible for ensuring compliance with

applicable requirements of Appendix B to 10 CFR part 50, "Quality Assurance Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants and Fuel Reprocessing Plants," and Subpart G to 10 CFR part 72, "Quality Assurance."

(5) NRC enforcement actions will focus on the entity that initiated the change. The CoC holder will be accountable for a noncompliance identified within CoC holder-generated 10 CFR 72.48 screenings and/or evaluations of a change made pursuant to the CoC holder's 10 CFR 72.48 change authority. The GL will be accountable for any noncompliance identified within GL-initiated changes.

An enforcement panel is not required to disposition a noncompliance using this discretion; however, each time discretion is granted, an enforcement action number will be assigned to document the use of discretion under this IEP.

This IEP will remain in place until the underlying regulatory issue is dispositioned through rulemaking or other regulatory action.

[FR Doc. 2025-05899 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0611; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00763-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS 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 all Airbus SAS Model A350-941 and -1041 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports that certain lower torque links of the nose landing gear (NLG) were manufactured without bright shot peening; the omission of bright shot peening could result in reduced fatigue life of the parts. This proposed AD would require replacement of affected parts before exceeding their reduced life limit and limit the installation of affected parts, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). 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 22, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR

11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

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

- **Fax:** 202-493-2251.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0611; 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, 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 EASA material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@easa.europa.eu. You may find this material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0611.

- 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:

Stefanie Roesli, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206-231-3964; email: stefanie.n.roesli@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-2025-0611; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00763-T" at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as "PROPIN." The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Stefanie Roesli, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206-231-3964; email: stefanie.n.roesli@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

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2024-0248, dated December 18, 2024 (EASA AD 2024-0248) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Airbus SAS Model A350-941 and -1041 airplanes. The MCAI states that it has been reported that certain NLG lower torque links were manufactured without bright shot peening. The omission of bright shot peening may reduce the fatigue life of the component, depending on which weight variant and NLG standard the component is installed on. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to failure of the NLG, possibly resulting in damage to the airplane and injury to occupants.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0611.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0248 specifies procedures for replacement of NLG lower torque links identified with part number 5035–0401 and certain serial numbers before exceeding their reduced life limit. EASA AD 2024–0248 also limits installation of affected parts. 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 NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop

in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2024–0248 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 EASA AD 2024–0248 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024–0248

in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2024–0248 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to "all required actions and compliance times," compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled "Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)" in EASA AD 2024–0248. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0248 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0611 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 34 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	\$28,000	\$28,765	\$978,010

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 SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–0611; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00763–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

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

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 32, Landing Gear.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports that certain lower torque links of the nose landing gear (NLG) were manufactured without bright shot peening; the omission of bright shot peening could result in reduced fatigue life of the parts. The FAA is issuing this AD to address omitted bright shot peening. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to failure of the nose landing gear, possibly resulting in damage to the airplane and injury to occupants.

(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 2024–0248, dated December 18, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0248).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0248

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0248 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where EASA AD 2024–0248 defines a serviceable part as: “Any NLG Lower Torque Link eligible for installation in accordance with Airbus instructions, which is not an affected part,” this AD requires replacing that text with: “Any NLG lower torque link, eligible for installation, which is not an affected part.”

(3) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0248.

(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, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) 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 EASA; or Airbus SAS’s EASA Design Organization Approval (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 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.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Stefanie Roesli, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3964; email: stefanie.n.roesli@faa.gov.

(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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0248, dated December 18, 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. You may find this material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

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

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

Issued on March 31, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05842 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0612; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00935–R]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model SA341G and SA342J helicopters. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of disbonding of the stainless steel leading edge protection of certain part-numbered main rotor blades (MRB). This proposed AD would require repetitively tap

inspecting the MRB and, depending on the results, repairing or replacing the MRB. This proposed AD would also prohibit installing those MRB unless certain requirements are met. These actions are specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this NPRM by May 22, 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–2025–0612; 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, 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 EASA material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; phone: +49 221 8999 000; email: ADs@easa.europa.eu; website: easa.europa.eu. You may find this material on the EASA website at ad.easa.europa.eu.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA–2025–0612.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cameron Holston, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (406) 417–1867; email: Cameron.G.Holston@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–2025–0612; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00935–R” 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 Cameron Holston, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2023–0155, dated July 31, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0155) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on Airbus Helicopters Model SA 341 G and SA 342 J helicopters. The MCAI states that reports were received of the stainless steel leading edge protection disbonding

on certain part-numbered MRBs. This condition, if not detected and addressed, could result in significant unbalance of the main rotor, a high level of vibration, failure of the main rotor and main gearbox, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0612.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2023–0155, which specifies procedures for repetitively tap inspecting the stainless steel leading edge protection of the MRB having part number (P/N) 341A11–0040–00, P/N 341A11–0040–01, P/N 341A11–0040–02, P/N 341A11–0040–03 or P/N 341A11–0040–04 for disbonding. If disbonding is found, EASA 2023–0155 specifies repairing or replacing the MRB. EASA AD 2023–0155 also prohibits installing an affected MRB unless certain requirements are met. 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

These products have been approved by the aviation authority of another country and are approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA’s bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, it has notified the FAA of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI referenced above. The FAA 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.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2023–0155, described previously, as incorporated by reference, except 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 EASA AD 2023–0155 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2023–0155 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2023–0155 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to “all required actions and compliance times,” compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled “Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)” in EASA AD 2023–0155. Material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0155 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0612 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 63 helicopters of U.S. registry. Labor rates are estimated at \$85 per work-hour. Based on these numbers, the FAA estimates the following costs to comply with the proposed AD.

Tap inspecting the MRB for disbonding would take 1 work-hour for an estimated cost of \$85 per helicopter and \$5,355 for the U.S. fleet, per inspection cycle.

Replacing the MRB would take 4 work-hours and parts cost of \$168,109 for an estimated cost of \$168,449 per blade. The FAA has no data to determine the cost of or the number of helicopters that might need the MRB repaired.

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 Helicopters: Docket No. FAA–2025–0612; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–00935–R.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

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

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 6210, Main Rotor Blades.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of disbonding on the stainless steel leading edge protection of certain main rotor blades (MRB). The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and address debonding of the MRB leading edge protection. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in significant unbalance of the main rotor, a high level of vibration, failure of the main rotor and main gearbox, and subsequent loss of control of the helicopter.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraphs (h) and (i) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency AD 2023–0155, dated July 31, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0155).

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0155

(1) Where EASA AD 2023–0155 requires compliance in terms of flight hours, this AD requires using hours time-in-service.

(2) Where EASA AD 2023–0155 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where the material referenced in paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2023–0155 specifies sending removed blade(s) to Airbus Helicopters, this AD does not require that action.

(4) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2023–0155.

(i) No Reporting Requirement

Although the material referenced in EASA AD 2023–0155 specifies to submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (k) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Cameron Holston, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (406) 417–1867; email: Cameron.G.Holston@faa.gov.

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of

the material listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2023–0155, dated July 31, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

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

Issued on March 31, 2025.

Paul R. Bernado,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05847 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0484; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00690–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation 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 all Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by hydraulic leakage from the spoiler power control unit (SPPCU) in service. Relevant investigations determined that, following certain failures, the spoiler electrical control unit (SPECU) can deliver an untimely and permanent activation command to the SPPCU standby electrical pump, which can possibly result in overheating and significant hydraulic leakage of the unit. This proposed AD would require replacement of affected SPECUs, and would prohibit the installation of affected parts, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency

(EASA) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). 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 22, 2025.

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

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

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0484; 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, 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 EASA material identified in this proposed 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. It is also available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0484.

- 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: William Reisenauer, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516-228-7301; email: william.e.reisenauer@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-2025-0484; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00690-T” at the beginning of your comments. The most

helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to William Reisenauer, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516-228-7301; email: william.e.reisenauer@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

EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued EASA AD 2024-0224, dated November 26, 2024 (EASA AD 2024-0224) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X airplanes. The MCAI states hydraulic leakage from the SPPCU led to investigations that determined that following certain failures, the SPECU can deliver an untimely and permanent activation command to the SPPCU standby electrical pump, which can result in overheating and significant hydraulic leakage of the unit. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to further occurrences of equipment

overheating and hydraulic leakage in the fuel equipment bay, which, during ground operations, could cause uncontrolled fire in that area.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2025-0484.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024-0224 specifies procedures for replacement of affected SPECUs, including an inspection of the SPPCU for overheating and hydraulic leak marks and repair. EASA AD 2024-0224 also prohibits the installation of affected parts. 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 NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in EASA AD 2024-0224 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 EASA AD 2024-0224 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2024-0224 in its entirety through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in

EASA AD 2024–0224 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to “all required actions and compliance times,” compliance with this AD requirement is not limited to the section titled

“Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)” in EASA AD 2024–0224. Material required by EASA AD 2024–0224 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0484 after the FAA final rule is published.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 160 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
1 work-hour × \$85 per hour = \$85	\$22,597	\$22,682	Up to \$3,629,120.

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:

Dassault Aviation: Docket No. FAA–2025–0484; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00690–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by hydraulic leakage from the spoiler power control unit (SPPCU) in service. Relevant investigations determined that, following certain failures, the spoiler electrical control unit (SPECU) can deliver an untimely and permanent activation command to the SPPCU standby electrical pump, which can possibly result in overheating and significant hydraulic leakage of the unit. This condition, if not corrected, could lead to further occurrences of

equipment overheating and hydraulic leakage in the fuel equipment bay during ground operations, which could cause uncontrolled fire in that area.

(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, EASA AD 2024–0224.

(h) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0224

(1) Where EASA AD 2024–0224 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) This AD does not adopt the “Remarks” section of EASA AD 2024–0224.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact William Reisenauer, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7301; email: william.e.reisenauer@faa.gov.

(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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024-0224, dated November 26, 2024.

(ii) Reserved.

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

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

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

Issued on April 1, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-05862 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0347; Project Identifier AD-2024-00441-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 787-8, 787-9, and 787-10 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of corrosion on one or more of the eight lower fitting assemblies and adjacent lavatory components on certain lavatories. This proposed AD would require a detailed inspection of the lower fitting assemblies and the centerline partition threshold of the lavatories for corrosion, recording on the modification record placard, and

applicable on-condition actions. This proposed AD would also require revising the existing maintenance program to incorporate a detailed inspection of the lavatory vertical side forward fittings for corrosion or damage. 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 22, 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-2025-0347; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

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

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-0347.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole S. Tsang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3959; email Nicole.S.Tsang@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-2025-0347; Project Identifier AD-2024-00441-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 Nicole S. Tsang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3959; email Nicole.S.Tsang@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 reports indicating corrosion on one or more of the eight lower fitting assemblies and adjacent lavatory components on the Jamco family 95/96 lavatories caused by the galvanic interaction of aluminum and carbon fiber as a result of the wet environment at the lavatory. This condition, if not addressed, could cause the lavatories to break free from the lower mounts during an event with high g-forces, resulting in potential serious injury to passengers and crew or a displaced lavatory blockage that

prevents egress through the aisle and exits.

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 Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250302–00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024. This material specifies procedures for a detailed inspection of the eight lower fitting assemblies and the centerline partition

threshold of the Jamco family 95/96 lavatories for corrosion, recording on the modification record placard, and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include repairing any corrosion found. This material also specifies revising the existing maintenance program to incorporate maintenance review board report (MRBR) item number 25–185–00 (detailed inspection of the lavatory vertical side forward fittings for corrosion or damage).

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–2025–0347.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 159 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 and placard re-cording.	15 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$1,275 per lavatory.	\$3,700 per lavatory	\$4,975 per lavatory	Up to \$4,746,150 (up to 6 lavatories per airplane).

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

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for the on-condition repairs specified in this proposed AD.

The FAA has included all known costs in its cost estimate. According to the parts 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:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–0347; Project Identifier AD–2024–00441–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250302–00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of corrosion on one or more of the eight lower fitting assemblies and adjacent lavatory components on the Jamco family 95/96 lavatories. The FAA is issuing this AD to address corrosion that could cause the lavatories to break free from the lower mounts during an event with high g-forces. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in potential serious injury to passengers and crew or a displaced lavatory blockage that prevents egress through the aisle and exits.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024.

(h) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

(1) Where the "Effectivity" paragraph and the Boeing Recommended Compliance Time columns of the tables in the "Compliance" paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024, refer to the Issue 001 date of Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions, this AD requires doing the repair using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j) of this AD.

(i) No Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions or intervals are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (j) of this AD.

(j) 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 (k)(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.

(k) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Nicole S. Tsang, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 206-231-3959; email *Nicole.S.Tsang@faa.gov*.

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

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Special Attention Requirements Bulletin B787-81205-SB250302-00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 21, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

(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 12, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-05840 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0483; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00523-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., 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 all Bombardier, Inc., Model CL-600-2B16 (604 Variant) airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports that the flap system on-board recorder (FSOBR) interfaces with the flap control unit signals and may result in the flap control unit monitors tripping, causing Flap Fail messages and possibly an uncommanded flap movement. This proposed AD would require the disconnection of the FSOBR and prohibit future installation of this system. 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 22, 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-2025-0483; 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, 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 Bombardier material identified in this proposed AD, contact Bombardier Business Aircraft Customer Response Center, 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; telephone 514–855–2999; email ac.yul@aero.bombardier.com; website bombardier.com.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; 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–2025–0483; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00523–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 the proposal because of those comments.

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

substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as “PROPIN.” The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; 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

Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada, has issued Transport Canada AD CF–2024–31R1, dated December 17, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–31R1) (also referred to after this as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on all Bombardier, Inc., Model CL–600–2B16 (604 Variant) airplanes. The MCAI states that the FSOBR interfaces with the flap control unit Input/Output (I/O) signals and may result in the flap control unit monitors tripping, causing Flap Fail messages and possibly an uncommanded flap movement. This event combined with other flap system failures can lead to an uncommanded flap runaway. This condition, if not

addressed, could lead to loss of control of the airplane.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2025–0483.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Bombardier Service Bulletins 650–27–005, 605–27–012, and 604–27–041, all dated May 20, 2024. This material specifies procedures to disconnect the FSOBR. These documents are distinct since they apply to different airplane serial numbers. 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 NPRM after determining that the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described. This proposed AD would also prohibit the installation of affected parts.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 442 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
Up to 3 work-hours × \$85 per hour = \$255.	Minimal	Up to \$255	Up to \$112,710

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:

Bombardier, Inc.: Docket No. FAA–2025–0483; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00523–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by May 22, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Bombardier, Inc., Model CL–600–2B16 (604 Variant) airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports that the flap system on-board recorder (FSOBR) interfaces with the flap control unit signals and may result in the flap control unit monitors tripping, causing Flap Fail messages and possibly an uncommanded flap movement. The FAA is issuing this AD to address uncommanded flap runaway. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could lead to loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) FSOBR Disconnection

For airplanes that have incorporated Bombardier Service Bulletin 604–27–035, Bombardier Service Bulletin 605–27–006, or Bombardier Service Bulletin 650–27–001 as of the effective date of this AD: Within 1,000 flight hours or 14 months, whichever occurs first, after the effective date of this AD, disconnect the FSOBR in accordance with Section 2.B of the Accomplishment Instructions of the applicable service bulletin listed in table 1 to paragraph (g) of this AD.

Table 1 to Paragraph (g)—Service Bulletin References

Airplane Model (Marketing Designation)	Airplane Serial Number	Applicable Bombardier Service Bulletin
CL-600-2B16 (Challenger 604)	5301 through 5665 inclusive	604-27-041, dated May 20, 2024
CL-600-2B16 (Challenger 605)	5701 through 5988 inclusive	605-27-012, dated May 20, 2024
CL-600-2B16 (Challenger 650)	6050 through 6999 inclusive	650-27-005, dated May 20, 2024

(h) Parts Installation Prohibition

As of the effective date of this AD, no person may reconnect or install any FSOBR unit part number (P/N) (604–70201–1) or FSOBR harness P/N (604–57140–3) on any airplane.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

- (1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19.

In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the International Validation Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j) of this AD and email to: AMOC@faa.gov. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

- (2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved

by the Manager, International Validation Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or Bombardier, Inc.’s Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7300; email 9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.

(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 this AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Bombardier Service Bulletin 604–27–041, dated May 20, 2024.

(ii) Bombardier Service Bulletin 605–27–012, dated May 20, 2024.

(iii) Bombardier Service Bulletin 650–27–005, dated May 20, 2024.

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

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

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

Issued on April 1, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05863 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau****27 CFR Parts 4, 5, 7, 24, 25, and 27**

[Docket Nos. TTB–2025–0002 and TTB–2025–0003; Notice No. 239; Re: Notice Nos. 237 and 238]

RINs: 1513–AC93 and 1513–AC94

Alcohol Facts Statements in the Labeling of Wines, Distilled Spirits, and Malt Beverages; and Major Food Allergen Labeling for Wines, Distilled Spirits, and Malt Beverages; Comment Period Extension

AGENCY: Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury.

ACTION: Notices of proposed rulemaking; extension of comment periods.

SUMMARY: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is extending for an additional 120 days the comment periods for two notices of proposed rulemaking it published on January 17, 2025. The first proposes to require

disclosure of per-serving alcohol, calorie, and nutrient content information in an “Alcohol Facts” statement on the labels of alcohol beverages subject to the authority of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act) (Notice No. 237), while the second proposes to require labeling of major food allergens used in the production of alcohol beverages on such labels (Notice No. 238). TTB is taking this action to provide additional time for public comments in response to requests received during the comment period.

DATES: For the notices of proposed rulemaking published on January 17, 2025, as Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 at 90 FR 6654 and 5763, respectively, comments are now due on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may electronically submit comments to TTB on the two notices of proposed rulemaking published as Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238, view copies of this comment period extension document (published as Notice No. 239), the original proposed rule documents, their supporting materials, and any comments TTB receives on those proposals within their respective dockets, Docket No. TTB–2025–0002 and Docket No. TTB–2025–0003, as posted at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Direct links to the relevant dockets are available on the TTB website at <https://www.ttb.gov/laws-and-regulations/all-rulemaking> under Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238. Alternatively, you may submit comments via postal mail to the Director, Regulations and Ruling Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Box 12, Washington, DC 20005. Please see the Public Participation sections of Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 for further information on the comments requested regarding each proposal and on the submission, confidentiality, and public disclosure of comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Curt Eilers, Regulations and Rulings Division, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, 1310 G Street NW, Box 12, Washington, DC 20005; telephone 202–453–1039, ext. 041.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) published two notices of proposed rulemaking related to alcohol beverage labeling in the **Federal Register** of January 17, 2025:

- Notice No. 237—Alcohol Facts Statements in the Labeling of Wines, Distilled Spirits, and Malt Beverages (90 FR 6654; Docket No. TTB–2025–0002; RIN 1513–AC93); and

- Notice No. 238—Major Food Allergen Labeling for Wines, Distilled Spirits, and Malt Beverages (90 FR 5763; Docket No. TTB–2025–0003; RIN 1513–AC94).

In Notice No. 237, TTB proposes to require disclosure of per-serving alcohol, calorie, and nutrient content information in an “Alcohol Facts” statement on all alcohol beverage labels subject to TTB’s regulatory authority under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act). Pursuant to its authorities under both the FAA Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, TTB is also proposing mandatory alcohol content statements for certain types of beer and wine that are not currently required to be labeled with an alcohol content statement.

In Notice No. 238, TTB proposes to require a labeling disclosure of all major food allergens used in the production of alcohol beverages subject to TTB’s regulatory authority under the FAA Act. Under the proposed regulations, unless an exception applies, labels must declare milk, eggs, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, wheat, peanuts, soybeans, and sesame, as well as ingredients that contain protein derived from these foods, if used in the production of the alcohol beverage.

Both proposals included a compliance date of 5 years from the date that a final rule resulting from the proposal is published in the **Federal Register**.

As originally published, the comment period closing date for both Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 was April 17, 2025.

TTB has received joint requests from nine alcohol industry trade associations to extend the comment periods for Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 for an additional 120 days, until August 15, 2025. The nine associations supporting the two requests are the Wine Institute, Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS), Beer Institute, Brewers Association, National Beer Wholesalers Association (NBWA), Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America (WSWA), WineAmerica, American Craft Spirits Association (ACSA), and American Distilled Spirits Alliance (ADSA). For Notice No. 237, the request is posted as Comment 54, and for Notice No. 238, the request is posted as Comment 39; see Docket No. TTB–2025–0002 and Docket No. TTB–2025–0003, respectively, at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

In their requests, the nine associations state that they and their members need more time to comment. The requests note that many potentially impactful rulemakings, including a Food and Drug Administration nutrition labeling

proposal, were published during the same period and that their members, particularly small and midsize businesses, will need time to evaluate those proposals and to better understand the new administration's priorities, expectations, and directives. The requests also note the length of the two TTB proposed rules and the scope and importance of the issues, saying that industry members "will need substantial time" to deliberate on and convey their input on the issues raised in order to provide useful feedback to TTB that will benefit the rulemaking process and the agency's objectives in the two rulemakings.

In response to the requests, TTB will now accept public comments on Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 through August 15, 2025. As described in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document, see Notice No. 237 and Notice No. 238 for complete information on the specific issues and questions on which TTB is seeking comment, as well as information on how to submit comments electronically or by postal mail, and on the confidentiality and public disclosure of any submitted comments.

Dated: March 27, 2025.

Mary G. Ryan,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025-05920 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG-2025-0156]

RIN 1625-AA08

Special Local Regulation, East River, Mathews, Virginia

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a special local regulation for certain waters on the East River in Mathews, VA. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters during an annual "Wharf to Wharf Swim." This proposed rulemaking would prohibit persons and vessels from entering the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia or a designated representative. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number USCG-2025-0156, using the Federal Decision-Making Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the "Public Participation and Request for Comments" portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. This notice of proposed rulemaking with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less proposed rule summary, will be available in this same docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email LCDR Justin Strassfield, Sector Virginia, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard, telephone: (571) 608-2969; or virginiawaterways@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
PATCOM Patrol Commander
§ Section
SLR Special Local Regulation
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

On January 2, 2025, the Coast Guard received a request, under 33 CFR 100.15, from the Mathews Outdoor Club, for a Marine Event Permit to host a 1-mile long, open water swim to be held on August 16, 2025, from 10 a.m. until noon, in Mathews, VA. The club has indicated that it plans to host this swim annually thereafter, on the third Saturday of August. The open water swim will include approximately 50 participants and 10 spectator craft.

Hazards which might arise from the open water swim include the possibility that participants swimming within the navigable channel might collide with or otherwise interfere with vessels operating in the channel, as well as the possibility that participants swimming within approaches to local public and private boat facilities might collide with or otherwise interfere with boaters near those facilities. The Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia (COTP) has determined that these potential hazards associated would be a safety concern for anyone intending to operate within the specified waters of the East River.

The COTP, after approving plans for the holding of a regatta or marine parade within his or her district or zone, is

authorized to promulgate such special local regulations (SLRs) as he or she deems necessary to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters immediately prior to, during, and immediately after the approved regatta or marine parade. 33 CFR 100.35. The purpose of this rulemaking is to protect event participants, non-participants, and transiting vessels before, during, and after the scheduled event by promulgating a SLR for the annual event. The Coast Guard is proposing this rulemaking under statutory authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The COTP is proposing to establish a SLR which would be codified within 33 CFR 100.501 (Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Fifth Coast Guard District). The SLR would be subject to enforcement annually, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the third Saturday of August. There is no alternate day planned for this event. Section 100.501 provides, however, that, in the case of inclement weather or other just cause found by the respective COTP, an event may be conducted within 30 days before or after the date(s) identified in the SLR. See 33 CFR 100.501(g).

The proposed regulated area would be located on the East River, in the vicinity of Williams Wharf Landing, in Mathews, VA, on a designated, marked course between Hick's Wharf, and it would continue across the East River, to the coastline directly across from Williams Wharf. The coordinates of the regulated area are provided in the language of the draft rule, provided below. The regulated area is approximately 760 yards in length and 700 yards in width. The proposed enforcement period for the rule and the size of the regulated area have been chosen to ensure the safety of life on these navigable waters before, during, and after the open water swim scheduled from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. on the third Saturday of August annually. As provided in 33 CFR 100.501(d)(1), the COTP and Coast Guard Event Patrol Commander (PATCOM) would have authority to forbid and control the movement of all vessels and persons, including event participants, in the regulated area. No vessel or person would be permitted to enter the regulated area without obtaining permission from the COTP or Event PATCOM. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and

Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This NPRM has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the enforcement period of the special local regulation. This special local regulation would impact a small, designated area of the East River for only 2 hours one day a year. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF-FM marine channel 16 about the regulated area, and the proposed rule would allow vessels to seek permission to enter the regulated area.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the SLR may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section IV.A above, this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this proposed rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121),

we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the proposed rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has 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. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have Tribal implications under Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian Tribes, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or Tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the potential effects of this proposed rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves regulated area on certain waters of the East River that would prohibit entry without permission from the designated PATCOM or COTP. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of appendix A, table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. To do so, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2025–0156 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using <https://www.regulations.gov>, call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this proposed rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select

“Supporting & Related Material” in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the <https://www.regulations.gov> Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you click on the Dockets tab and then the proposed rule, you should see a “Subscribe” option for email alerts. The option will notify you when comments are posted, or a final rule is published.

We review all comments received, but we will only post comments that address the topic of the proposed rule. We may choose not to post off-topic, inappropriate, or duplicate comments that we receive.

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to <https://www.regulations.gov> will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions to the docket in response to this document, see DHS’s e-Rulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (i)(3)

Event	Regulated area	Enforcement period(s) ¹	Sponsor
* Mathews Wharf to Wharf Swim.	* All navigable waters encompassed by the following points, in Mathews, Virginia: beginning at Hick’s Wharf at latitude 37°24’34” N, longitude 076°20’56” W, thence east across the East River to latitude 37°24’34” N, longitude 076°20’37” W, thence south encompassing all shoreline to Williams Wharf at latitude 37°24’13” N, longitude 076°20’49” W, thence west back across the East River to latitude 37°24’14” N, longitude 076°21’08” W, thence north along the shoreline to the point of origin.	* Third Saturday in August.	* Mathews Outdoor Club.
*	*	*	*

¹ As noted, the enforcement dates and times for each of the listed events in this table are subject to change. In the event of a change, or for enforcement periods listed that do not allow a specific date or dates to be determined, the Captain of the Port will provide notice to the public by publishing a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**, as well as, issuing a Broadcaster Notice to Mariner.

* * * * *

Dated: March 28, 2025.

Peggy M. Britton,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–05907 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2025–0076; FRL–12691–01–R1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; 2017 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing approval of State Implementation Plan (SIP)

revisions submitted by the State of Connecticut that relate to the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SIP revisions are for the Greater Connecticut and the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT ozone nonattainment areas. The intended effect of this action is to propose approval of submittals which include a 2017 base year emissions inventory for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R01–OAR–2025–0076 at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to lillis.patrick@epa.gov. Or comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). For either manner of submission, the EPA may publish any

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

■ 2. In § 100.501, amend table 3 to paragraph (i)(3) by adding, in alphabetical order, the entry “Mathews Wharf to Wharf Swim” to read as follows:

§ 100.501 Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Fifth Coast Guard District.

* * * * *
(i) * * *
(3) * * *

comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>. 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: Patrick Lillis, Air and Radiation Division (Mail Code 5-MI), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Region 1, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912; tel. (617) 918-1067, or by email at lillis.patrick@epa.gov.

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

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I. Background and Purpose

Ozone is one of the six common air pollutants identified in the Clean Air Act. Ground-level ozone forms when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) react in the presence of sunlight. Referred to as ozone precursors, these two pollutants are emitted by many types of pollution sources, including motor vehicles, power plants, industrial facilities, and nonpoint¹ sources. Scientific evidence indicates that adverse human health effects occur following exposure to ozone. These effects are more pronounced in children and adults with lung disease. Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can increase respiratory symptoms and aggravate asthma or other lung diseases. In 1979, in response to this scientific evidence, EPA promulgated the first ozone NAAQS, the 0.12 parts per million (ppm) 1-hour ozone NAAQS.²

EPA has strengthened the ozone NAAQS over the years. In 1997, EPA promulgated a revised ozone NAAQS of 0.08 ppm, averaged over eight hours, which it determined was more protective of public health than the 1979 standard.³ In 2008, EPA revised the 8-hour ozone NAAQS from 0.08 to 0.075 ppm.⁴ In 2015, the Agency further strengthened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm.⁵

Effective August 3, 2018, the EPA designated as nonattainment any area that was violating the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS based on the three most recent years (2014–2016) of air monitoring data.⁶ With that rulemaking, the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-CT area was originally designated as a moderate ozone nonattainment area. This area is herein referred to as the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT area. Additionally, in that rulemaking, the Greater Connecticut area was originally designated as a Marginal ozone nonattainment area. Effective November 7, 2022, the EPA reclassified the Greater Connecticut area under the CAA from “Marginal” to “Moderate” for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.⁷ Areas that were designated as moderate nonattainment were required to attain the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS no later than August 3, 2024, based on 2021–2023 monitoring data. Effective July 25, 2024, the EPA published a final rule granting a voluntary reclassification request to redesignate the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT area to Serious nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.⁸ And effective July 29, 2024, EPA published a final rule granting a voluntary reclassification request to redesignate the Greater Connecticut area to Serious nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.⁹ Serious areas are required to attain the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than nine years from the date of the initial designation as nonattainment, *i.e.*, by August 3, 2027.¹⁰ While EPA has since reclassified both nonattainment areas in Connecticut to Serious for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, Connecticut must still meet the CAA requirements applicable to Marginal ozone nonattainment areas.

³ See 62 FR 38856 (July 18, 1997).

⁴ See 73 FR 16436 (Mar. 27, 2008).

⁵ See 80 FR 65292 (Oct. 26, 2015).

⁶ See 83 FR 25776, 25792 (June 4, 2018).

⁷ See 87 FR 60897 (October 7, 2022).

⁸ See 89 FR 60314 (July 25, 2024).

⁹ See 89 FR 60827 (July 29, 2024).

¹⁰ See 40 CFR 51.1303

This proposed rule addresses only the base year inventory requirements related to the Marginal nonattainment classification. The CAA and its implementing regulations—in particular, the 2015 ozone NAAQS SIP Requirements Rule,¹¹ codified at 40 CFR part 51, subpart CC—establish several requirements for ozone nonattainment areas. Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA, which applies generally to states with areas classified as nonattainment for any NAAQS, requires submission of comprehensive, accurate, and current inventories of actual emissions from all sources of relevant pollutants in Marginal nonattainment areas.¹² Specific to areas classified as Marginal ozone nonattainment, section 182(a)(1) requires states to submit a base year inventory of ozone precursors (NO_x and VOC).

Emissions inventories provide data that inform a variety of air quality planning tasks. States use emissions inventories to establish baseline emissions levels, calculate emissions reduction targets needed to attain the NAAQS, determine emissions inputs for ozone air quality modeling analyses, and track emissions over time to determine progress toward achieving air quality and emissions reduction goals. EPA has issued guidance to assist states in developing their emission inventories; states retain the discretion to adopt approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from that guidance where appropriate.¹³

II. Description of State's Submittals

On May 3, 2024, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) submitted a 2017 base year emissions inventory of ozone precursors for all areas of the State. A copy of the 2017 base year inventory is located in the docket of this proposed rulemaking.

III. The EPA's Evaluation of Connecticut's SIP Submittals

A. 2017 Base Year Emissions Inventory

Under CAA sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1), Connecticut must submit a comprehensive, accurate, and current accounting of actual emissions of ozone precursors from all sources (point,

¹¹ See 83 FR 62998 (Dec. 6, 2018). The SIP Requirements Rule established implementation requirements for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, including requirements for base year emissions inventories.

¹² See 42 U.S.C. 7502(c)(3).

¹³ U.S. EPA, “Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations,” EPA-454/B-17-002 at 1 (May 2017) (hereinafter, “2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance”).

¹ Nonpoint sources are also sometimes referred to as area sources.

² See 44 FR 8202 (Feb. 8, 1979).

nonpoint, on-road and nonroad mobile sources, and biogenic emissions) in both the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT area and the Greater Connecticut area. EPA's SIP Requirements Rule specifies that the inventory year shall be selected consistent with the baseline year for the Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) plan under 40 CFR 51.1210(a),¹⁴ which EPA identified as 2017.¹⁵ The rule also requires states to report "ozone season day emissions" in the base year inventory,¹⁶ as described in other EPA regulations: "Ozone season day emissions means an average day's emissions for a typical ozone season work weekday. The state shall select, subject to EPA approval, the particular month(s) in the ozone season and the day(s) in the work week to be represented, considering the conditions assumed in the development of RFP plans and/or emissions budgets for transportation conformity."¹⁷ Based on EPA's 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National

Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations (2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance), the selected ozone season day should be representative of the conditions leading to nonattainment.¹⁸

On May 3, 2024, Connecticut submitted to EPA as a SIP revision request an emissions inventory of ozone precursors for 2017. The inventory was submitted to meet the CAA section 182(a)(3)(A) obligation to develop a base year inventory. The State conducted a public comment process on the inventory which concluded on January 26, 2024. The inventories include emission estimates in tons per summer day and represent emissions estimates from stationary and mobile source categories during a typical summer day when ozone formation is highest. The ozone emissions inventory catalogs NO_x and VOC emissions because these pollutants are precursors to ozone formation. Connecticut's 2017 emissions inventory contains emission estimates at the county level and summed to the geographic areas that correspond to the

State's two Serious ozone nonattainment areas.

We propose to find that the air emission estimates for these sources were adequately accounted for in Connecticut's 2017 base year emissions inventory. The methodology used to calculate emissions for each source category followed relevant EPA guidance, most notably the May 2017 guidance entitled "Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Regulations,"¹⁹ used appropriate, documented emission factors, or relied on emission estimates prepared for EPA's National Emissions Inventory. Furthermore, the inventory submittal is sufficiently documented as to the techniques used to prepare the emission estimates.

Table 1 shows the emissions by source category, in tons per summer day (tpsd), from the 2017 base year emission inventory for each of the State's two nonattainment areas.

TABLE 1—EMISSIONS INVENTORY SUMMARY FOR CONNECTICUT'S NONATTAINMENT AREAS
[Tons/summer day]²⁰

Source	CT portion of NY-NJ-CT area		Greater CT area	
	VOC	NO _x	VOC	NO _x
Point	3.6	14.0	1.1	10.2
Nonpoint	52.7	6.9	53.0	6.0
Onroad	20.0	25.5	18.1	22.2
Nonroad	16.6	19.0	13.5	15.4
Biogenic	168.3	0.8	308.8	1.7
Totals	261.3	66.2	394.5	55.6

1. Point Source Emissions

Point sources are large, stationary, identifiable sources of emissions that release pollutants into the atmosphere. The SIP Requirements Rule provides that emissions from point sources shall be reported according to the thresholds of EPA's Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR).²¹ The 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance directs those preparing point source inventories to volume 2 of the Emissions Inventory Improvement Program technical report series for information on point source inventory methodology.²² This resource describes the three principal methods for estimating point source emissions as source testing, mass balance

calculations, and emission factors, with a fourth method utilizing engineering calculations if the principal methods are not possible.²³

Since 2009, Connecticut requires all Title V sources that have a Title V permit or that have been specifically requested to file by CT DEEP to submit an emissions statement. Beginning in 2014, companies were required to submit their emissions statements electronically via CT DEEP's software application, EMIT. Ozone precursor emissions are collected using EMIT. The 2017 stationary source inventory is primarily based on the emissions statement submittals, which reported the source's actual 2017 emissions

signed by a corporate officer who attested to the accuracy of their calculations. Facility data for the eighty-three (83) Connecticut sites are recorded in Section 2.1 of CT DEEP's 2017 emissions inventory submittal that is located in the docket of this proposed rulemaking. Since Connecticut's base year inventory is consistent with the reporting thresholds in the AERR and uses methods for estimating emissions recommended by EPA guidance,²⁴ the base year inventory adequately addresses emissions from the point source category.

¹⁴ See 40 CFR 51.1315(a).

¹⁵ See 83 FR 62998, 63005.

¹⁶ See 40 CFR 51.1315(c).

¹⁷ See 40 CFR 51.1300(q).

¹⁸ See 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance, 75.

¹⁹ See 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance.

²⁰ See CT DEEP's 2017 Emission Inventory Submittal, 1–15.

²¹ See 40 CFR 51.1315(d).

²² See 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance, 81–82.

²³ U.S. EPA, EIIP Technical Report Series Vol. II, Ch. 1: "Introduction to Stationary Point Source Emissions Inventory Development" (May 2001), 1.4–1–1.4–3.

²⁴ See CT DEEP's 2017 Emission Inventory Submittal, 2–5.

2. Nonpoint Source Emissions

Nonpoint or area source emission estimates are made for small, stationary sources of air pollution that do not emit much individually, but do have significant emissions collectively. Examples include gasoline stations, residential heating, and fuel combustion. Connecticut's area source emissions inventory identifies the source categories for which the State relied upon EPA's estimates, provides information on any adjustments made to EPA estimates, and notes which categories' emission estimates were prepared by the State. The inventory also explains how double counting between emissions from facilities inventoried as individual point sources were excluded from the area source emission estimates.²⁵ Therefore, the base year inventory adequately addresses emissions from the nonpoint source category.

3. On-Road Mobile Source Emissions

On-road mobile sources are motor vehicles (e.g. automobiles, buses, and trucks) that travel on local roads and highways. A motor vehicle is defined in 40 CFR 51.50²⁶ as "any self-propelled vehicle used to carry people or property on a street or highway". Emissions from on-road vehicles are the result of several processes, including the combustion of fuel while vehicles are starting, idling, or moving; the evaporation of fuel from the fuel system and during refueling; as well as from the wearing of brakes and tires.

To estimate on-road emissions in 2017, CT DEEP ran EPA's model MOVES2014b for all eight Connecticut counties in inventory-mode using established annual and summer day input data. EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) is a state-of-the-science emission modeling system that estimates emissions for mobile sources at the national, county, and project level for criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and air toxics. Vehicles are classified in MOVES according to thirteen source types and five Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) vehicle types. Part 3.1.1 of CT DEEP's 2017 emission inventory submittal provides an explanation and the basis for the input parameters used in MOVES2014b for the calculation and development of this emissions inventory. CT DEEP's 2017 emission inventory is located in the docket of this proposed rulemaking.

Connecticut's on-road mobile source emissions inventory methodology follows the SIP Requirements Rule²⁷ as well as EPA's 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance.²⁸ Therefore, the base year inventory adequately addresses emissions from the on-road mobile source category.

4. Non-Road Source Emissions

Non-road mobile sources are comprised of non-road engines and non-road vehicles, which are respectively defined in 40 CFR 51.50²⁹ as "an internal combustion engine (including fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not affected by sections 111 or 202 of the Clean Air Act"³⁰ and "a vehicle that is run by a non-road engine and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition."³¹ These sources include vehicles, engines, and equipment used for construction, agriculture, recreation, and many other purposes. The equipment must either move under its own power or be capable of being moved from site to site. Emissions from non-road vehicles come from both exhaust and non-exhaust processes, including the combustion of fuel while vehicles are starting, idling, or moving, as well as from the evaporation of fuel from the fuel system and during refueling.

To estimate non-road emissions in 2017, CT DEEP ran MOVES2014b for all eight Connecticut counties in inventory-mode using established annual and summer day input data. Connecticut's 2017 base year inventory used EPA's MOVES-Nonroad model to estimate emissions from nonroad mobile sources in the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT Nonattainment area as well as the Greater Connecticut Nonattainment Area, except for emissions from aviation, locomotives, and commercial marine vessels (CMV). Connecticut adopted EPA's 2017 NEI estimates for aviation, locomotive, and CMV emissions. See section 3.3 through 3.5 in CT's 2017 emission inventory for more information on aviation, locomotives, and CMV emission calculations. CT DEEP's 2017 emission inventory is located in the docket of this proposed rulemaking. Therefore, the base year inventory adequately addresses emissions from the non-road mobile source category.

²⁷ See 83 FR 62998.

²⁸ See 2017 Emissions Inventory Guidance, 89–90.

²⁹ See 40 CFR 51.50.

³⁰ See CAA Section 111 and 202.

³¹ See 40 CFR 51.50.

5. Biogenic Emissions

Biogenic emissions come from natural sources. Connecticut included a 2017 inventory of biogenic emissions separate from the anthropogenic portion of the inventory. Connecticut accepted the EPA biogenic emissions estimates as published in the 2017 NEI. For more information on these estimates, please refer to Section 4.6 of the 2017 NEI v1 TSD.³² The annual estimates for this sector in 2017 are presented in Section 5 of Connecticut's 2017 emission inventory submittal. CT DEEP's 2017 emission inventory is located in the docket of this proposed rulemaking. Therefore, the base year inventory adequately addresses emissions from the biogenic source category.

6. EPA's Evaluation of the Base Year Emissions Inventory

Based on EPA's review and evaluation of the methodologies, procedures, and results in Connecticut's 2017 base year emissions inventory, we propose to find that the inventory meets the requirements of CAA sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1) and the SIP Requirements Rule. The base year inventory is based on the most current and accurate information that was available to the State at the time the inventory was developed. Additionally, the 2017 inventory comprehensively addresses all source categories in the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT Nonattainment Area, as well as the Greater Connecticut Nonattainment Area and was developed consistent with the relevant EPA emissions inventory regulations, guidance, and models.

IV. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve SIP submittals from the state of Connecticut for the 2017 base year emissions inventory for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for both the Greater Connecticut and the Connecticut portion of the NY-NJ-CT nonattainment areas. EPA is soliciting public comment on the issues discussed in this document or on other relevant matters. These comments will be considered before taking final action. Interested parties may participate in the Federal rulemaking procedure by submitting written comments to this proposed rule by following the instructions listed in the ADDRESSES section of this **Federal Register**.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a

²⁵ See CT DEEP's 2017 Emission Inventory Submittal, Section 4.

²⁶ See 40 CFR 51.50.

³² See Section 4.6 of the 2017 NEI v1 TSD.

SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 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 proposed 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 proposed 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).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: March 20, 2025.

Karen McGuire,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

[FR Doc. 2025-05910 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R03-OAR-2024-0586; FRL-10536-01-R3]

Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Redesignation Request and Associated Maintenance Plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 Annual and 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter Standard and Maintenance Plan for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 Annual Fine Particulate Matter Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a request from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton, Pennsylvania nonattainment area (Liberty-Clairton Area) to attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or standard). The EPA is also proposing to approve, as revisions to the Pennsylvania state implementation plan (SIP), the Commonwealth's plan for maintaining the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS through 2035 for the Liberty-Clairton Area. Additionally, the EPA is proposing to approve the maintenance plan for the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania nonattainment area (Allegheny County Area) for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS through 2035. The maintenance plan includes 2017, 2026, and 2035 mobile vehicle emissions budgets (MVEBs) for mobile sources of PM_{2.5} and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for the Allegheny County Area. The EPA is proposing to find these 2017, 2026, and 2035 MVEBs for PM_{2.5} and NO_x adequate and to approve these MVEBs into the Pennsylvania SIP for transportation conformity purposes. This action does not redesignate the Allegheny County Area to attainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, as Pennsylvania withdrew its redesignation request specific to the Allegheny County Area. The redesignation request and maintenance plan were submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP or Pennsylvania) on behalf of the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD). This action is being taken under the CAA.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2024-0586 at www.regulations.gov, or via email to gordon.mike@epa.gov. For comments submitted at Regulations.gov, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from Regulations.gov. For either manner of submission, the EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ian Neiswinter, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814-2011. Mr. Neiswinter can also be reached via electronic mail at neiswinter.ian@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, wherever "we," "us," or "our" are used, it is intended to refer to the EPA.

I. What action is the EPA proposing?

On November 30, 2022, the EPA received from PADEP, on behalf of ACHD, a redesignation request for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS and for the Allegheny County Area for

the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.¹ As part of the request, PADEP submitted, as a Pennsylvania SIP revision, a combined maintenance plan for each area's respective NAAQS to ensure continued attainment throughout the areas over the next 10 years as required by CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv). On May 2, 2024, PADEP submitted to the EPA a partial withdrawal of the November 30, 2022, SIP revision. In that letter, PADEP withdrew only the portion of the SIP revision pertaining to the request to redesignate the Allegheny County Area to attainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. However, PADEP retained the portion of the SIP revision pertaining to the maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and retained the request to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS to attainment along with the associated maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area.

The EPA is proposing to take the following actions for the Liberty-Clairton Area: (1) to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton Area to attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS; and (2) to approve into the Pennsylvania SIP the associated maintenance plan for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area. The EPA's proposed approval of the redesignation request and maintenance plan for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area is based upon the EPA's determination that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain both standards, and that all other redesignation criteria have been met for the Liberty-Clairton Area. The EPA is also proposing the following actions for the Allegheny County Area: (1) to approve into the Pennsylvania SIP the maintenance plan for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS; and (2) to find the 2017, 2026, and 2035 MVEBs for PM_{2.5} and NO_x adequate and approve these MVEBs into the Pennsylvania SIP for transportation conformity purposes. The adequacy comment period for these MVEBs will begin upon publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM). Please see section IV of this rulemaking for further explanation of the MVEBs and the adequacy process.

¹ The Liberty-Clairton Area is comprised of the following municipalities in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: the boroughs of Liberty, Lincoln, Port Vue, and Glassport, and the City of Clairton. The Allegheny County Area is comprised of all municipalities within Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and subsumes the municipalities which comprise the Liberty-Clairton Area. The table listed at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 81.339 defines NAAQS area designations within Pennsylvania.

This action does not redesignate the Allegheny County Area to attainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The EPA may approve a maintenance plan as meeting the requirements under CAA section 175A without redesignating an area to attainment.² Notably, all applicable nonattainment area requirements for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS shall remain in place until such time as Pennsylvania submits a request for redesignation pursuant to section 107(d)(3) of the CAA and the EPA determines that the Allegheny County Area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment and takes action to redesignate the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. These proposed actions are summarized and described in greater detail throughout this proposed rulemaking.

II. Background

A. The PM_{2.5} NAAQS

Fine particulate pollution can be emitted directly from a source (primary PM_{2.5}) or formed secondarily through chemical reactions in the atmosphere involving precursor pollutants emitted from a variety of sources. The main precursors of secondary PM_{2.5} are sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO_x), ammonia (NH₃), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).³ Sulfates are a type of secondary particulate formed from SO₂ emissions from power plants and industrial facilities. Nitrates, another common type of secondary particulate, are formed from combustion emissions of NO_x from power plants, mobile sources, and other combustion sources.

The first air quality standards for PM_{2.5} were established on July 18, 1997 (62 FR 38652). The EPA promulgated an annual standard at a level of 15 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³), based on a three-year average of annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations (the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS). In the same rulemaking action, the EPA promulgated a 24-hour standard of 65 µg/m³, based on a three-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations.

On October 17, 2006 (71 FR 61144), the EPA retained the annual PM_{2.5} standard at 15 µg/m³ (2006 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS) but revised the 24-hour standard to 35 µg/m³ (2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS), based again on the three-year average of the annual 98th

percentile of the 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentrations. In response to legal challenges of the 2006 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit or Court) remanded this standard to the EPA for further consideration.⁴ On December 14, 2012, the EPA finalized a rule revising the PM_{2.5} annual NAAQS to 12 µg/m³ (2012 PM_{2.5} annual NAAQS) based on current scientific evidence regarding the protection of public health.

B. Liberty-Clairton Area

On January 5, 2005 (70 FR 944), the EPA published air quality area designations for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS based upon air quality monitoring data for calendar years 2001–2003. In that rulemaking action, the EPA designated the Liberty-Clairton Area as nonattainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} and 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. On November 13, 2009 (74 FR 58688), the EPA published designations for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on certified air quality data from 2006–2008, which became effective on December 14, 2009. In that action, the EPA designated the Liberty-Clairton Area as nonattainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, retaining the same geographical boundaries as for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In that same action, the EPA clarified that the Liberty-Clairton Area is designated as unclassifiable/attainment for the 1997 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS but retained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS nonattainment designation.

The EPA's 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} nonattainment designations for the Liberty-Clairton Area triggered an obligation for Pennsylvania to develop a nonattainment SIP revision addressing certain CAA requirements under title I, part D, subpart 1 (hereinafter "subpart 1") and title I, part D, subpart 4 (hereinafter "subpart 4"). Subpart 1 contains the general requirements for nonattainment areas for criteria pollutants, including requirements to develop a SIP that provides for the implementation of reasonably available control measures (RACM) under section 172(c)(1), reasonable further progress (RFP), base-year and attainment-year emissions inventories, and for the implementation of contingency measures. Subpart 4 contains specific planning and scheduling requirements for coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas, including requirements for new

² See Pg. 7 of "Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment," Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, September 4, 1992.

³ See 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

⁴ See *American Farm Bureau Federation and National Pork Producers Council, et al. v. EPA*, 559 F.3d 512 (D.C. Cir. 2009).

source review (NSR), RACM (under CAA section 189(a)(1)(C)), and RFP. In the EPA's longstanding general guidance interpreting the 1990 CAA Amendments, known as the General Preamble, the EPA discussed the relationship of subpart 1 and subpart 4 SIP requirements and pointed out that subpart 1 requirements were to an extent "subsumed by, or integrally related to, the more specific PM₁₀ requirements."⁵ In addition, under the D.C. Circuit's January 4, 2013, decision in *Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) v. EPA*, 706 F.3d 428 (D.C. Cir. 2013), subpart 4 requirements apply to PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas.⁶

On June 2, 2014 (79 FR 31566), the EPA published a rule entitled "Identification of Nonattainment Classification and Deadlines for Submission of State Implementation Plan (SIP) Provisions for the 1997 Fine Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS" ("Classification and Deadlines Rule"). In that rule, the Agency responded to the D.C. Circuit's January 2013 decision by identifying all PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas for the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS as "Moderate" nonattainment areas under subpart 4, and by establishing a new SIP submission date of December 31, 2014, for Moderate area attainment plans and for any additional attainment-related or nonattainment new source review plans necessary for areas to comply with the requirements applicable under subpart 4. *Id.* at 31567–70.

On October 25, 2013 (78 FR 63881) and July 10, 2015 (80 FR 39696), the EPA made determinations that the Liberty-Clairton Area had attained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the applicable attainment date and has data showing that the Area attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, respectively. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.1015(a) and based on these determinations, the requirements for the Liberty-Clairton Area to submit an attainment demonstration, RACM, RFP, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to the attainment of either the 1997 annual or 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS were, and continue

to be, suspended until such time as: the Liberty-Clairton Area is redesignated to attainment for each standard, at which time the requirements no longer apply; or the EPA determines that the Liberty-Clairton Area has again violated any of the standards, at which time such plans are required to be submitted. On May 10, 2017 (82 FR 21711), the EPA also determined in accordance with section 179(c) of the CAA, that the Liberty-Clairton Area attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the applicable attainment date.

The EPA issued a rule entitled "Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements" ("PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule").⁷ This rule clarifies how states should meet the statutory SIP requirements that apply to areas designated nonattainment for any PM_{2.5} NAAQS under subparts 1 and 4. It does so by establishing regulatory requirements and by providing guidance that is applicable to areas that are currently designated nonattainment for existing PM_{2.5} NAAQS and areas that are designated nonattainment for any PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the future. In addition, the rule responds to the D.C. Circuit's remand of the 1997 PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule. As a result, the requirements of the rule also govern future actions associated with states' ongoing implementation efforts for the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In the PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule, the EPA revoked the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in areas that had always been attainment for that NAAQS, and in areas that had been designated as nonattainment but that were redesignated to attainment before October 24, 2016, the PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule effective date.⁸

In the August 24, 2016 final rule, the EPA also finalized a provision to revoke the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in areas redesignated to attainment after October 24, 2016, on the effective date of an area's redesignation.⁹ If this redesignation proposal is finalized, the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS will be revoked for the Liberty-Clairton Area on the effective date of the redesignation. Beginning on that date, the Liberty-Clairton Area will no longer be subject to transportation or general conformity requirements for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS due to revocation of the primary NAAQS.¹⁰ If redesignated for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the Liberty-Clairton Area will

be required to implement the maintenance plan requirements under section 175A for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Once approved, the maintenance plan can only be revised if the revision meets the requirements of CAA section 110(l) and, if applicable, CAA section 193. As described in the PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule, those 1997 annual PM_{2.5} maintenance areas with a revoked NAAQS are no longer required to submit a second 10-year maintenance plan for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.¹¹

Similarly, if this proposal is finalized, the Liberty-Clairton Area will be redesignated to attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS and be required to implement the maintenance plan requirements under CAA section 175A for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the PSD program for the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Once approved, the maintenance plan can only be revised if the revision meets the requirements of CAA section 110(l) and, if applicable, CAA section 193. Under CAA section 175A, an additional maintenance plan for a subsequent 10-year period following the initial 10-year maintenance period is required for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS within eight years after redesignation to attainment.

C. Allegheny County Area—2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS

On January 15, 2015 (80 FR 2206), the EPA published air quality designations for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In that action, the EPA designated all municipalities in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (Allegheny County Area) as one nonattainment area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. On March 16, 2022 (87 FR 14799), the EPA determined that the Allegheny County Area had clean data and attained the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on certified air quality data from 2018–2020. That action suspended the requirement for the Allegheny County Area to submit an attainment demonstration, RACM, RFP, and contingency measures related to attainment of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for so long as the Allegheny County Area continued to attain the standard. On May 19, 2023 (88 FR 32117), the EPA determined that the Allegheny County Area had attained the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the applicable attainment date based on certified air quality data from 2019–

⁵ See 57 FR 13538 (April 16, 1992).

⁶ In explaining its decision, the Court reasoned that the plain meaning of the CAA requires implementation of the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS under subpart 4 because PM_{2.5} particles fall within the statutory definition of PM₁₀ and are thus subject to the same statutory requirements. The EPA finalized its interpretation of subpart 4 requirements as applied to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS in its final rule entitled "Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements; Final Rule" (81 FR 58010, August 24, 2016).

⁷ See 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016). See also 40 CFR 51.1000 through 51.1016.

⁸ *Id.* See also 40 CFR 50.13(d).

⁹ See 40 CFR 50.13(d).

¹⁰ See 81 FR 58009 at 58125–6 (August 24, 2016).

¹¹ See 81 FR 58009 at 58144 (August 24, 2016).

2021. If this proposal is finalized, the EPA will approve the maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS as meeting the requirements under CAA section 175A, including contingency provisions that would correct any violations of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS through 2035. As stated previously, this action will not redesignate the Allegheny County Area to attainment of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Notably, all applicable nonattainment area requirements for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS shall remain in place until such time as Pennsylvania submits a request for redesignation pursuant to section 107(d)(3) of the CAA and the EPA determines that the Allegheny County Area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment and takes action to redesignate the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

III. The EPA's Requirements for Redesignation and Maintenance Plans

A. Criteria for Redesignation to Attainment

The CAA provides the requirements for redesignating a nonattainment area to attainment. Specifically, section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA allows for redesignation provided that: (1) the EPA determines that the area has attained the applicable NAAQS; (2) the EPA has fully approved the applicable implementation plan for the area under section 110(k); (3) the EPA determines that the improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the applicable SIP and applicable Federal air pollutant control regulations and other permanent and enforceable reductions; (4) the EPA has fully approved a maintenance plan for the area as meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA; and (5) the state containing such area has met all requirements applicable to the area under section 110 and part D of the CAA. Each of these requirements are discussed in section IV of this proposed rulemaking action. The EPA provided guidance on redesignations in the "SIPs; General Preamble for the Implementation of title I of the CAA Amendments of 1990," (the General Preamble)¹² and has provided further guidance on processing redesignation requests in the following documents: (1) "Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment," Memorandum from John Calcagni,

Director, Air Quality Management Division, September 4, 1992 (hereafter referred to as the 1992 Calcagni Memorandum or Calcagni Memo); (2) "SIP Actions Submitted in Response to CAA Deadlines," Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, October 28, 1992; and (3) "Part D New Source Review (Part D NSR) Requirements for Areas Requesting Redesignation to Attainment," Memorandum from Mary D. Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, October 14, 1994.

B. Requirements of a Maintenance Plan

Section 175A of the CAA sets forth the elements of a maintenance plan for areas seeking redesignation from nonattainment to attainment. Under section 175A, the plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the applicable NAAQS for at least 10 years after approval of a redesignation of an area to attainment. Eight years after the redesignation, the state must submit a revised maintenance plan demonstrating that attainment will continue to be maintained for the 10 years following the initial 10-year period.¹³ To address the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain such contingency measures, with a schedule for implementation, as the EPA deems necessary to assure prompt correction of any future PM_{2.5} violations. The 1992 Calcagni Memorandum provides additional guidance on the content of a maintenance plan. The Memorandum states that a maintenance plan should address the following provisions: (1) an attainment emissions inventory; (2) a maintenance demonstration showing maintenance for 10 years; (3) a commitment to maintain an ambient air quality monitoring network in accordance with 40 CFR part 58; (4) verification of continued attainment; and (5) a contingency plan to prevent or correct future violations of the NAAQS. Under the CAA, states are required to submit, at various times, control strategy SIP revisions for nonattainment areas and maintenance plans for areas seeking redesignation to attainment for a given NAAQS. These emission control strategy SIP revisions (*e.g.*, RFP and attainment demonstration SIP revisions) and maintenance plans also include MVEBs based on onroad mobile source emissions for the relevant criteria pollutants and/or their precursors, where appropriate, to address pollution

from onroad transportation sources. The MVEBs are the portions of the total allowable emissions that are allocated to onroad vehicle use that, together with emissions from all other sources in the area, will provide attainment, RFP, or maintenance, as applicable. The budget serves as a ceiling on emissions from an area's planned transportation system. Under 40 CFR part 93, a MVEB for an area seeking a redesignation to attainment is established for the last year of the maintenance plan. The maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area includes updated PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs for the years 2017, 2026, and 2035 for transportation conformity purposes. The transportation conformity analysis for the Allegheny County Area and Liberty-Clairton Area is further discussed in section IV.C. of this proposed rulemaking action.

IV. The EPA's Analysis of Pennsylvania's Submittal

The EPA is proposing several rulemaking actions for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area. For the Liberty-Clairton Area, the EPA is proposing the following actions: (1) to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton Area to attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS; and (2) to approve into the Pennsylvania SIP the associated maintenance plan for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area. The EPA's proposed approval of the redesignation request and maintenance plan for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area is based upon the EPA's determination that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain both standards, which the EPA is proposing in this rulemaking action, and that all other redesignation criteria have been met for the Liberty-Clairton Area. For the Allegheny County Area, the EPA is proposing the following actions: (1) to approve into the Pennsylvania SIP the maintenance plan for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS; and (2) to find the 2017, 2026, and 2035 MVEBs for PM_{2.5} and NO_x adequate and to approve these MVEBs into the Pennsylvania SIP for transportation conformity purposes. The following is a description of how Pennsylvania's November 30, 2022, SIP submittal satisfies the requirements of the CAA.

A. Redesignation Request for the Liberty-Clairton Area

1. Attainment

To redesignate an area from nonattainment to attainment, the CAA requires the EPA to determine that the

¹³ As stated previously, a second maintenance plan is not required for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS because the standard will be revoked upon redesignation to attainment. See 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

¹² See 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992).

area has attained the applicable NAAQS (CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(i)). Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 50.7 and 40 CFR part 50, appendix N, the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is met when the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS design value is less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³ at all monitoring sites in the area.¹⁴ Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 50.13, and in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, appendix N, the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS is met when the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS design value is less than or equal to 35 µg/m³ at all monitoring sites in the area.¹⁵ The relevant data must be collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in the EPA Air Quality System (AQS) database.

As referenced previously, on October 25, 2013 (78 FR 63881), the EPA determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area attained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS by its applicable attainment date of December 31, 2011, based upon quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for 2009–2011

and continued to attain the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for 2010–2012. On July 10, 2015 (80 FR 39696) the EPA determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, based on quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for 2012–2014. In a separate rulemaking action on May 10, 2017 (82 FR 21711), the EPA also determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2015, based upon quality-assured and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for 2013–2015. The basis and effect of these determinations of attainment for both the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS were discussed in the notices of the proposed and final rulemakings which determined the Liberty-Clairton Area attained the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.¹⁶

The EPA has reviewed the ambient air quality PM_{2.5} monitoring data in the Liberty-Clairton Area consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 50 and recorded in the EPA's AQS, including quality-assured, quality-controlled, and state-certified data for the recent 3-year monitoring periods 2017–2019 through 2021–2023 for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This data, provided in tables 1 and 2 in this document, shows that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Two ambient PM_{2.5} air monitoring sites are located within the Liberty-Clairton Area. For the Liberty-Clairton Area to attain the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the design value at both monitoring sites must be less than or equal to 15.0 µg/m³. For the Liberty-Clairton Area to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the design value at both monitoring sites must be less than or equal to 35.0 µg/m³.

TABLE 1—DESIGN VALUES FOR THE LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS (µg/m³) FOR MONITORING PERIODS 2017–2019 THROUGH 2021–2023

Monitor ID No.	2017–2019	2018–2020	2019–2021	2020–2022	2021–2023
Liberty, 420030064	12.4	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.6
Clairton, 420033007	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.4

TABLE 2—DESIGN VALUES FOR THE LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA FOR THE 2006 24-HOUR PM_{2.5} NAAQS (µg/m³) FOR MONITORING PERIODS 2017–2019 THROUGH 2021–2023

Monitor ID No.	2017–2019	2018–2020	2019–2021	2020–2022	2021–2023
Liberty, 420030064	35	32	32	30	33
Clairton, 420033007	19	19	20	19	21

The EPA's review of the monitoring data from 2017 through 2023 supports the EPA's previous determinations that the Liberty-Clairton Area has attained the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain both standards. In addition, as discussed subsequently, with respect to the maintenance plan, Pennsylvania commits to maintain an ambient air quality monitoring network in accordance with 40 CFR part 58. Thus, based upon an analysis of currently available data, the EPA is proposing to determine that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain the

1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

2. The Area Has Met All Applicable Requirements Under Section 110 and Part D of the CAA and Has a Fully Approved SIP Under Section 110(k)

The SIP revision for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area must be fully approved under section 110(k) and in accordance with section 107(d)(3)(E)(v), all the requirements applicable to the Liberty-Clairton Area under section 110 of the CAA (general SIP requirements) and part D of title I of the CAA (SIP

requirements for nonattainment areas) must be met.

a. Section 110 General SIP Requirements

Section 110(a)(2) of title I of the CAA delineates the general requirements for a SIP, which include enforceable emissions limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques, provisions for the establishment and operation of appropriate devices necessary to collect data on ambient air quality, and programs to enforce the limitations. The general SIP elements and requirements set forth in section 110(a)(2), which are commonly referred

¹⁴ The annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS design value is the 3-year average of PM_{2.5} annual mean mass concentrations. Three years of valid annual means are required to produce a valid annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS design value. A year meets data completeness requirements when at least 75 percent

of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data. See 40 CFR part 50, appendix N.

¹⁵ The 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS design value is the 3-year average of annual PM_{2.5} 24-hour 98th percentile mass concentrations. Three years of valid annual PM_{2.5} 98th percentile mass concentrations are required to produce a valid 24-hour PM_{2.5}

NAAQS design value. A year meets data completeness requirements when at least 75 percent of the scheduled sampling days for each quarter have valid data. See 40 CFR part 50, appendix N.

¹⁶ See notices of the proposed rulemakings at 78 FR 44070 (July 23, 2013), 80 FR 22666 (April 23, 2015), and 81 FR 91088 (December 16, 2016).

to as “infrastructure SIPs,” include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) submittal of a SIP that has been adopted by the state after reasonable public notice and hearing; (2) provisions for establishment and operation of appropriate procedures needed to monitor ambient air quality; (3) implementation of a minor source permit program and provisions for the implementation of part C requirements (PSD); (4) provisions for the implementation of part D requirements for NSR permit programs; (5) provisions for air pollution modeling; and (6) provisions for public and local agency participation in planning and emission control rule development. CAA section 110(a)(2)(D) requires that SIPs contain certain measures to prevent sources in a state from significantly contributing to air quality problems in another state; the portion of a state’s SIP that include these measures is known as an interstate transport SIP. However, these CAA section 110(a)(2)(D) requirements apply to a state and are not linked with a particular nonattainment area’s designation and classification in that state. The interstate transport SIP submittal requirements, where applicable, continue to apply to a state regardless of the designation of any one area in the state. Thus, the EPA has determined that these requirements are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation. Instead, the EPA has determined that the requirements linked with a particular nonattainment area’s designation and classifications are the relevant measures, *i.e.*, the requirements that must be met for the EPA to redesignate an area. In addition, the EPA has determined that the other CAA section 110(a)(2) elements not connected with nonattainment plan submissions and not linked with an area’s attainment status are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation because the area will still be subject to these requirements after it is redesignated. The EPA concludes that the CAA section 110(a)(2) and part D requirements, which are linked with a particular area’s designation and classification, are the relevant measures to evaluate in reviewing a redesignation request, and that section 110(a)(2) elements not linked to the area’s nonattainment status are not applicable for purposes of redesignation. The EPA has applied this interpretation consistently in many redesignations.¹⁷

¹⁷ See, e.g., 81 FR 4420 (July 17, 2006) (final redesignation for the Sullivan County, Tennessee area); 79 FR 43655 (July 28, 2014) (final redesignation for Bellefontaine, Ohio lead

The EPA has reviewed the Pennsylvania SIP and has concluded that it meets the general SIP requirements under section 110(a)(2) of the CAA to the extent they are applicable for purposes of redesignation. The EPA has previously approved provisions of Pennsylvania’s SIP addressing section 110(a)(2) requirements, including provisions addressing PM_{2.5}.¹⁸ These requirements are, however, statewide requirements that are not linked to the PM_{2.5} nonattainment status of the Liberty-Clairton Area. Therefore, the EPA proposes to determine that Pennsylvania has met all general SIP requirements for the Liberty-Clairton Area that are applicable for purposes of redesignation under section 110 of the CAA.

b. Part D Requirements

Subparts 1 and 4 of part D, title 1 of the CAA contain air quality planning requirements for PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas. Subpart 1 contains general requirements for all nonattainment areas of any pollutant, including PM_{2.5}, governed by a NAAQS. Subpart 1 requirements include, among other things, provisions for RACM, RFP, emissions inventories, contingency measures, transportation conformity and general conformity. Subpart 4 contains specific planning and scheduling requirements for PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas. The requirements in section 189(a), (c), (e) apply specifically to Moderate PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas and include an approved permit program for construction of new and modified major stationary sources, provisions for RACM, an attainment demonstration, quantitative milestones demonstrating RFP toward attainment by the applicable attainment date, and provisions to ensure that the control requirements applicable to major stationary sources of PM_{2.5} also apply to PM_{2.5} precursors, except where the Administrator has determined that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM_{2.5} levels that exceed the NAAQS

nonattainment area); 61 FR 53174–53176 (October 10, 1996) and 62 FR 24826 (May 7 1997) (proposed and final redesignation of Reading, Pennsylvania ozone nonattainment area); 61 FR 20458 (May 7 1996) (final redesignation for Cleveland-Akron Lorain, Ohio ozone nonattainment area); 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995) (final redesignation of Tampa, Florida ozone nonattainment area); See also 65 FR 37879, 37890, (June 19, 2000) (discussing this issue in final redesignation of Cincinnati, Ohio 1-hour ozone nonattainment area); and 66 FR 50399 (October 19, 2001) (final redesignation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 1-hour ozone nonattainment area).

¹⁸ See 77 FR 58955 (September 25, 2012) (approving infrastructure SIP submittals for 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS).

in the area. The applicability of these requirements to this action are addressed in the following sections.

c. Subpart 1 Requirements

Subpart 1 sets forth the basic nonattainment plan requirements applicable to PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas. Under section 172, states with nonattainment areas must submit plans providing for timely attainment and must meet a variety of other requirements. The EPA’s longstanding interpretation of the nonattainment planning requirements of section 172 is that once an area is attaining the NAAQS, those requirements are not “applicable” for purposes of section 107(d)(3)(E)(ii) and therefore need not be approved into the SIP before the EPA can redesignate the area. In the 1992 General Preamble for Implementation of Title I, the EPA set forth its interpretation of applicable requirements for purposes of evaluating redesignation requests when an area is attaining a standard.¹⁹ The EPA noted that the requirements for RFP and other measures designed to provide for attainment do not apply in evaluating redesignation requests because those nonattainment planning requirements “have no meaning” for an area that has already attained the standard.²⁰ This interpretation was also set forth in the 1992 Calcagni Memorandum. The EPA’s understanding of section 172 also forms the basis of its Clean Data Policy, which was articulated with regard to PM_{2.5} in 40 CFR 51.1015(a), and suspends a state’s obligation to submit most of the attainment planning requirements that would otherwise apply, including an attainment demonstration and planning SIPs to provide for RFP, RACM, and contingency measures under section 172(c)(9).²¹ Courts have upheld the EPA’s interpretation of section 172(c)(1)’s “reasonably available” control measures and control technology as meaning only those controls that advance attainment, which precludes the need to require additional measures where an area is already attaining.²²

Therefore, because attainment has been reached for the 1997 annual and

¹⁹ See 57 FR 13498, 13564 (April 16, 1992).

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ This regulation was promulgated as part of the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS implementation rule that was subsequently challenged and remanded in *NRDC v. EPA*, 706 F.3d 428 (D.C. Cir. 2013), as discussed in section II.B of this rulemaking. However, the Clean Data Policy portion of the implementation rule was not at issue in that case.

²² See *NRDC v. EPA*, 571 F.3d 1245, 1252 (D.C. Cir. 2009); *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 294 F.3d 155, 162 (D.C. Cir. 2002); *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 314 F.3d 735, 744 (5th Cir. 2002).

2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Liberty-Clairton Area, no additional measures are needed to provide for attainment of these standards, and the section 172(c)(1) requirements for an attainment demonstration and RACM are no longer considered to be applicable for purposes of redesignation as long as the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain each standard until redesignation.²³ Section 172(c)(2)'s requirement that nonattainment plans contain provisions promoting reasonable further progress toward attainment is also not relevant for purposes of redesignation because the EPA has determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area has monitored attainment of the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In addition, because the Liberty-Clairton Area has attained the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS and is no longer subject to an RFP requirement, the requirement to submit the section 172(c)(9) contingency measures is not applicable for purposes of redesignation. Section 172(c)(6) requires the SIP to contain control measures necessary to provide for attainment of the NAAQS. Because attainment has been reached, no additional measures are needed to provide for attainment.

The requirement under section 172(c)(3) of the CAA was not suspended by the EPA's clean data determination for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA requires submission and approval of a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions. For purposes of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS, this emissions inventory should address not only direct emissions of PM_{2.5}, but also emissions of all precursors with the potential to participate in PM_{2.5} formation, *i.e.*, SO₂, NO_x, VOC and NH₃. To satisfy the 172(c)(3) requirement, on January 2, 2014 (79 FR 00054) and October 2, 2015 (80 FR 59615), the EPA approved the 2002 base year emissions inventory for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and the 2007 base year emissions inventory for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, respectively, for the Liberty-Clairton Area.

Section 172(c)(4) of the CAA requires the identification and quantification of allowable emissions for major new and modified stationary sources in an area, and section 172(c)(5) requires source permits for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources anywhere in the nonattainment area. The EPA has determined that, since PSD

requirements will apply after redesignation, areas being redesignated need not comply with the requirement that a nonattainment NSR program be approved prior to redesignation, provided that the area demonstrates maintenance of the NAAQS without a nonattainment NSR program. A more detailed rationale for this view is described in a memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, dated October 14, 1994, entitled, "Part D New Source Review Requirements for Areas Requesting Redesignation to Attainment."

Nevertheless, Pennsylvania currently has an approved NSR program codified in Pennsylvania's regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127.201, *et seq.*²⁴ Pennsylvania's regulations were incorporated by reference into ACHD's nonattainment new source review regulations for Allegheny County on March 30, 2015 (80 FR 16568). However, ACHD's PSD program in Section 2102.07 of Article XXI of Allegheny County Health Department's Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control for PM_{2.5} will become effective in the Liberty-Clairton Area upon redesignation to attainment. Section 2102.07 of Article XXI adopted in its entirety, and incorporated by reference, the PSD requirements of 40 CFR part 52.

Section 172(c)(7) of the CAA requires the SIP to meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2). As noted previously, the EPA believes the Pennsylvania SIP meets the requirements of section 110(a)(2) that are applicable for purposes of redesignation, which have been identified as sections 172(c)(3) through (5).

Section 175A requires a state seeking redesignation to attainment to submit a SIP revision to provide for the maintenance of the NAAQS in the area "for at least 10 years after the redesignation." In conjunction with its request to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton Area to attainment status, Pennsylvania submitted, on behalf of ACHD, a SIP revision on November 30, 2022, to provide for maintenance of the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Liberty-Clairton Area for at least 10 years after redesignation, throughout 2035. ACHD is requesting that the EPA approve the maintenance plan to meet the requirement of section 175A of the CAA for both NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area. Once approved, the maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area will ensure that the SIP for Pennsylvania meets the

requirements of the CAA regarding maintenance of the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area. ACHD is also requesting that the EPA approve the maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS as meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA without redesignating the Allegheny County Area to attainment of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The EPA's analysis of the maintenance plan is provided in section IV.B of this proposed rulemaking action.

Section 176(c) of the CAA requires states to establish criteria and procedures to ensure that federally supported or funded projects conform to the air quality planning goals in the applicable SIP. The requirement to determine conformity applies to transportation plans, programs, and projects that are developed, funded, or approved under title 23 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) and the Federal Transit Act (transportation conformity) as well as to all other federally supported or funded projects (general conformity). State transportation conformity SIP revisions must be consistent with Federal conformity regulations relating to consultation, enforcement, and enforceability which the EPA promulgated pursuant to its authority under the CAA. The EPA interprets the conformity SIP requirements as not applying for purposes of evaluating a redesignation request under CAA section 107(d) because state conformity rules are still required after redesignation, and Federal conformity rules apply where state rules have not been approved.²⁵ Nonetheless, the EPA approved Pennsylvania's transportation conformity SIP requirements on April 29, 2009 (74 FR 19451).

d. Subpart 4 Requirements

As discussed in section II of this document, in *NRDC v. EPA*, the D.C. Circuit held that the EPA should have implemented the 1997 PM_{2.5} annual NAAQS pursuant to the particulate matter-specific provisions of subpart 4. On remand, the EPA identified all areas designated nonattainment for either the 1997 or the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, including the Liberty-Clairton Area, as

²³ See October 25, 2013 (78 FR 63881) and July 10, 2015 (80 FR 39696).

²⁴ See 77 FR 41276 (July 13, 2012) (approving NSR program into the SIP).

²⁵ See *Wall v. EPA*, 265 F. 3d 426 (6th Cir. 2001) (upholding this interpretation) and 60 FR 62748 (December 7, 1995) (discussing Tampa, Florida).

Moderate nonattainment for purposes of subpart 4 in the Classifications and Deadlines Rule.²⁶ Moderate nonattainment areas are subject to the requirements of CAA sections 189(a), (c), and (e), including: (1) an approved permit program for construction of new and modified major stationary sources (section 189(a)(1)(A)); (2) an attainment demonstration (section 189(a)(1)(B)); (3) provisions for RACM (section 189(a)(1)(C)); (4) quantitative milestones demonstrating RFP toward attainment by the applicable attainment date (section 189(c)); and (5) precursor control (section 189(e)).

With respect to the specific attainment planning requirements under subpart 4, the EPA applies the same interpretation that it applies to attainment planning requirements under subpart 1 or any other pollutant-specific subparts. That is, under its longstanding interpretation of the CAA, where an area is already attaining the standard, the EPA does not consider those attainment planning requirements to be applicable for purposes of evaluating a request for redesignation, that is, CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(ii) or (v), because requirements that are designed to help an area achieve attainment no longer have meaning where an area is already meeting the standard. The EPA is therefore proposing to determine that the specific attainment planning requirements under subpart 4 are not applicable for evaluating ACHD's redesignation request.

CAA section 189(e) provides that control requirements for major stationary sources of direct PM₁₀ (including PM_{2.5}) shall also apply to particulate matter precursors from those sources, except where the EPA determines that major stationary sources of such precursors do not contribute significantly to PM₁₀ levels that exceed the standard in the area. The CAA does not explicitly address whether it would be appropriate to include a potential exemption from precursor controls for all source categories under certain circumstances. In implementing subpart 4 with regard to controlling PM₁₀, the EPA permitted states to determine that a precursor was "insignificant" where the state could show in its attainment plan that it would expeditiously attain without adoption of emission reduction measures aimed at that precursor. This approach was upheld in the *Association of Irrigated Residents v. EPA*, 423 F.3d 989 (9th Cir. 2005) and extended to PM_{2.5} implementation in the PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule. A state may develop

its attainment plan and adopt RACM that target only those precursors that are necessary to control for purposes of timely attainment.²⁷ For the Liberty-Clairton Area, a precursor exemption analysis under section 189(e) and the EPA's implementing regulations is not an applicable requirement that needs to be fully approved in the context of a redesignation under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(ii). As discussed previously in this document, for areas that are attaining the standard, the EPA does not interpret attainment planning requirements of subparts 1 and 4 to be applicable requirements for purposes of redesignating an area to attainment. On October 25, 2013 (78 FR 63881) and May 10, 2017 (82 FR 21711), the EPA determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area had attained the 1997 annual and 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the respective statutory attainment dates. Having attained and maintained the NAAQS, the Liberty-Clairton Area needs no additional controls of any pollutant, including any PM_{2.5} precursor, to bring it into attainment with the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In section IV.A.1 of this document, the EPA made a finding that the Liberty-Clairton Area continues to attain both NAAQS, and in section IV.A.3 of this document, the EPA has determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area has attained the standards due to permanent and enforceable emissions reductions. Further, as set forth in section IV.B of this document, the EPA is proposing to find that the Liberty-Clairton Area maintenance plan demonstrates continued maintenance of the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS standard through 2035, which also demonstrates that the PM_{2.5} precursors are insignificant. Taken together, these factors support our conclusion that PM_{2.5} precursors are adequately controllable.

For these reasons, the EPA proposes to find that ACHD has satisfied all applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation of the Liberty-Clairton Area under section 110 and part D of the CAA.

e. The Liberty-Clairton Area Has a Fully Approved Applicable SIP Under Section 110(k) of the CAA

At various times, ACHD and PADEP have submitted, and the EPA has approved, provisions addressing the various SIP elements applicable for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. As discussed above, the EPA has fully approved all applicable requirements of Pennsylvania's SIP for

the Liberty-Clairton Area for purposes of redesignation to attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS in accordance with section 110(k) of the CAA. The EPA has determined that there are no outstanding SIP elements required for the Liberty-Clairton Area for purposes of redesignation to attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Indicated above, the EPA believes that the section 110 elements not connected with nonattainment plan submissions and not linked to an area's nonattainment status are not applicable requirements for purposes of redesignation. The EPA may rely on prior SIP approvals in approving a redesignation request (see the Calcagni Memo at page 3; *Southwestern Pennsylvania Growth Alliance v. Browner*, 144 F.3d 984, 989–990 (6th Cir. 1998); *Wall v. EPA*, 265 F.3d 426), plus any additional measures it may approve in conjunction with a redesignation action (see 68 FR 25426 (May 12, 2003) and citations therein).

3. Permanent and Enforceable Reductions in Emissions

For redesignating a nonattainment area to attainment, section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii) requires the EPA to determine that the air quality improvement in the area is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the SIP and applicable Federal air pollution control regulations and other permanent and enforceable reductions. For the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, ACHD has calculated the change in emissions between the 2002 base year and a 2011 control year, the year for which the Liberty-Clairton Area monitored attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. For the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, ACHD calculated the change in emissions between the 2007 base year and a 2014 control year, the year for which the Liberty-Clairton Area monitored attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. ACHD took emissions from the NEI for both the 2011 and 2014 control years. Point source emissions were for sources within the Liberty-Clairton Area, and area and mobile source emissions were scaled from the county level to the area-level based on population percentage of the Liberty-Clairton area. A summary of the emissions reductions in tons per year (tpy) of PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOC, and NH₃ from the base year to the control year in the Liberty-Clairton Area, provided by ACHD, is shown in tables 3 and 4, in this document, for the 1997

²⁶ See 79 FR 31566 (June 2, 2014) and 40 CFR 81.339.

²⁷ See 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, respectively.²⁸

TABLE 3—LIBERTY-CLAIRTON EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS, 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS
[Tons/year]

Liberty-Clairton totals (1997 annual PM _{2.5} NAAQS)	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
2002 Base Year	2,266	2,933	1,469	6,377	1,089	321
2011 Control Year	644	841	1,492	3,456	776	138
<i>Reduction, Base to Control Year</i>	<i>– 1,622</i>	<i>– 2,092</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>– 2,921</i>	<i>– 313</i>	<i>– 183</i>
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>– 72%</i>	<i>– 71%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>– 46%</i>	<i>– 29%</i>	<i>– 57%</i>

TABLE 4—LIBERTY-CLAIRTON EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS, 2006 24-HOUR PM_{2.5} NAAQS
[Tons/year]

Liberty-Clairton totals (2006 24-hour PM _{2.5} NAAQS)	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
2007 Base Year	998	1,214	1,811	5,593	1,106	28
2014 Control Year	739	1,003	1,520	4,177	751	156
<i>Reduction, Base to Control Year</i>	<i>– 259</i>	<i>– 211</i>	<i>– 291</i>	<i>– 1,416</i>	<i>– 355</i>	<i>128</i>
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>– 26%</i>	<i>– 17%</i>	<i>– 16%</i>	<i>– 25%</i>	<i>– 32%</i>	<i>457%</i>

From the 2002 base year to the 2011 control year for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, overall PM_{2.5} emissions were reduced by 72%. SO₂ increased nominally by 2%; however, all other PM_{2.5} precursors measured reductions. From the 2007 base year to the 2014 control year for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, NH₃ was the only pollutant that did not show a reduction in the area. However, NH₃ was found to be an insignificant precursor for attainment in Allegheny County, including the Liberty-Clairton Area.²⁹ The reduction in emissions and the corresponding improvement in air quality in the Liberty-Clairton Area from 2002 to 2011 for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and 2007 to 2014 for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, can be attributed to a number of control measures that have been implemented in the Liberty-Clairton Area and contributing areas in recent years.

ACHD identified implemented source controls at the United States Steel Corporation (USS) Mon Valley Works (MVW) Clairton Plant (USS Clairton Plant) that have contributed to reductions of PM_{2.5} levels in the Liberty-Clairton Area. Some of these controls were required by consent order and agreements entered into between ACHD and USS in 2007 and in 2008 (later amended in 2010 and 2011). The USS Clairton Plant requires permits to operate (operating permit) and to install

new equipment or expand operations (installation permits). These consent order and agreements were incorporated by reference into installation permits for the C Coke Battery (IP #0052–I011) and Quench Towers 5A and 7A (IP #0052–I014a). The USS Clairton Plant's title V operating permit (OP #0052) incorporates conditions from the installation permits and other applicable regulations. These permits are federally enforceable under 40 CFR 52.2020. Controls specific to the USS Clairton Plant that contributed to reduction in PM_{2.5} levels for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS are as follows:

- An enhanced maintenance refractory repair plan for Coke Battery 15 was completed in 2008.
- Coke Batteries 7–9 and associated processes were permanently shut down in 2009.
- All heating walls for B Coke Battery were replaced in 2010.
- 25 heating walls for Coke Battery 19 were replaced in 2012.
- The title V permit (OP #0052) issued in 2012 included baffle washing and maintenance requirements at all quench towers.³⁰
- New low-emission Quench Towers 5A and 7A were installed for Coke Batteries 13–15 and 19–20, respectively, in 2013.

attainment plan, including the precursor demonstration discussion, at 85 FR 35852 (May 14, 2021).

³⁰ These source control requirements were also approved into the SIP as part of source specific RACT controls for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS

- A new Screening Station #4 was installed as a replacement to Screening Station #3 in 2013.

In addition, ACHD provided an analysis to demonstrate that the improvement in air quality for the Liberty-Clairton Area was not due to unusually favorable meteorology. The analysis was based on 20 years of meteorological data collected at the Liberty monitor (ID #420030064) and included frequency of temperature inversions, average temperature, and total precipitation. The Liberty site has historically been the highest-concentration PM_{2.5} site within the Liberty-Clairton area, and Allegheny County as a whole. ACHD identified that, in particular, temperature inversions correlate with monitored PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Liberty monitor, and that a higher frequency of temperature inversions coincide with relatively higher measured PM_{2.5} concentrations. While variations in PM_{2.5} concentrations from year-to-year correlate with the frequency of temperature inversions, ACHD points out that both annual weighted mean and 24-hour 98th percentile concentrations at the Liberty monitor have declined throughout the timeframe while the average frequency of inversions remained similar throughout the period, indicating that the reductions are due to emissions control and not unusually favorable meteorology.

(86 FR 58223, October 21, 2021), which requires quench towers at the USS Clairton Plant to comply with the quench tower work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements of NESHAP 40 CFR 63, subpart CCCC, including daily baffle washing.

²⁸ See Appendix B of ACHD's submission for further information regarding the emission inventory methodology and emission data by category totals for the Liberty-Clairton Area.

²⁹ See EPA's proposed approval of certain elements of Allegheny County's 2012 PM_{2.5}

Based upon the previously listed actions by ACHD in the submitted maintenance plan, the EPA finds that the improvement in air quality in the Liberty-Clairton Area is the result of permanent and enforceable emissions reductions, satisfying CAA section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii).

B. Maintenance Plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area

On November 30, 2022, PADEP submitted, on behalf of ACHD, a combined maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS and for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. As stated previously in this action, the EPA is proposing to approve the maintenance plan as satisfying section 175A of the CAA. The EPA's analysis for proposing approval of the maintenance plan for both areas is provided in this section.

Section 175A of the CAA sets forth the elements of a maintenance plan for areas seeking redesignation from nonattainment to attainment. Under section 175A, the plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the applicable NAAQS for at least 10 years after the Administrator approves a redesignation to attainment. Because the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS will be revoked for the Liberty-Clairton Area if redesignated to attainment, Pennsylvania is not required to submit a second 10-year maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.³¹ Pennsylvania will be required to submit a second 10-year maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and because Pennsylvania has withdrawn the redesignation request for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, a second 10-year maintenance plan beyond 2035 is not a requirement for the Allegheny County Area at this time. As stated previously, this action does not redesignate the Allegheny County Area to attainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

To address the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain such contingency measures, as the EPA deems necessary, to assure prompt correction of any future NAAQS violations. The Calcagni Memo provides further guidance on the content of a maintenance plan, explaining that a maintenance plan should address five requirements: The attainment emissions inventory, maintenance demonstration,

monitoring, verification of continued attainment, and a contingency plan. As discussed below, the EPA finds that ACHD's maintenance plan includes all the necessary components and is thus proposing to approve it as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP.

1. Attainment Emissions Inventory

As discussed previously, the EPA is proposing to determine that the Liberty-Clairton Area is continuing to attain the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on monitoring data for the monitoring time period from 2017–2023. The EPA has also previously determined that the Allegheny County Area attained the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on certified air quality data from 2018–2020.³² For all three NAAQS, Pennsylvania selected 2017 as the attainment emission inventory year. The attainment inventory identifies the level of emissions in an area that is sufficient to attain the NAAQS. While occurring later than the design value periods that originally achieved attainment for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, Pennsylvania determined that year 2017 is an appropriate attainment year for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area for the following reasons:

- For the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Allegheny County Area, 2017 is the most recent NEI with emissions compiled for all data categories. The next NEI year would be 2020, which was not finalized at the time ACHD developed this maintenance plan. For these reasons, among others identified in Section 6 of ACHD's maintenance plan, 2017 is the most appropriate attainment year for the Allegheny County Area.

- For the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the 2011 control year used for the emission reduction calculation in section III.A.3 of this action could be a viable attainment year; however, the 10-year maintenance timeframe has already passed. Also, since the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS has replaced the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the Liberty-Clairton Area is within the Allegheny County Area, it is reasonable for the two areas to have the same attainment year, for which 2017 is the most appropriate year for the Allegheny County Area.

- For the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the 2014 control year used for the emission reduction calculation in section III.A.3 of this action could be a viable attainment year; however, 2017 is the next national emission inventory (NEI) year and would allow for consistency with the Allegheny County

Area. As mentioned previously, the Liberty-Clairton Area is located within the Allegheny County Area, and projected emissions for the Liberty-Clairton Area would inherently be included in projected emissions for the Allegheny County Area.

- To demonstrate maintenance, future case emissions projections must be lower than the attainment year inventory. The 2017 NEI for the Liberty-Clairton Area shows lower emissions than the 2011 and 2014 NEIs, which would result in stricter maintenance tests.

The projected inventory included with the maintenance plan estimates emissions from 2017 to 2035, which satisfies the 10-year interval required in section 175A of the CAA. The emissions inventories are composed of the following sources: point, area, on-road mobile, non-road mobile, fire, and biogenic. The attainment and future year emissions inventories were developed/projected by ACHD as follows:

- Point and area source emissions were obtained from the 2017 NEI, with corrections to which are detailed in Appendix B of ACHD's submittal, included in this docket.³³ Projected point and area source emissions were calculated using growth factors developed by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association, Inc. (MARAMA). Additional resources that ACHD used to project future emissions can be found in Section 6 and Appendix C of ACHD's submittal, included in this docket.

- Onroad and nonroad mobile emissions were estimated using the latest version of the EPA's MOVES3 model. PADEP performed the nonroad modeling and engaged a contractor to perform the onroad modeling. Additional details on the onroad and nonroad mobile emissions can be found in Section 6 and Appendix D of ACHD's submission, included in this docket.

- Fire and biogenic sources were held constant from 2017 through the 2026 and 2035 projection years, because their emissions can be dependent on meteorology.

The EPA has reviewed the documentation provided by ACHD for developing the 2017, 2026, and 2035 emissions inventories for the Liberty-

³³ The projections for the 2026 and 2035 inventories included the permitted plantwide emission limits for a proposed new major source facility—the Invenergy Allegheny Energy Center (Installation Permit No. 0959–1001a). However, the installation permit for this facility was terminated on November 9, 2023. See *Allegheny County Energy Center Termination Letter*, available in the docket for this action.

³¹ See 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

³² See 87 FR 14799 (March 16, 2022).

Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area. See Section 6, Appendix B, and Appendix C of ACHD's submittal. The EPA has determined that the 2017 attainment inventory, and 2026 and

2035 projected emissions inventories provided by ACHD are reasonable and accurate. The 2017, 2026 interim, and 2035 maintenance emission inventories for SO₂, NO_x, PM_{2.5}, VOC, and NH₃

emissions for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area are summarized in tables 5 through 10 in this document.

TABLE 5—2017 ATTAINMENT INVENTORY FOR THE LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA

[Tons/year]³⁴

Liberty-Clairton Area (2017)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	680	878	1,130	2,626	184	119
Area	38	62	3	91	185	10
Nonroad Mobile	4	4	0	39	36	0
Onroad Mobile	4	9	1	121	52	4
Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	3	85	0
Total	726	953	1,134	2,880	543	133

TABLE 6—2026 INTERIM INVENTORY FOR THE LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA

[Tons/year]³⁵

Liberty-Clairton Area (2026)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	537	682	999	2,142	158	104
Area	39	63	4	93	200	10
Nonroad Mobile	3	3	0	27	34	0
Onroad Mobile	2	9	0	56	29	3
Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	3	85	0
Total	580	756	1,003	2,322	505	118

TABLE 7—2035 MAINTENANCE INVENTORY FOR THE LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA

[Tons/year]³⁶

Liberty-Clairton Area (2035)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	510	646	982	2,154	148	97
Area	40	65	4	91	203	10
Nonroad Mobile	2	3	0	26	35	0
Onroad Mobile	2	9	0	40	23	3
Fires	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	3	85	0
Total	554	722	986	2,313	495	111

TABLE 8—2017 ATTAINMENT INVENTORY FOR THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA

[Tons/year]³⁷

Allegheny County Area (2017)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	1,351	1,752	4,758	6,336	1,493	305
Area	2,564	4,113	224	6,059	12,360	657
Nonroad Mobile	264	278	4	2,616	2,370	6
Onroad Mobile	257	584	47	8,046	3,469	271
Fires	0	0	0	0	1	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	216	5,690	0

³⁴ See Appendix B of ACHD's submittal or detailed emissions by process/facility or source section/description, located within this docket.

³⁵ See Appendix C of ACHD's submittal for detailed emissions by process/facility or source section/description, located within this docket.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ See Appendix B of ACHD's submittal for detailed emissions by process/facility or source section/description, located within this docket.

TABLE 8—2017 ATTAINMENT INVENTORY FOR THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA—Continued

[Tons/year]³⁷

Allegheny County Area (2017)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Total	4,437	6,728	5,033	23,273	25,383	1,238

TABLE 9—2026 INTERIM INVENTORY FOR THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA

[Tons/year]³⁸

Allegheny County Area (2026)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	1,184	1,481	2,732	5,144	1,563	334
Area	2,568	4,181	267	6,175	13,313	687
Nonroad Mobile	182	194	3	1,811	2,287	7
Onroad Mobile	161	605	25	3,748	1,906	229
Fires	0	0	0	0	1	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	216	5,690	0
Total	4,095	6,462	3,027	17,094	24,760	1,257

TABLE 10—2035 MAINTENANCE INVENTORY FOR THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA

[Tons/year]³⁹

Allegheny County Area (2035)	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃
Point	1,160	1,471	2,710	5,258	1,601	357
Area	2,648	4,319	273	6,039	13,533	684
Nonroad Mobile	158	169	4	1,709	2,347	8
Onroad Mobile	128	591	22	2,638	1,556	222
Fires	0	0	0	0	1	0
Biogenics	0	0	0	216	5,690	0
Total	4,095	6,551	3,009	15,861	24,728	1,271

2. Maintenance Demonstration

The maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area includes a maintenance demonstration that: (1) shows compliance with and maintenance of both area's respective PM_{2.5} standard by providing information to support the demonstration that current and future emissions of PM_{2.5} and precursors remain at or below 2017 emissions levels, (2) uses 2017 as the attainment year for both areas and includes future emission inventory projections for 2026 interim and 2035 maintenance years, (3) identifies an "out year" at least 10 years after the EPA review and potential approval of the maintenance plan,⁴⁰ and (4) provides, as shown in tables 5 through 10 in this document, the 2017

attainment year, 2026 interim, and 2035 maintenance year emissions inventories, in tpy, for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area, for PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOC, and NH₃.

Where the emissions inventory method of showing maintenance is used, its purpose is to show that emissions during the maintenance period will not increase over the attainment year inventory.⁴¹ For a demonstration of maintenance, emissions inventories are required to be projected to future dates to assess the influence of future growth and controls; however, the demonstration need not be based on modeling.⁴² ACHD developed projection inventories for an interim year of 2026 and a maintenance plan end year of 2035 to show that future emissions of PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOC, and

NH₃ will remain at or below the 2017 attainment year for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area, and for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Allegheny County Area, through the year 2035. Tables 11 and 12, in this document, provide summaries of the PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOC, and NH₃ emissions inventories, in tpy, for the Liberty-Clairton Area and the Allegheny County Area, respectively, for the 2017 attainment year as compared to the projected inventories for the 2026 interim year and the 2035 maintenance year. ACHD calculated "total PM_{2.5}" as the sum of PM_{2.5} and precursors for each inventory, with PM₁₀ excluded. Reductions of the projected year emissions from the attainment year emissions are shown as negative values.

³⁸ See Appendix C of ACHD's submittal or detailed emissions by process/facility or source section/description, located within this docket.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Per 40 CFR part 93, NO_x and PM_{2.5} MVEBs were established for the last year (2035) of the

maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area. On October 2, 2015 (80 FR 59615), the EPA approved an insignificance finding for the mobile source contribution of PM_{2.5} and NO_x for the Liberty-Clairton Area for both the 1997 annual and

2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS (see section IV.C of this action).

⁴¹ See 1992 Calcagni Memorandum, pages 9–10.

⁴² See *Wall v. EPA*, *supra*; *Sierra Club v. EPA*, *supra*. See also 66 FR 53099–53100 (October 19, 2001) and 68 FR 25430–32 (May 12, 2003).

TABLE 11—LIBERTY-CLAIRTON AREA, INVENTORY TOTALS AND REDUCTIONS
[Tons/year]

Liberty-Clairton Area	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃	Total PM _{2.5}
2017 Attainment Year	726	953	1,134	2,880	543	133	5,416
2026 Interim Year	580	756	1,003	2,322	505	118	4,529
2035 Maintenance Year	554	722	986	2,313	495	111	4,460
Reduction, Attainment to Interim Year	– 146	– 196	– 131	– 559	– 37	– 15	– 887
Reduction, Attainment to Maintenance Year	– 172	– 231	– 148	– 567	– 48	– 22	– 956

TABLE 12—ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA, INVENTORY TOTALS AND REDUCTIONS
[Tons/year]

Allegheny County Area	PM _{2.5} (filterable and condensable)	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	NH ₃	Total PM _{2.5}
2017 Attainment Year	4,437	6,728	5,033	23,273	25,383	1,238	59,364
2026 Interim Year	4,095	6,462	3,027	17,094	24,760	1,257	50,233
2035 Maintenance Year	4,095	6,551	3,009	15,861	24,728	1,271	48,963
Reduction, Attainment to Interim Year	– 343	– 266	– 2,066	– 6,179	– 623	18	– 9,132
Reduction, Attainment to Maintenance Year	– 343	– 177	– 2,024	– 7,413	– 655	33	– 10,401

For the Liberty-Clairton Area, the 2026 interim year and 2035 maintenance year projected emissions for total PM_{2.5} and all precursors are lower than the 2017 attainment year. For the Allegheny County Area, total PM_{2.5} and most precursors show lower emissions in the projected years compared to the attainment year. Although NH₃ emissions are projected to increase for the Allegheny County Area, the emissions increase is relatively small (33 tpy from 2017 to 2035) and the decrease in emissions of the other precursors more than offset the projected increase. Also, as noted in footnote 29 of this document, NH₃ was found to be an insignificant precursor for attainment in the Allegheny County Area. Thus, ACHD has adequately demonstrated that the Liberty-Clairton Area will continue to maintain the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and that the Allegheny County Area will continue to maintain the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, through 2035.

3. Monitoring Network

ACHD's maintenance plan includes a commitment to operate its EPA-approved monitoring network, as necessary to demonstrate ongoing compliance with the NAAQS. ACHD currently operates two PM_{2.5} monitors in the Liberty-Clairton Area and eight PM_{2.5} monitors in the Allegheny County Area. In its November 30, 2022 submittal, ACHD stated that it will consult with the EPA prior to making any necessary changes to the network and will continue to operate the

monitoring network in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 58.

4. Verification of Continued Attainment

As noted in the previous section, ACHD has stated that it will continue to operate its monitoring system in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and remains obligated to quality assure monitoring data and enter all data into the AQS in accordance with Federal requirements. ACHD has stated that air monitoring will be the primary mechanism for verification of continued attainment. Also, to provide additional tracking of the emission levels in the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area, ACHD will: (1) continue to evaluate the periodic emissions inventory, prepared annually by ACHD for point sources and every three years by PADEP for area and mobile sources, to determine whether there is an exceedance of the 2017 attainment inventory for each area, and (2) if there is an exceedance of the attainment inventory, conduct a study to determine if the emissions increases led to increased monitored emissions. ACHD will use this data in considering whether additional control measures are necessary to assure continued attainment in the areas.

5. Contingency Measures

The maintenance plan should identify the events that would “trigger” the adoption and implementation of a contingency measure(s), the contingency measure(s) that would be adopted and implemented, and the schedule indicating the time frame by

which the state would adopt and implement the measure(s).⁴³ The contingency plan provisions included in ACHD's maintenance plan are designed to promptly correct any violation of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS that occur in the Liberty-Clairton Area after redesignation, and/or for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Allegheny County Area. Triggers for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Allegheny County Area are inherently applicable to the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area since the Allegheny County Area encompasses the Liberty-Clairton Area. There are no specific triggers for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area because it has been superseded by the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Section 175A of the CAA requires that a maintenance plan include such contingency measures as the EPA deems necessary to ensure that a state will promptly correct a violation of the NAAQS occurring after redesignation. ACHD's maintenance plan describes the procedures for the adoption and implementation of contingency measures to reduce emissions should a violation occur. ACHD's contingency measures include a first level warning response, a second level warning response, and an action response. A first level response is triggered if the 98th percentile 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration exceeds 35.5 µg/m³ at any monitor site in a single calendar year within the Liberty-Clairton Area, and/or the annual weighted mean PM_{2.5} concentration

⁴³ See 1992 Calcagni Memorandum, page 12.

exceeds 12.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at any ACHD monitor site in a single calendar year. The first level warning response will consist of a study performed by ACHD to determine if the emissions trends show increasing concentrations of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, and whether this trend is likely to continue. If it is determined through the study that action is necessary to reverse a trend of emissions increases, ACHD will, as expeditiously as possible, implement necessary and appropriate control measures to reverse the trend. A second level response will be prompted if the two-year average of consecutive 98th percentile 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations exceed 35.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at any monitor site within the Liberty-Clairton Area, and/or the two-year average of consecutive annual weighted mean concentrations exceed 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at any ACHD monitor site. A second level warning triggers an evaluation by ACHD to determine the conditions leading to the current $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ levels and the probability of a violation to occur, and examination of what additional measures may be most effective in correcting $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ levels. ACHD may begin adopting necessary measures so that in the event of a violation they may be implemented as expeditiously as practicable. An action level response will be prompted if the average of three consecutive years of 98th percentile 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at any monitor site in the Liberty-Clairton Area violates the 2006 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS (35.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and/or if the average of three consecutive years of annual weighted mean $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at any ACHD monitor site violates the 2012 annual $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS (12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Following an action level response trigger, ACHD will propose, adopt, and implement necessary additional control measures in accordance with the implementation schedule in the maintenance plan.⁴⁴

ACHD's candidate contingency measures include both countywide measures as well as measures specific to USS Mon Valley Works. Countywide measures include the following: (1) new woodstove changeout, fireplace conversion, or other wood burning-related programs; (2) voluntary diesel projects such as diesel retrofit for public or private local onroad or offroad fleets, idling reduction technologies or strategies for locomotives, trucks, warehouse, and other freight-handling activities, and replacement of select diesel terminal trucks with electric alternatives; (3) a new clean vehicle

rebate program, applicable to the purchase of zero-emission passenger motor vehicles; (4) enhancement of the Air Quality Action Day program; (5) paving of certain unpaved roads and/or parking lots within the county; (6) promotion of accelerated turnover of lawn and garden equipment, with emphasis on commercial equipment; (7) promotion of alternative fuels for fleets, home heating, and agricultural use; and (8) adoption of an ordinance to restrict sale and use of heavy fuel oil and/or waste derived liquid fuel (WDLF) within Allegheny County. Measures specific to USS Mon Valley Works and associated sources include: (1) paving of select unpaved road and/or parking lots at USS Mon Valley Works facilities; (2) repowering or replacement of tugboats and/or locomotives used by the Mon Valley Works plants or the McKeesport switchyard with cleaner-burning equipment or electric alternatives; (3) increased times for the hood of the Pushing Emission Control (PEC) system to be held in place during the pushing process at one or more of the coke batteries at the USS Clairton Plant; (4) increased air flow to the baghouses of the PEC system of one or more of the coke batteries at the USS Clairton Plant to increase capture efficiencies; and (5) increase baffle washing for one or more of the USS Clairton Plant quench towers. ACHD will adopt and implement these contingency measures according to the implementation schedule in the maintenance plan. For all of the reasons discussed in this section, the EPA is proposing to approve ACHD's maintenance plan as meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the Liberty-Clairton Area and for the 2012 annual $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the Allegheny County Area.

C. Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets

Under the CAA, maintenance plans identify and establish MVEBs for certain criteria pollutants and/or their precursors to address pollution from on-road mobile sources. In the maintenance plan, the MVEBs are termed "on road-mobile source emission budgets." Pursuant to 40 CFR part 93 and section 51.112, MVEBs must be established in a $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ maintenance plan.

Motor vehicle budgets are the projected levels of controlled emissions from the transportation sector (mobile sources) that are estimated in the SIP to provide for maintenance of the NAAQS.

When reviewing submitted maintenance plans containing MVEBs, the EPA must affirmatively find the MVEBs contained therein "adequate" for use in determining transportation conformity. After the EPA affirmatively finds that the submitted MVEBs are adequate for transportation conformity purposes, the MVEBs can be used by state and Federal agencies in determining whether proposed transportation projects "conform" to the SIP as required by section 176(c) of the CAA. The EPA's substantive criteria for determining "adequacy" of a MVEB are set out in 40 CFR 93.118(e)(4).

For the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ NAAQS, a finding of insignificance of motor vehicle emission contributions was determined for the Liberty-Clairton Area (October 2, 2015, 80 FR 59615). The Liberty-Clairton Area continues to demonstrate that motor vehicle emissions constitute a low percentage of the total SIP inventory. As a result, transportation conformity for SIP purposes is not required; however, the Liberty-Clairton Area must continue to follow procedures such as interagency consultation, as described in the transportation conformity rule (40 CFR part 93, subpart A).

The maintenance plan submitted for the Allegheny County Area identifies the NO_x and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ MVEBs for transportation conformity purposes for the years 2017, 2026, and 2035. These MVEBs (including safety margins) are the modeled emissions for the on-road mobile sources plus any portion of the safety margin allocated to the MVEBs (safety margin allocation for 2026 and 2035 only). A "safety margin," as defined in the transportation conformity rule (40 CFR part 93, subpart A), is the amount by which the total projected emissions from all sources of a given pollutant are less than the total emissions that would satisfy the applicable requirement for reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance. The safety margins were created by setting aside a portion of the difference between attainment year and maintenance year emissions of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and NO_x to accommodate unanticipated growth in highway vehicles. Table 13, in this document, shows the MOVES3 modeled results for years 2017, 2026, and 2035 for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and NO_x onroad mobile source emissions. The proposed MVEB for the Allegheny County Area are based on the modeled emissions for 2017, 2026, and 2035, plus the addition

⁴⁴ See Section 6.5.2 of ACHD's Maintenance Plan for the detailed implementation schedule, which is included in the docket of this action.

of safety margins (calculated as 10% of the projected emissions) for the future

years 2026 and 2035. These emission budgets, when approved by the EPA,

must be used for transportation conformity determinations.

TABLE 13—ONROAD MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY AREA
[Tons/year]

VMT/emissions	2017	2026	2035
Annual VMT	8,266,734,599	8,659,512,983	9,018,014,459
PM _{2.5} (Modeled)	257	161	128
PM _{2.5} Safety Margin (10%)		16	13
Proposed PM _{2.5} MVEB	257	177	141
NO _x (Modeled)	8,046	3,748	2,638
NO _x Safety Margin (10%)		375	264
Proposed NO _x MVEB	8,046	4,123	2,902

The 2017, 2026, and 2035 MVEBs for the Allegheny County Area are approvable because the MVEBs for NO_x and PM_{2.5} continue to maintain the total emissions at or below the attainment year inventory levels as required by the transportation conformity regulations. The EPA is concurrently processing the action on the maintenance plan and the adequacy process for the Allegheny County Area MVEBs contained therein. In this proposed rule, the EPA is proposing to find the MVEBs adequate and proposing to approve the MVEBs as part of the maintenance plan. The MVEBs cannot be used for transportation conformity until the maintenance plan and associated MVEBs are approved in a final **Federal Register** publication, or the EPA otherwise finds the budgets adequate in a separate action following the comment period.

If the EPA receives adverse written comments with respect to the proposed approval of the Allegheny County Area MVEBs, or any other aspect of the proposed approval of this maintenance plan, the EPA will respond to the comments on the MVEBs in the final rulemaking notice or proceed with the adequacy process as a separate action. The EPA's analyses of the MVEBs for the Allegheny County Area can be found in the EPA's MVEB TSD prepared for this action, available online at www.regulations.gov, Docket ID: EPA–R03–OAR–2024–0586.

V. Proposed Actions

The EPA is proposing to approve Pennsylvania's request to redesignate the Liberty-Clairton Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The EPA has evaluated Pennsylvania's redesignation request and determined that the Liberty-Clairton Area has met the redesignation criteria set forth in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. The monitoring data demonstrates that the Liberty-Clairton Area attained,

as determined by the EPA in a prior rulemaking, and for reasons discussed herein, continues to attain both NAAQS. Final approval of this redesignation request would change the designation of the Liberty-Clairton Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. In addition, if finalized, according to the Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements (81 FR 58010, August 24, 2016), "for an area that is redesignated to attainment after the effective date of this final rule, the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS will be revoked in such an area on the effective date of its redesignation to attainment for that NAAQS. After revocation of the 1997 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in a given area, the designation for that standard is no longer in effect." The EPA is also proposing to approve the maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area for the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS and for the Allegheny County Area for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP because it meets the requirements of section 175A of the CAA as described previously in this proposed rulemaking. Furthermore, the EPA is proposing to find the 2017, 2026, and 2035 PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs contained in the maintenance plan for the Allegheny County Area adequate and is also proposing to approve these MVEBs into the Pennsylvania SIP for transportation conformity purposes. The EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of the maintenance plan under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the

status of geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those required by state law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself impose any new requirements, but rather results in the application of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. 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 proposed 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 an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- 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, this proposed redesignation of the Liberty-Clairton Area to attainment of the 1997 annual and 2006 24-hour NAAQS and approval of the associated maintenance plan for the Liberty-Clairton Area and Allegheny County Area does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the State, and the EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Catherine A. Libertz,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2025-05921 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 174 and 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2025-0028; FRL-12474-01-OCSP]

Receipt of Pesticide Petitions Filed for Residues of Pesticide Chemicals in or on Various Commodities—January 2025

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Filing of petitions and request for comment.

SUMMARY: This document announces the Agency's receipt of initial filings of pesticide petitions requesting the establishment or modification of

regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various commodities. EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on these petitions.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number and the pesticide petition (PP) of interest identified in Unit II. of this document, online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Each application summary in Unit II. specifies a contact division. The appropriate division contacts are identified as follows:

- BPPD (Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division) (Mail Code 7511M); Madison Le; main telephone number: (202) 566-1400; email address: BPPDFRNotices@epa.gov.
- RD (Registration Division) (Mail Code 7505T); Charles Smith; main telephone number: (202) 566-1030; email address: RDNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action provides information that is directed to the public in general.

B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

EPA regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities are established under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), requires EPA to publish a notice of receipt of these petitions in the **Federal Register** and provide an opportunity for public comment on the requests.

C. What action is the Agency taking?

As specified in FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), EPA is publishing notice of the receipt of pesticide petitions filed under FFDCA section 408 that request the establishment or modification of regulations for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities. The Agency is taking

public comment on the requests before responding to the petitioner. Pursuant to 40 CFR 180.7(f), a summary of the petition identified in this document, prepared by the petitioner, is included in a docket. EPA has determined that the pesticide petitions described in this document contain data or information prescribed in FFDCA section 408(d)(2), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2), and 40 CFR 180.7(b); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting the pesticide petitions. After considering the public comments, EPA intends to evaluate whether and what action may be warranted. Additional data may be needed before EPA can make a final determination on these pesticide petitions.

Based upon review of the data supporting these petitions and in accordance with its authority under FFDCA section 408(d)(4)(A)(i), EPA may establish a final tolerance or tolerance exemption that "may vary from that sought by the petitioner." For example, EPA may determine that it is appropriate to vary the commodity name for consistency with EPA's Food and Feed Commodity Vocabulary, which is located here <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-tolerances/food-and-feed-commodity-vocabulary>, or vary the tolerance level based on available data, harmonization interests, or the trailing zeros policy. In addition, when evaluating a petition's requests for a tolerance or exemption, EPA will consider how use of the pesticide on a crop for which a tolerance is requested may result in residues in or on commodities related to that requested commodity (e.g., whether use on sugar beets for which a tolerance was requested on sugar beet root also requires a tolerance on sugar beet tops or whether use on a cereal grain for which a grain tolerance was requested also requires a tolerance on related animal feed commodities derived from that cereal grain). Public commenters should consider the possibility of such revisions in preparing comments on these petitions.

D. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. **Submitting CBI.** Do not submit CBI to EPA through <https://www.regulations.gov> or email. If you wish to include CBI in your comment, please follow the applicable instructions at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets#rules> and clearly mark the information that you claim to be CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that

includes CBI, a copy of the comment without CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

II. Petitions Received

This unit provides the following information about the petitions received during this period: The Pesticide Petition (PP) Identification (IN) number; EPA docket ID number for the petition; Information about the petition (*i.e.*, name of the petitioner, name of the pesticide chemical residue and the commodities for which a tolerance or exemption is sought); The analytical method available to detect and measure the pesticide chemical residue or the petitioner's statement about why such a method is not needed; and the division to contact for that petition. Additional information on the petitions may be obtained through the petition summaries that were prepared by the petitioners pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)(A)(i)(I) and 40 CFR 180.7(b)(1), which are included in the related docket for the petition as identified in this unit.

Notice of Filing—Amended Tolerances for Non-Inerts

• *PP 4F9136.* (EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0323). BASF Corporation, 26 Davis Drive, P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, requests to amend the existing commodity definitions in 40 CFR 180.649(a)(1) for residues of the herbicide saflufenacil, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16–22, forage, except corn, field, forage” to “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16, forage, except corn, field, pop and sweet, forage”; “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16–22, hay” to “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16, hay”; “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16–22, stover, except corn, field, stover” to “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16, stover, except corn, field, pop, and sweet, stover”; and “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16–22, straw, except barley, chia, and wheat, straw” to “Grain, cereal, forage, hay, stover, and straw group 16, straw, except barley, chia, and wheat, straw” unchanged at 0.1 parts per million (ppm); and “Vegetable, foliage of legume, group 7 (except pea, hay)” to “Vegetable, foliage of legume, group 7 (except pea, hay, soybean, forage, and soybean, hay)” unchanged at 0.10 ppm. Adequate enforcement methodology

(liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry/mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS)) methods for plant and livestock commodities are available to enforce the tolerance expression. *Contact:* RD.

Notice of Filing—New Tolerance Exemptions for PIPS

• *PP 4F9142.* (EPA–HQ–OPP–2025–0047). Syngenta Seeds, LLC.—Field Crops—NAFTA, 9 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, requests to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance in 40 CFR part 174 for residues of the insecticidal plant-incorporated protectant (PIP) *Bacillus thuringiensis* eCry1Gb.1Ig protein and the genetic material (vector pSYN24795) necessary for its production in MZIR260 Corn (SYN-ØØ260Ø-3) in or on corn, field; corn, sweet; and corn, pop. The petitioner believes no analytical method is needed because this petition is an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without numerical limitation. *Contact:* BPPD.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a.

Dated: February 27, 2025.

Kimberly Smith,

Acting Director, Information Technology and Resources Management Division, Office of Program Support.

[FR Doc. 2025–05915 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 65

Monday, April 7, 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.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Briefing of the Guam Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of public briefing.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Guam Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a virtual, public briefing via Zoom. The purpose of this briefing is to hear testimony on the topic, "Overrepresentation of FAS Members in the Criminal Justice System on Guam".

DATES: Thursday, April 17, 2025, from 9:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. ChST (Wednesday, April 16, 2025, from 7:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m. ET).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):
https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_E8f6n2sWSO6VxS4_f4wSvg.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll Free; Meeting ID: 160 897 5644.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kayla Fajota, DFO, at kfajota@usccr.gov or (434) 515–2395.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the

meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available by selecting "CC" in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Kayla Fajota at kfajota@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (434) 515–2395.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via the file sharing website, www.box.com. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, www.usccr.gov, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at the above phone number.

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Panelist Presentations
- III. Committee Q&A
- IV. Public Comment
- V. Project Planning
- VI. Adjournment

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–05901 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the U.S. Virgin Islands Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of virtual business meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules

and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the U.S. Virgin Islands Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will a public meeting via Zoom. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss panelist nominations.

DATES: Wednesday, April 23, 2025, from 12 p.m.–1:30 p.m. Atlantic Time.

ADDRESSES:

Registration Link (Audio/Visual):

<https://tinyurl.com/5x63fd65>.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833–435–1820 USA Toll Free; Webinar ID: 161 885 0918 #.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Barreras, Designated Federal Officer, at dbarreras@usccr.gov or 1–202–656–8937.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Committee meetings are available to the public through a registration link (above). Any interested members of the public may attend committee meetings. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral statements as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of each meeting will include a list of persons who are present. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting "CC" in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email svillanueva@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Sarah Villanueva at svillanueva@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at 1–202–656–8937.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit

Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, <https://bit.ly/3BrSCZO>. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, <https://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at svillanueva@usccr.gov.

Agenda

- I. Welcome and Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion
- III. Public Comment
- IV. Next Steps
- V. Adjournment

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025-05897 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 2175]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 262 (Expansion of Service Area) Under Alternative Site Framework; Southaven, Mississippi

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for “. . . the establishment . . . of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (15 CFR 400.2(c)) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of zones;

Whereas, the Northern Mississippi FTZ, Inc., grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 262, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket B-48-2024, docketed August 29, 2024) for authority to expand the service area of the zone to include Lafayette, Marshall, Panola and Tate Counties, Mississippi, as described in the application, adjacent to the Memphis Customs and Border Protection port of entry;

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal**

Register (89 FR 71883, September 4, 2024) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiners' report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 262 to expand the service area under the ASF is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including section 400.13, and to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the zone.

Dated: April 2, 2025.

Dawn Shackelford,

Executive Director of Trade Agreements Policy & Negotiations, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-05924 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-161]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claudia Cott or Thomas Schauer, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4270 or (202) 482-0410, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and aligned this countervailing duty (CVD) final determination with the final determination in the less-than-fair value

investigation of 2,4-D from China, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4).¹ For a summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is 2,4-D from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

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

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by the parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, Commerce conducted verification of the subsidy information reported by company respondents Jiangxi Tianyu Chemical Co., Ltd. (Tianyu) and Shandong Rainbow Agrosiences Co., Ltd. (Rainbow Agrosiences), and of the

¹ See *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 74906 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People's Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Government of China’s questionnaire responses pertaining to the Export Buyer Credit Program.³

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce 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.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of adverse

facts available (AFA), *see* the *Preliminary Determination*⁵ and the Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comments 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during verification and comments received from parties, we made certain changes to the subsidy rate calculations for Rainbow Agrosciences and Tianyu for the final determination. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated,

excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. As discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, for the final determination we assigned a rate based entirely on AFA to Rainbow Agrosciences. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for Tianyu. Consequently, Commerce assigned the rate calculated for Tianyu as the rate for all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Jiangxi Tianyu Chemical Co., Ltd. ⁶	26.50
Shandong Rainbow Agrosciences Co., Ltd. ⁷	* 169.63
All Others	26.50

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in this final determination within five days of its public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of 2,4-D from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after September 13, 2024, the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.⁸ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of 2,4-D

entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after January 11, 2025, the final day of provisional measures, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of 2,4-D on or before January 10, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of 2,4-D in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our

final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of 2,4-D from China. Because the final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of 2,4-D from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided that the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

³ See Memoranda, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Jiangxi Tianyu Chemical Co., Ltd.,” dated November 7, 2024; “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Shandong Weifang Rainbow Chemical Co., Ltd.,” dated November 7, 2024; and “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of China,” dated November 22, 2024.

⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; *see also* section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.
⁵ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 5–19.
⁶ Commerce continues to find Tianyu to be cross-owned with the following companies: Thai Harvest Ltd., CAC Nantong Chemical Co., Ltd., and CAC Shanghai International Trading Co., Ltd.

⁷ Commerce continues to find Rainbow Agrosciences to be cross-owned with the following companies: Shandong Weifang Rainbow Chemical Co., Ltd., Ningxia Rainbow Chemical Co., Ltd., Shandong Rainbow Investment Co., Ltd., and Shandong Runnong Investment Co., Ltd.
⁸ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 74907.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of 2,4-D that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: March 31, 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 covered by this investigation is 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivative products, including salt and ester forms of 2,4-D. 2,4-D has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 94–75–7 and the chemical formula $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$.

Salt and ester forms of 2,4-D include 2,4-D sodium salt (CAS 2702–72–9), 2,4-D diethanolamine salt (CAS 5742–19–8), 2,4-D dimethyl amine salt (CAS 2008–39–1), 2,4-D isopropylamine salt (CAS 5742–17–6), 2,4-D tri-isopropanolamine salt (CAS 3234180–3), 2,4-D choline salt (CAS 1048373–72–3), 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (CAS 1929–733), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexylester (CAS 1928–43–4), and 2,4-D isopropylester (CAS 94–11–1). All 2,4-D, as well as the salt and ester forms of 2,4-D, is covered by the scope irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

The conversion of a 2,4-D salt or ester from 2,4-D acid, or the formulation of nonsubject merchandise with the subject 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters in the country of manufacture

or in a third country does not remove the subject 2,4-D, its salts, or its esters from the scope. For any such formulations, only the 2,4-D, 2,4-D salt, and 2,4-D ester components of the mixture is covered by the scope of the investigation. Formulations of 2,4-D are products that are registered for end-use applications with the Environmental Protection Agency and contain a dispersion agent.

The country of origin of any 2,4-D derivative salt or ester is determined by the country in which the underlying 2,4-D acid is produced. 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2918.99.2010. Subject merchandise, including the abovementioned formulations, may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.12.0001, 2921.11.0000, 2921.19.6195, 2922.19.9690, 3808.93.0500, and 3808.93.1500. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes from the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Interest Rates and Benchmarks
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Rainbow Agrosiences
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Adjust the Benchmarks for Inputs
 - Comment 3: Whether to Attribute the Provision of Inputs Only to Sales of 2,4-D
 - Comment 4: Whether to Find the Respondents Used the Export Buyer's Credit Program (EBCP)
 - Comment 5: Whether to Adjust Tianyu's Subsidy Rate for a Subsidy Found at Verification
 - Comment 6: Whether the Provision of Electricity is Specific
 - Comment 7: Whether Individually Owned Input Suppliers are Authorities
 - Comment 8: Whether to Make an Entered Value Adjustment for Tianyu
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–05887 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–098, C–533–886]

Polyester Textured Yarn From the People's Republic of China and India: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on polyester textured yarn from the People's Republic of China (China) and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the levels indicated in the “Final Results of the Sunset Reviews” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dawn Shackleford, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5758.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 10, 2020, Commerce published the *Orders* on polyester textured yarn from China and India.¹ On December 2, 2024 Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² On December 16, 2024, Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from the domestic interested parties, within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).³ The domestic interested parties claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.102(b)(29)(v) as a manufacturer, producer, or wholesaler of the domestic like product in the United States.⁴ On

¹ See *Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China and India: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 85 FR 1301 (January 10, 2020) (*China Order* and *India Order*) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 95181 (December 2, 2024).

³ See Domestic Interest Parties' Letters, “Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China (“China”)—Petitioners' Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2024; and “Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from India—Petitioner's Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2024.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

December 27, 2024, Commerce received an adequate substantive response from the domestic interested parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).⁵ Commerce received no substantive response from the Governments of China or India or any respondent interested party.

On January 31, 2025, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from respondent interested parties.⁶ As a result, Commerce conducted expedited (120-day) sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(B)(2) and (C)(2).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is polyester textured yarn from China and India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Orders*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

A complete discussion of all issues raised in these sunset reviews, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization and the countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail if the *Orders* were to be revoked, is contained in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁸ A list of the topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public

document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), which is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, complete versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *China Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Fujian Billion Polymerization Fiber Technology Industrial Co., Ltd	32.18
Suzhou Shenghong Fiber Co., Ltd	473.09
Suzhou Shengong Garment Development Co	472.51
All Others	32.18

Pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the *India Order* would be

likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies

at the following net countervailable subsidy rates:

Producers/exporters	Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
JBF Industries Limited	21.83
Reliance Industries Limited	4.29
All Others	4.65

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

⁵ See Domestic Interested Parties' Letter, "First Five-Year ("Sunset") Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation," dated December 27, 2024; "First Five-Year ("Sunset") Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Polyester Textured Yarn from India—Petitioners'

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing these final results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(c)(5)(ii).

Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation," dated December 27, 2024.

⁶ See Commerce's Letter, "Sunset Reviews Initiated December 2, 2024," dated January 31, 2025.

⁷ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited

Dated: April 1, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Orders
- IV. History of the Orders
- V. Legal Framework
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of a Countervailable Subsidy

First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders on Polyester Textured Yarn from the People's Republic of China and India," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁸ *Id.*

- 2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Rates Likely to Prevail
- 3. Nature of the Subsidies
- VII. Final Results of Sunset Reviews
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–05925 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–923]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) from India. The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harrison Tanchuck or George McMahon, 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) 482–7421 or (202) 482–1167, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the in the **Federal Register** and aligned this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation with the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of 2,4-D from India, in accordance with in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final CVD determination with the final antidumping duty determination.¹ On October 31, 2024, Commerce issued its Post-Preliminary Analysis.² For a summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision

Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is 2,4-D from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

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

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by interested parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in November 2024, Commerce conducted verification of the information reported by Atul Limited (Atul), Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL), and the Government of India (GOI) for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant account records and original source documents provided by Atul, MOL, and the GOI.⁴

³ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See Memoranda, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of India,” dated January 14, 2025; “Verification of Atul Limited Questionnaire Responses,” dated January 14, 2025; and “Verification of Meghmani Organics Limited’s Questionnaire Responses,” dated January 14, 2025.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce 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.⁵ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts available, including adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of AFA, see the section “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences” in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information reviewed during verification and analysis of comments received from interested parties, for this final determination, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Atul, MOL, and for all other producers/exporters, including the addition of subsidy programs included in the Post-Preliminary Analysis. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for the two mandatory respondents, Atul and MOL. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, we continue to calculate individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Atul and MOL that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. We, therefore, continue to calculate the all-others rate using a

⁵ 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.

¹ See 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination, 89 FR 74906 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Analysis,” dated October 31, 2024 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

weighted average of the individual estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents (Atul and MOL) using each company's publicly-ranged sales value for their exports to the United States of subject merchandise,⁶ in accordance with section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act.

Final Determination

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

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Atul Limited	5.29
Meghmani Organics Limited ⁷	6.32
All Others	5.88

Disclosure

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

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of

entries of subject merchandise from India that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 13, 2024, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.⁸ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after January 11, 2025, the final day of provisional measures, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise that were subject to suspension of liquidation on or before January 10, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. Pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act, if the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or cancelled.

U.S. International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of 2,4-D from India. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days after this final determination, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of import of 2,4-D from India. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be

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

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: March 31, 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 covered by this investigation is 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivative products, including salt and ester forms of 2,4-D. 2,4-D has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 94-75-7 and the chemical formula $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$.

Salt and ester forms of 2,4-D include 2,4-D sodium salt (CAS 2702-72-9), 2,4-D diethanolamine salt (CAS 5742-19-8), 2,4-D dimethyl amine salt (CAS 2008-39-1), 2,4-D isopropylamine salt (CAS 5742-17-6), 2,4-D tri-isopropanolamine salt (CAS 3234180-3), 2,4-D choline salt (CAS 1048373-72-3), 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (CAS 1929-733), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexylester (CAS 1928-43-4), and 2,4-D isopropylester (CAS 94-11-1). All 2,4-D, as well as the salt and ester forms of 2,4-D, is covered by the scope irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

The conversion of a 2,4-D salt or ester from 2,4-D acid, or the formulation of nonsubject merchandise with the subject 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters in the country of manufacture or in a third country does not remove the subject 2,4-D, its salts, or its esters from the scope. For any such formulations, only the 2,4-D, 2,4-D salt, and 2,4-D ester components

⁶ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sale quantities for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other producers and exporters. *See, e.g., Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010); *see also Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 85 FR 31460, 31461 (May 26, 2020), unchanged in *Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 85 FR 80022, 80023 (December 11, 2020).

⁷ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Meghmani Organics Limited: Epigral Limited; and Matangi Industries LLP.

⁸ *See Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR 74906.

of the mixture is covered by the scope of the investigation. Formulations of 2,4-D are products that are registered for end-use applications with the Environmental Protection Agency and contain a dispersion agent.

The country of origin of any 2,4-D derivative salt or ester is determined by the country in which the underlying 2,4-D acid is produced. 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2918.99.2010. Subject merchandise, including the abovementioned formulations, may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.12.0001, 2921.11.0000, 2921.19.6195, 2922.19.9690, 3808.93.0500, and 3808.93.1500. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Epigral Limited and Matangi Industries LLP are Cross-Owned with MOL
 - Comment 2: Whether Epigral Limited and Matangi Industries LLP Supplied Inputs to MOL that are Primarily Dedicated to Production of Subject Merchandise
 - Comment 3: Whether the Duty Drawback Program is Countervailable
 - Comment 4: Whether Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products is Countervailable
 - Comment 5: Whether the Advance Authorization Program is Countervailable
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Invalidated Licenses Under Advance Authorization Program from its Calculation of Benefit
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Goods and Services Tax from Advance Authorization Program Benefit Calculation for MOL
 - Comment 8: Whether Benefit for Advance Authorization Program Should be Calculated for Imports Made by Atul Itself and for Import Duty Exemptions based on Standard Input Output Norms
 - Comment 9: Whether Commerce Correctly Applied Adverse Facts Available to the State of Gujarat Electricity Duty Exemption—Gujarat Electricity Duty Act of 1958 Program
 - Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Determine that Atul Received No Benefit Under the State of Gujarat Electricity Duty Exemption—Gujarat Electricity Duty Act of 1958 Program
 - Comment 11: Whether State of Gujarat Provision of Water for Less Than

Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) is Countervailable

Comment 12: Whether Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme is Countervailable
Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Benefit Calculation for MOL for Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme

Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Determine that Atul received no Benefit Under the Provision of Land for LTAR Program

Comment 15: Whether Commerce Should Adjust its Non-Use and Non-Measurable Benefit Determinations for MOL

Comment 16: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Benefit Calculated under Section 35(i)(iv) of the Income Tax Act

VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–05885 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–935, C–570–936]

Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order and countervailing duty (CVD) order on circular welded carbon quality steel line pipe (welded line pipe) from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable March 20, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: T.J. Worthington, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4567.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 13, 2009 and January 23, 2009, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders, respectively, on welded line

pipe from China.¹ On September 3, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the third sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On March 20, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines (welded line pipe), not more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, end finish or stenciling.

The term “carbon quality steel” includes both carbon steel and carbon steel mixed with small amounts of alloying elements that may exceed the individual weight limits for non-alloy steels imposed in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Specifically, the term “carbon quality” includes products in which (1) iron predominates by weight over each of the other contained elements, (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight and (3) none of the elements listed

¹ See *Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 74 FR 22515 (May 13, 2009); see also *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Notice of Countervailing Duty Order*, 74 FR 4136 (January 23, 2009) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 71419 (September 3, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 71252 (September 3, 2024).

⁴ See *Certain Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 FR 304 (January 3, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); see also *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 89 FR 104981 (December 26, 2024), and accompanying IDM.

⁵ See *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Line Pipe from China*, 90 FR 13196 (March 20, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

below exceeds the quantity by weight respectively indicated:

- (i) 2.00 percent of manganese,
- (ii) 2.25 percent of silicon,
- (iii) 1.00 percent of copper,
- (iv) 0.50 percent of aluminum,
- (v) 1.25 percent of chromium,
- (vi) 0.30 percent of cobalt,
- (vii) 0.40 percent of lead,
- (viii) 1.25 percent of nickel,
- (ix) 0.30 percent of tungsten,
- (x) 0.012 percent of boron,
- (xi) 0.50 percent of molybdenum,
- (xii) 0.15 percent of niobium,
- (xiii) 0.41 percent of titanium,
- (xiv) 0.15 percent of vanadium, or
- (xv) 0.15 percent of zirconium.

Welded line pipe is normally produced to specifications published by the American Petroleum Institute (API) (or comparable foreign specifications) including API A-25, 5LA, 5LB, and X grades from 42 and above, and/or any other proprietary grades or non-graded material. Nevertheless, all pipe meeting the physical description set forth above that is of a kind used in oil and gas pipelines, including all multiple-stenciled pipe with an API welded line pipe stencil is covered by the scope of the *Orders*.

Excluded from the scope are pipes of a kind used for oil and gas pipelines that are multiple-stenciled to a standard and/or structural specification and have one or more of the following characteristics: Is 32 feet in length or less; is less than 2.0 inches (50 mm) in outside diameter; has a galvanized and/or painted surface finish; or has a threaded and/or coupled end finish. (The term “painted” does not include coatings to inhibit rust in transit, such as varnish, but includes coatings such as polyester.)

The welded line pipe products that are the subject of the *Orders* are currently classifiable in the HTSUS under subheadings 7306.19.10.10, 7306.19.10.50, 7306.19.51.10, and 7306.19.51.50. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

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

of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be March 20, 2025.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-05926 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-160]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) from the People's Republic of China (China) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of

investigation (POI) is July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Matthew Palmer, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1678.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 14, 2024, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* in the in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is 2,4-D from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

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

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce conducted verification of the sales and factors of production

¹ See *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 89963 (November 14, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from the People's Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*.

information submitted by Thai Harvest Ltd. (Thai Harvest).³ We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by Thai Harvest.

Analysis of Comments Received

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

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding the *Preliminary Results*, and in consideration of Commerce's verification findings, we determine that Thai Harvest's submitted information is incomplete and unreliable, warranting the application of facts available pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act. Further, due to the company's failure to act to the best of its ability, we find that Thai Harvest has significantly impeded Commerce's

review and that application of an adverse inference (AFA) is warranted pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act. Accordingly, as Commerce determines that Thai Harvest's responses in this proceeding are unverifiable and the application of AFA appropriate, we conclude that the respondent did not demonstrate eligibility to qualify for a separate rate in this review and, thus, is considered a part of the China-wide entity for the final determination.⁴ There were no additional changes to Commerce's *Preliminary Determination*.

China-Wide Entity and Use of AFA

In this final determination, consistent with the *Preliminary Determination*,⁵ Commerce continues to find that the use of facts otherwise available, with adverse inferences, is warranted in determining the dumping rate for the China-wide entity, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. There is no new information on the record that would cause us to reconsider our decision in the *Preliminary Determination*. Thus, we made no changes to our analysis or to the China-wide entity's dumping margin for the final determination. For a full description of the methodology

underlying Commerce's final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Combination Rates

In the *Initiation Notice*,⁶ Commerce stated that it would calculate producer/exporter combination rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation. Policy Bulletin 05.1 describes this practice.⁷ In this investigation, we preliminarily calculated producer/exporter combination rates for the sole entity that was found to be eligible for a separate rate (*i.e.*, Thai Harvest). However, as explained above, we determine that Thai Harvest is no longer eligible for a separate rate in this final determination and, as a result, all entities are now found to be part of the China-wide entity. As a result, Commerce had no need to calculate producer/exporter combination rates for this final determination.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period, July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
China-Wide Entity ⁸	* 127.21	* 126.58

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with a final determination within five days of its public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied AFA to the mandatory respondents in this investigation in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rate is based solely on the Petition, there are no calculations to disclose.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after November 14, 2024, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), upon publication of this notice, we will

instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties for such entries as follows: (1) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the estimated dumping margin established for the China-wide entity; and (2) for all third country exporters of subject merchandise, the cash deposit rate is also the cash deposit rate applicable to the China-wide entity. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

To determine the cash deposit rate, Commerce normally adjusts the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the amount of export subsidies countervailed in a companion

³ See Memorandum, "Verification of Thai Harvest Ltd.," dated January 28, 2025.

⁴ For a full description of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 11–13.

⁶ See *Initiation Notice*, 89 FR at 89963.

⁷ See Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, "Separate-Rates

Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigations Involving Non-Market Economy Countries," (April 5, 2005) (Policy Bulletin 05.1), available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf>.

⁸ We continue to determine that the application of facts available with an adverse inference is warranted with respect to mandatory respondent

Shandong Weifang Rainbow Chemical Co., Ltd. (Weifang Rainbow). In addition, we find that the application of facts available with an adverse inference is warranted with respect to the other mandatory respondent, Thai Harvest. Accordingly, we are not granting a separate rate to either Weifang Rainbow or Thai Harvest and consider the respondents to be part of the China-wide entity.

countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce has made a final affirmative determination for countervailable export subsidies, Commerce offsets the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate CVD rate. Commerce has continued to adjust the cash deposit rate for export subsidies in the companion CVD investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate as indicated in the above chart. However, the suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued;⁹ therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based upon the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for those export subsidies at this time.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of 2,4-D. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, all cash deposits posted will be refunded, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section above.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information

disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 31, 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 covered by this investigation is 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivative products, including salt and ester forms of 2,4-D. 2,4-D has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 94-75-7 and the chemical formula $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$.

Salt and ester forms of 2,4-D include 2,4-D sodium salt (CAS 2702-72-9), 2,4-D diethanolamine salt (CAS 5742-19-8), 2,4-D dimethyl amine salt (CAS 2008-39-1), 2,4-D isopropylamine salt (CAS 5742-17-6), 2,4-D tri-isopropanolamine salt (CAS 3234180-3), 2,4-D choline salt (CAS 1048373-72-3), 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (CAS 1929-733), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexylester (CAS 1928-43-4), and 2,4-D isopropylester (CAS 94-11-1). All 2,4-D, as well as the salt and ester forms of 2,4-D, is covered by the scope irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

The conversion of a 2,4-D salt or ester from 2,4-D acid, or the formulation of nonsubject merchandise with the subject 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters in the country of manufacture or in a third country does not remove the subject 2,4-D, its salts, or its esters from the scope. For any such formulations, only the 2,4-D, 2,4-D salt, and 2,4-D ester components of the mixture is covered by the scope of the investigations. Formulations of 2,4-D are products that are registered for end-use applications with the Environmental Protection Agency and contain a dispersion agent.

The country of origin of any 2,4-D derivative salt or ester is determined by the country in which the underlying 2,4-D acid is produced. 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2918.99.2010. Subject merchandise, including the abovementioned formulations, may also be classified under HTSUS 2922.12.0001, 2921.11.0000, 2921.19.6195, 2922.19.9690, 3808.93.0500, and 3808.93.1500. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Application of Facts Available and Use of Adverse Inferences
- V. Discussion of the Issue
 - Comment 1: Whether to Apply Total Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Thai Harvest Ltd. (Thai Harvest)
 - Comment 2: Whether Thai Harvest is Eligible for a Separate Rate
 - Comment 3: Whether to Grant Thai Harvest's Byproduct Offset
 - Comment 4: Whether to Continue to Use the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) as the Surrogate Country
 - Comment 5: Whether to Revise the Surrogate Value (SV) for Jiangxi Tianyu Chemical Co., Ltd. (Jiangxi Tianyu)'s Liquid Sodium Hydroxide Input
 - Comment 6: Whether to Use the Concentration-Adjusted ChemAnalyst Data to Value Jiangxi Tianyu's Chloroacetic Acid Input
 - Comment 7: Whether to Use the Average Market-Economy Unit Price for the Phenol SV Calculation
 - Comment 8: Whether to Continue to Apply AFA to Shandong Weifang Rainbow Chemical Co., Ltd. (Weifang Rainbow)
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025-05886 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-557-816]

Certain Steel Nails From Malaysia: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Rescission of Review; 2022-2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain steel nails (nails) from Malaysia were sold at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Drury, 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) 482-0195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative

⁹ See *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 74906 (September 13, 2024); see also section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or January 11, 2025 (*i.e.*, last day provisional measures are in effect).

proceeding by seven days.¹ On July 30, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on nails from Malaysia.² We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*.³ On November 26, 2024, we extended the deadline for these final results until January 31, 2024.⁴ On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.⁵ Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now April 24, 2025. For a detailed summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶

Scope of the Order ⁷

The products covered by the scope of the *Order* are nails from Malaysia. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁸

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by interested parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the topics included in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as Appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the

public via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an AD order when there are no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended.⁹ Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.¹⁰ Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.¹¹

On July 24, 2024, we issued a memorandum to all interested parties listing 36 companies for which we initiated this administrative review and for which there was no evidence of any suspended entries during the POR.¹² See Appendix II for a list of these companies. We invited parties to comment, and we received no comments. Accordingly, in the absence of suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we are hereby rescinding this administrative review for these 36 companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

We made no changes to the margin calculation methodology used in the *Preliminary Results* and have not changed the dumping margin for these

final results of review, as discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Selected Respondents

The statute and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in a market economy investigation, for guidance when calculating the rate for companies which were not selected for individual examination in an administrative review. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally "an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}."

In this review, we preliminarily calculated weighted-average dumping margins for both Region International Co., Ltd. and Region System Sdn. Bhd. (collectively, Region) and Inmax Sdn. Bhd. and Inmax Industries Sdn. Bhd. (collectively, Inmax) that are not zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely on the basis of facts available.¹³ For the final results, we continue to calculate weighted-average dumping margins for both Region and Inmax that are not zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely on the basis of facts available. Accordingly, consistent with our practice, for the final results of this review, we continue to assign to the non-selected mandatory respondents a dumping margin which is determined as the simple average of the margins calculated for Region and Inmax.

Final Results of the Administrative Review

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023:

¹³ See *Preliminary Results*, 89 FR 61061.

¹⁴ See Appendix III for the list of non-selected respondents.

¹ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated July 22, 2024.

² See *Certain Steel Nails from Malaysia: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Rescission of Review, in Part; 2022–2023*, 89 FR 61060 (July 30, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

³ See *Preliminary Results*, 89 FR at 61061.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review," dated November 26, 2024.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings," dated December 9, 2024.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Steel Nails from Malaysia; 2022–2023," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁷ See *Certain Steel Nails from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Sultanate of Oman, Taiwan, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 80 FR 39994 (July 13, 2015) (*Order*).

⁸ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at 1–2.

⁹ See, e.g., *Diocetyl Terephthalate from the Republic of Korea: Rescission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2021–2022*, 88 FR 24758 (April 24, 2023); see also *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Rescission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 4154 (January 24, 2023).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

¹² See Memorandum, "Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part," dated July 24, 2024.

Producer/exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Region International Co., Ltd./Region System Sdn. Bhd	1.28
Inmax Sdn. Bhd./Inmax Industries Sdn. Bhd	0.74
Non-Selected Respondents ¹⁴	1.01

Disclosure of Calculations

The final weighted-average dumping margins assigned to Inmax and Region for the final results in this review have not changed since the *Preliminary Results*. Accordingly, no disclosure of calculations is necessary for these final results.

Assessment Rates

Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.¹⁵ For any individually examined respondents whose weighted-average dumping margin is above *de minimis*, we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Upon issuance of the final results of this administrative review, if any importer-specific assessment rates calculated in the final results are above *de minimis* (i.e., at or above 0.5 percent), Commerce will issue instructions directly to CBP to assess antidumping duties on appropriate entries.

To determine whether the duty assessment rates covering the period were *de minimis*, in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we calculated importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the amount of dumping calculated for all U.S. sales to that importer or customer and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales to that importer (or customer). Where an importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis*, and the respondent has reported reliable entered values, we will apply the assessment rate to the entered value of the importer/customer's entries during the POR.

For the companies identified in Appendix II that were not selected for individual examination, we will instruct CBP to liquidate entries at the rates

established in these final results of review.

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by any of these companies for which they did not know their merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.¹⁶

Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (i.e., within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of these final results for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for companies subject to this review will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of the review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation but the producer has been covered in a prior completed segment of this proceeding, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to

be 2.66 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.¹⁷ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221.

Dated: March 31, 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

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order

¹⁵ In these final results, Commerce applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

¹⁶ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

¹⁷ See *Certain Steel Nails from Malaysia: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 80 FR 34370 (June 16, 2015).

IV. Discussion of the Issues

A. Region-Specific Issues

Comment 1: Timeliness of Supplemental Questionnaire Response Submission

Comment 2: Reporting of Cost of Production (COP)

B. Inmax-Specific Issues

Comment 3: Home Market Sales are Not *Bona Fide*

Comment 4: Reporting of Cost Information

Comment 5: Scrap Offset

V. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies With No Entries During the POR

1. Alsons Manufacturing India, LLP.
2. Asia Bolts & Nuts Sdn. Bhd.
3. Astrotech Steels Pvt. Ltd.
4. AV Fastener (M) Sdn. Bhd.
5. Chia Pao Metal Co., Ltd.
6. Chin Lai Hardware Sdn. Bhd.
7. Chin Well Fasteners Co.
8. Chuan Heng Hardware Paints and Building Materials Sdn. Bhd.
9. Come Best (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
10. Gbo Fastening Systems AB.
11. Geekay Wires Limited.
12. Gripwell Fastening (M) Sdn. Bhd.
13. Impress Steel Wire Industries Sdn. Bhd.
14. Fastenal Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
15. Fuji Fastener Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.
16. Kerry-Apex (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
17. Kimmu Industries Sdn. Bhd.
18. Modern Factory for Steel Industries Co., Ltd.
19. Multi Venture Resources Sdn. Bhd.
20. Oman Fasteners LLC.
21. RM Wire Industries Sdn. Bhd.
22. S.H. Chooi Fasteners.
23. SK Bolts & Fasteners Sdn. Bhd.
24. Soon Shing Building Materials Sdn. Bhd.
25. Storeit Services LLP.
26. Sunmat Industries Sdn. Bhd.
27. Tag Staples Sdn. Bhd.
28. Tampin Sin Yong Wai Industry Sdn. Bhd.
29. Top Remac Industries.
30. Trinity Steel Private Limited.
31. UD Industries Sdn. Bhd.
32. Vien Group Sdn. Bhd.
33. Watasan Industries Sdn. Bhd.
34. Wing Tai Fastener Manufacturer.
35. WWL India Private Ltd.
36. Yew Siong Industrial Supplies Sdn. Bhd.

Appendix III

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

1. Kimmu Trading Sdn., Bhd.
2. Madura Fasteners Sdn. Bhd.
3. Tag Fasteners Sdn. Bhd.
4. Winston Mayer Sdn. Bhd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-922]

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid From India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) from India is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Grant Fuller, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 14, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is 2,4-D from India. For a

¹ See *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 89 FR 89949 (November 14, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*.³ Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation from that published in the *Preliminary Determination* for the *Final Determination*.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce conducted verifications of the sales and cost information submitted by Atul Limited (Atul), its U.S. affiliate, Atul USA Inc. (Atul USA), and Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL). We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant sales and accounting records, and original source documents provided by Atul, Atul USA, and MOL.⁴

Analysis of Comments Received

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

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information received during verification and comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins for Atul and MOL. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for all exporters and producers not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers

³ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 89952.

⁴ See Memoranda, "Verification of the Sales Response of Atul USA Inc.," dated January 28, 2025; "Verification of the Sales Response of Meghmani Organics Limited," dated February 4, 2025; "Verification of the Cost Response of Atul Limited," dated February 5, 2025; "Verification of the Cost Response of Meghmani Organics Limited," dated February 21, 2025; and "Verification of the Sales Response of Atul Limited," dated February 21, 2025.

individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.
In this investigation, Commerce calculated estimated weighted-average dumping margins for Atul and MOL that

are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Accordingly, Commerce calculated the all-others rate using a simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents.⁵

Final Determination
Commerce determines that the final estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period, January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
Atul Limited	25.85	20.62
Meghmani Organics Limited	6.10	3.18
All Others	15.98	11.90

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with this final determination to interested parties within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after November 14, 2024, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), upon the publication of this notice, we will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties for such entries as follows: (1) the cash deposit rate for the respondents listed in the table above will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the

exporter is not a respondent listed in the table above, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific estimated weighted-average dumping margin listed for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other producers and exporters will be equal to the all-others estimated weighted-average dumping margin listed in the table above. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

To determine the cash deposit rate, Commerce normally adjusts the estimated weighted average dumping margin by the amount of export subsidies countervailed in a companion countervailing duty (CVD) proceeding, when CVD provisional measures are in effect. Accordingly, where Commerce has made a final affirmative determination for countervailable export subsidies, Commerce offsets the estimated weighted-average dumping margin by the appropriate CVD rate. Commerce has continued to adjust the cash deposit rate for export subsidies in the companion CVD investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate as indicated in the above chart. However, suspension of liquidation of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued;⁶ therefore, we are not instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based on the adjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin for those export subsidies at this time.

other producers and exporters. *See, e.g., Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53662 (September 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1. As complete publicly-ranged sales data were available, Commerce based the all-others rate on the public ranged sales data of the mandatory respondents. For a complete analysis of the data, *see* Memorandum,

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. Because Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of 2,4–D. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, all cash deposits posted will be refunded, and suspension of liquidation will be lifted. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section above.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or

⁵ With two respondents under examination, Commerce normally calculates: (A) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; (B) a simple average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly-ranged U.S. sales values for the merchandise under consideration. Commerce then compares (B) and (C) to (A) and selects the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all

“Calculation of the All-Others Rate for the Final Determination,” dated March 31, 2025.
⁶ *See 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 74908 (September 13, 2024); *see also* section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, January 11, 2025 (*i.e.*, last day provisional measures were in effect).

destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 31, 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 covered by this investigation is 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivative products, including salt and ester forms of 2,4-D. 2,4-D has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 94–75–7 and the chemical formula $C_8H_6Cl_2O_3$.

Salt and ester forms of 2,4-D include 2,4-D sodium salt (CAS 2702–72–9), 2,4-D diethanolamine salt (CAS 5742–19–8), 2,4-D dimethyl amine salt (CAS 2008–39–1), 2,4-D isopropylamine salt (CAS 5742–17–6), 2,4-D tri-isopropanolamine salt (CAS 3234180–3), 2,4-D choline salt (CAS 1048373–72–3), 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (CAS 1929–733), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexylester (CAS 1928–43–4), and 2,4-D isopropylester (CAS 94–11–1). All 2,4-D, as well as the salt and ester forms of 2,4-D, is covered by the scope irrespective of purity, particle size, or physical form.

The conversion of a 2,4-D salt or ester from 2,4-D acid, or the formulation of nonsubject merchandise with the subject 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters in the country of manufacture or in a third country does not remove the subject 2,4-D, its salts, or its esters from the scope. For any such formulations, only the 2,4-D, 2,4-D salt, and 2,4-D ester components of the mixture is covered by the scope of the investigation. Formulations of 2,4-D are products that are registered for end-use applications with the Environmental Protection Agency and contain a dispersion agent.

The country of origin of any 2,4-D derivative salt or ester is determined by the country in which the underlying 2,4-D acid is produced. 2,4-D, its salts, and its esters are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2918.99.2010. Subject merchandise, including the abovementioned formulations, may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.12.0001, 2921.11.0000, 2921.19.6195, 2922.19.9690, 3808.93.0500, and 3808.93.1500. The HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether to Correct the Dry Acid Equivalent Conversion Rate for Atul and MOL for a Product
 - Comment 2: Whether to Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Atul and MOL for Failure to Provide the Cost of Production (COP) for a Major Input
 - Comment 3: Whether to Apply AFA to Atul
 - Comment 4: Whether to Use Dry Acid Equivalent Conversions in the Calculations for Atul
 - Comment 5: Whether to Base Normal Value (NV) on Constructed Value (CV) for Atul
 - Comment 6: Whether to Use Atul's Indirect Selling Expenses Reported on a Channel-Specific Basis
 - Comment 7: Whether to Use Atul's Packing Expenses Including Overhead
 - Comment 8: Whether to Use a Borrowing Rate from the Bank of India to Calculate Atul's Credit Expenses in U.S. Dollars
 - Comment 9: Whether Atul Correctly Reported the Costs of its Inputs
 - Comment 10: Whether to Disallow a Shutdown Adjustment for Atul
 - Comment 11: Whether to Deny MOL's Reported Home Market Warehousing Expenses
 - Comment 12: Whether to Deny MOL's Reported Home Market Discounts
 - Comment 13: Whether Certain of MOL's Home Market Sales Were Indian-Origin Merchandise
- V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–05888 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction Meeting

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction (ACEHR or Committee) will hold an open virtual meeting via web conference. The primary purpose of this meeting is for the Committee to discuss their 2025 Biennial Report on the Effectiveness of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP).

DATES: The ACEHR will meet on Tuesday, May 20, 2025, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Wednesday, May 21, 2025, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. eastern time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via web conference. For instructions on how to participate in the meeting, please see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tina Faecke, Management and Program Analyst, NEHRP, Engineering Laboratory, NIST. Ms. Faecke's email address is tina.faecke@nist.gov and her phone number is (240) 477–9841.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7704(a)(5) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.* The Committee is currently composed of 13 members, appointed by the Director of NIST, who were selected for their established records of distinguished service in their professional community, their knowledge of issues affecting NEHRP, and to reflect the wide spectrum of technical disciplines, competencies, and communities involved in earthquake hazards reduction. In addition, the Chairperson of the U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee serves as an ex-officio member of the Committee.

Pursuant to the FACA, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*, notice is hereby given that the ACEHR will meet on the dates and at the times set forth in the **DATES** section of this notice. The meeting will be open to the public and will be held via web conference. Interested members of the public will be able to participate in the meeting from remote locations. The primary purpose of this meeting is for the Committee to discuss their 2025 Biennial Report on the Effectiveness of NEHRP. The final agenda will be posted on the NEHRP website at <https://nehrrp.gov/committees/meetings.htm>.

Individuals and representatives of organizations who would like to offer comments and suggestions related to the Committee's business are invited to request a place on the agenda. Approximately fifteen minutes will be reserved for public comments and speaking times will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis. The amount of time per speaker will be determined by the number of requests received. This meeting will be recorded. Public comments can be provided via email or by web conference attendance. Questions from the public will not be considered during this period. All those wishing to speak must submit their request by email to Tina Faecke at tina.faecke@nist.gov by 5 p.m. eastern time, Tuesday, May 13, 2025. Speakers who wish to expand upon their oral statements, those who had wished to

speak but could not be accommodated on the agenda, and those who were unable to participate are invited to submit written statements electronically by email to tina.faecke@nist.gov.

Anyone wishing to attend this meeting via web conference must register by 5 p.m. eastern time, Tuesday, May 13, 2025, to attend. Please submit your full name, the organization you represent (if applicable), email address, and phone number to Tina Faecke at tina.faecke@nist.gov. After pre-registering, participants will be provided with instructions on how to join the web conference.

Alicia Chambers,
NIST Executive Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 2025-05900 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XE826]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice; public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Advisory Panel will hold a public webinar meeting. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for agenda details.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 30, 2025, from 9 a.m. until 11:30 a.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar. Connection information will be posted to the calendar prior to the meeting at www.mafmc.org.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674-2331; www.mafmc.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526-5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is for the Advisory Panel to develop a fishery performance report (FPR) for Atlantic surfclam and ocean quahog. The intent of the FPR is to facilitate a venue for structured input from the Advisory

Panel for the specifications processes. The FPR will be used by the MAFMC's Scientific and Statistical Committee and Council when reviewing specifications for the 2026 fishing year.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid should be directed to Shelley Spedden, (302) 526-5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: April 2, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-05935 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Request for Information on Artificial Intelligence Infrastructure on DOE Lands

AGENCY: Office of Policy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The United States has long been at the forefront of artificial intelligence (AI) innovation. Maintaining that leadership is a key national and economic security priority. AI infrastructure including data centers is a critical component of the modern economy, enabling AI training and inference, scientific research, and a wide range of other essential services. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is exploring opportunities to leverage its land assets to support the growing demand for AI infrastructure. This aligns with the policy laid out in the executive order signed January 23, 2025, titled "Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence," to sustain and enhance America's global AI dominance in order to promote human flourishing, economic competitiveness, and national security.

DATES: Responses to the RFI are requested by May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Responses should be submitted electronically to aiinfrastructure@hq.doe.gov and include "Data Center RFI Response" in the subject line of the email. Any information that may be business proprietary and exempt by law from public disclosure should be submitted as described in Section VI of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions may be addressed to Neelesh

Nerurkar, Director of Infrastructure Policy in the Office of Policy, through aiinfrastructure@hq.doe.gov or by phone at (202) 586-8401 or (202) 586-2737.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE seeks to enable the construction of AI infrastructure at select DOE sites to begin by the end of 2025, with a target of commencing operation by the end of 2027. This RFI seeks to assess industry interest in developing, operating, and maintaining AI infrastructure on select DOE owned or managed lands, along with information on potential development approaches, technology solutions, operational models, and economic considerations associated with establishing AI infrastructure on DOE sites. In addition, this RFI seeks input from grid operators that serve DOE sites on opportunities and challenges associated with existing energy infrastructure and potential co-location of data centers with new energy generation.

DOE recognizes its relationships with Tribes and States and local governments as well as local communities, universities, businesses, utilities, and governments, contributing to economic development, education, and scientific advancement. As such, this RFI also seeks to gather input from potentially interested entities and individuals.

For the purposes of this RFI, AI infrastructure includes AI data centers, which contain specialized Information Technology (IT) equipment and associated cooling facilities, as well as their energy supply, including sources of generation, such as nuclear energy, and transmission and storage.

The Government anticipates authorizing land use rights and privileges through either a long-term Ground Lease or an Easement. The information gathered through this RFI may be considered in developing a public solicitation of private-sector proposals for AI infrastructure construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning on federal land.

This RFI is issued solely for information and planning purposes and does not constitute a solicitation.

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- III. Sites Under Consideration
- IV. DOE Realty Agreement Terms and Conditions
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- VI. Confidential Business Information
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- VIII. Signing Authority
- IX. Appendices
 1. Idaho National Laboratory
 2. Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
 3. Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

4. Argonne National Laboratory
5. Brookhaven National Laboratory
6. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
7. National Energy Technology Laboratory
8. National Renewable Energy Laboratory
9. Oak Ridge National Laboratory
10. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
11. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
12. Los Alamos National Laboratory
13. Sandia National Laboratories
14. Savannah River Site
15. Pantex Plant
16. Kansas City National Security Campus

I. Background

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) owns or manages significant amounts of land across the United States that may be suitable to support buildout of AI infrastructure. DOE sites offer potential advantages such as access to or the potential to build power infrastructure, secure locations, and opportunities for technological collaboration with DOE research facilities. DOE is considering opportunities to utilize these assets in a manner that enhances the United States' leading position in AI and benefits local economies. For the purposes of this RFI, the term "AI infrastructure" refers collectively to AI data centers, their specialized IT equipment and associated cooling facilities, and their energy supply, including sources of generation, transmission (including substations), and storage.

For decades, DOE and its National Laboratories have been developing cutting-edge AI tools to support science, energy, and security missions. DOE and its National Laboratories are driving progress in AI through their enabling infrastructure: world-leading supercomputers, cutting-edge algorithms and software stacks through programs like the Exascale Computing Program, high-quality scientific datasets, and a scientific and technical workforce unmatched in the world to address the most critical energy, security, and science challenges of our time. DOE's capabilities and leadership in AI make it a natural partner for strategic public-private partnerships related to AI infrastructure.

Additionally, DOE is a leader in developing advanced energy technologies. DOE and National Laboratory sites can provide an opportunity to accelerate deployment of key technologies like nuclear, geothermal, and energy storage, through existing site characterization work, existing energy infrastructure like microgrids and transmission availability, ability to support permitting, and supportive communities. For example, DOE has already performed extensive site characterization and permitting

activities for new nuclear reactors at Idaho National Laboratory for the National Reactor Innovation Center.

II. Purpose

The primary purpose of this RFI is to solicit information from entities with experience in the development, operation, and management of AI infrastructure. DOE is also seeking information from grid operators, technology developers, the public, and potentially affected entities on areas that should be considered or further evaluated for potential solicitations.

DOE is seeking input on a range of topics, including:

- Industry interest in any of the locations identified in the Appendices for consideration.
- Potential data center designs, technologies, and operational models that could be deployed.
- Potential power needs, timelines, and approaches to co-locating energy sources with data centers or sources for surplus interconnection capacity.
- Financial and contractual considerations related to leasing DOE owned or managed land for data center development.
- Potential benefits and collaboration opportunities associated with siting AI infrastructure on DOE sites.
- Economic, realty, and environmental information.
- Potential challenges associated with siting AI infrastructure on DOE sites, and any additional information required for potential solicitations.

DOE is interested in hearing Tribal government and community perspectives on potential collaboration with industry partners towards advancement of AI infrastructure goals. DOE has not made any final agency decisions at this time and will communicate with Tribes and stakeholders on potential proposed land uses, as appropriate.

III. Sites Under Consideration

DOE has identified locations at 16 DOE owned or managed sites that could be amenable to hosting AI infrastructure. Publicly available information about each site, including location, available acreage, and other characteristics is provided in Appendices to this RFI. The potential DOE sites for AI infrastructure are listed below, in no particular order.

1. Idaho National Laboratory
2. Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
3. Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
4. Argonne National Laboratory
5. Brookhaven National Laboratory
6. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

7. National Energy Technology Laboratory
8. National Renewable Energy Laboratory
9. Oak Ridge National Laboratory
10. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
11. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
12. Los Alamos National Laboratory
13. Sandia National Laboratories
14. Savannah River Site
15. Pantex Plant
16. Kansas City National Security Campus

Based in part on consideration of responses to this RFI, DOE will prioritize areas for potential future solicitations, gather additional site information to inform proposal development, identify potential use conflicts and mitigation measures, and develop terms and conditions to operate on DOE owned or managed lands. In potential future solicitations, DOE would aim to provide additional information such as acreage, access to water, environmental sensitivities, geotechnical and flood information, hazards, land use plans, power access and energy infrastructure, security, thermal management infrastructure, existing compute infrastructure, site access restrictions, and further information as determined from this RFI.

The listed sites in this RFI are not comprehensive of sites under consideration by DOE. DOE has not made any preliminary or final decisions as to changes to land use or designation relating to those sites or others. This RFI is solely a request for voluntary information to inform future potential actions.

IV. DOE Realty Agreement Terms and Considerations

DOE's statutory authority for leases and easements of DOE real property is outlined in Section 161g of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2201g) and 40 U.S.C. 1304(b).

DOE may enter into a realty agreement to lease land to an entity or enter into an agreement for an easement over the land, depending on the desired length and terms. Realty agreement terms could include requirements that non-federal parties agree to bear all responsibility for costs and liabilities related to construction and operation of the AI data centers as well as other infrastructure upgrades necessary to support those data centers, including costs to transmission providers or transmission organizations necessary to support the data centers. It is possible that in-kind contributions may be

counted as part of the costs of any non-federal party entering into a realty agreement. DOE anticipates that the AI infrastructure developer would be responsible for ensuring compliance with state and local requirements governing electricity, including interconnection requirements.

A recent DOE initiative to locate energy generation on DOE lands includes examples of the range of terms that could be included in realty agreements for data centers. See <https://www.energy.gov/management/osp/cleanup-clean-energy-expanding-clean-energy-generation-doe-lands>.

V. RFI Categories and Questions

To assist DOE in evaluating the potential for AI infrastructure on DOE owned or managed lands, interested parties are requested to provide the following information, as available, in response to this RFI. Respondents can choose to answer as many or as few questions as they feel appropriate. Responses addressing any aspect of a potential future program that seeks to lease DOE owned or managed lands for AI infrastructure beyond the specific categories and questions listed here are also welcome.

Category 1: Interest in Solicitation: Identify and comment on any specific sites or locations listed in Section III of this document, including interest in a potential future solicitation. See Section VI of this document, “Confidential Business Information,” regarding protection and release of information and how to submit proprietary information. See the Appendices for more detailed information on site characteristics.

1. Are any sites identified in Section III of more interest than others for possible development?

2. What characteristics of a site make it more or less favorable for development?

3. What regional characteristics (e.g., workforce availability, supply chains, existing transmission capacity, related industries) would impact site favorability?

4. Are there other DOE sites not listed that would be of more interest to possible development?

Category 2: Site Information and Considerations for Data Center Design and Technology: These questions cover desired data center characteristics and associated site characterization information that DOE could provide to AI infrastructure developers to develop a realty agreement proposal.

1. What purpose would the data center serve? Would research take place at the data center?

2. What is the minimum area footprint needed for viable development?

3. What site water and sewer availability requirements are needed? Does this vary based on cooling technology system?

4. What information about natural hazards or infrastructure within close proximity is needed for site consideration?

5. What information about the topography and geology of the sites would be needed to determine site suitability?

6. What kinds of zoning (ex: setbacks or height restrictions), land use planning objectives, or permitting jurisdictions are favorable for site consideration?

7. What are some technologies that would enable data centers to be sited in locations with hot humid weather where little water is available?

8. What are the prospects for using advanced data center technologies (e.g., innovative cooling, high efficiency power electronics, and innovative conductors and ultra-energy efficient compute technologies that require cryogenics)? Is there additional information on each site DOE could provide that would inform use of these technologies?

9. What advanced or novel construction technologies or methods can be employed to accelerate development of a federal AI data center while abiding by all necessary standards, codes, and regulations?

10. What types of industrial ecology principles can be employed to integrate data centers with nearby industries or facilities, such as but not limited to integration of data center waste heat into district heating networks?

11. What is the expected upgrade frequency for key components of the data center, including high performance chips?

Category 3: On-Site Energy Development: DOE anticipates that some sites may be suitable for co-located development of data centers and innovative energy technologies and approaches such as nuclear reactors, enhanced geothermal systems, fuel cells, carbon capture, energy storage systems, and portfolios of on-site technologies.

1. What type of co-located energy technologies are of highest interest in being developed with AI data centers? What type of site information would need to be provided to inform use of a given energy technology (e.g., subsurface data, solar resource potential)?

2. What information would you need about DOE’s progress to date on nuclear

siting (e.g., for the National Reactor Innovation Center) to determine necessary further steps?

3. What information regarding topography, soil, seismicity, water availability, adjacent facilities, transportation infrastructure, security, potential exclusion zones, and other topics would you need to assess site suitability for nuclear energy?

4. What information would be needed in consideration of geothermal power generation development (enhanced geothermal systems or conventional hydrothermal resources) to determine necessary further steps?

5. What information would you need to determine the suitability of various energy storage systems (e.g., subsurface thermal energy storage, flow battery, metal anode battery) as a means for supporting data center cooling or other operations?

6. What information would be needed in consideration of fossil-based generation systems (e.g., carbon capture and storage (CCS), CCS through a “capture-ready” design, duty cycle, cooling needs, and re-use of waste heat in the capture system)?

7. What other site-specific information is required and why?

Category 4: Off-Site Energy and Transmission Capacity: DOE anticipates providing information about existing capacity and interconnection infrastructure available to the site as available and information about possible expansion of capacity that can serve the site.

1. What is the minimum set of information necessary from grid operators to develop a proposal?

2. What substation performance and likely equipment and capacity would be ideal?

3. Assuming additional capacity could be procured or built in stages, what are desired timelines for electricity capacity availability?

4. Would flexible data center operations be possible if it would enable faster capacity interconnection?

5. What additional information could DOE collect from grid operators to inform potential AI infrastructure development at DOE sites?

6. What information, coordination, or other support could DOE or site owners provide to advance the use of innovative grid technologies (e.g., advanced conductors, grid enhancing technologies, advanced power electronics) to accelerate electric capacity serving DOE sites?

Category 5: Financial and Contractual Considerations: Preferred realty agreement terms and suggestions to improve potential solicitations.

1. What realty agreement time frames would be preferred?
2. What types of large load utility tariffs or tariff design elements would make developing a data center in a certain service territory more or less preferable?

Category 6: Benefits and Collaboration Opportunities: Potential benefits and collaboration opportunities associated with siting AI infrastructure on DOE sites (e.g., collaboration including potential for new technology testbeds with National Laboratories, partnerships with local universities, research and development opportunities).

1. What kinds of DOE data would be beneficial to have access to for training new AI models?
2. Are there any scientific domains that require benchmarking and support from DOE scientists?
3. Would sharing computational resources or providing compute credits to researchers from DOE or local universities be possible?
4. Are there opportunities to leverage National Laboratory capabilities such as digital twin and full-stack co-design (i.e., integrated hardware-software design) to enable data center infrastructure on DOE sites that minimizes operational cost and maximizes compute efficiency?
5. What opportunities are there for collaborating with the nearby communities on ultra energy-efficient, low-noise advanced technologies that minimize adverse impacts and maximize local job creation?
6. What types of opportunities exist to improve modularity and upgradability in servers and server racks, such as seamlessly upgrading IT equipment, cooling technologies, and battery systems?
7. What facilities or capabilities should exist for ongoing research, development, and demonstration of efficient data center technologies at a federal AI data center to improve operations and reduce energy and resource demand?

8. Would industry be open to partnering with National Laboratory personnel to use existing grid testbed infrastructure for research (e.g., operational impacts, security, interconnection equipment, load flexibility, protection schemes and ride-through behavior, etc.)?

Category 7: Economic Opportunities and Considerations: Potential opportunities for local economic activity, workforce development, capital investments into infrastructure, tax revenues, and other economic considerations.

1. What workforce requirements would inform the feasibility of development at a particular site?
2. Are there specific local tax structures that impact site selection?
3. Which components of data center infrastructure (e.g., advanced chips and other components of AI servers, advanced busbar, substation equipment, on-site energy generation/storage equipment, etc.) for these sites can be manufactured domestically now or for regular future server upgrades?
4. What other economic impacts are projected barriers to developing a data center or new energy infrastructure on these sites?
5. Are there local or state energy efficiency standards or policies that are required to be met in order to receive economic or other incentives?
6. What local opportunities exist to develop a local tech support service industry sector to maintain and continuously upgrade servers and AI infrastructure and what role might National Laboratory scientists play in standing up such a sector?

Category 8: Relevant and Available Environmental Documentation: DOE anticipates background regulatory work such as the production of engineering studies, feasibility studies, or designs will be needed to support regulatory approvals. Environmental factors should be identified and considered for potential siting, construction, operations, and development of AI infrastructure at these sites. This can also include strategies for minimizing the adverse environmental impact of data center development and operations on federal land.

1. What environmental baseline data should inform the site selection process?
2. What background information on land use constraints and environmental permits could accelerate the project development timeline?
3. What publicly available data (ex: public comments) could the government analyze, with respect to protection of Tribal cultural resources, to facilitate preparing licenses, permits, or other regulatory authorizations for data center development?

4. What types of potentially adverse impacts to the environment and communities should be considered?

Category 9: Challenges and Any Additional Information Required for Potential Solicitations: Potential concerns associated with siting AI infrastructure on DOE sites (e.g., site security, accessibility). Additional information that would be required from DOE for a respondent to

comprehensively respond to a potential future solicitation.

1. What potential challenges, including but not limited to timeline, physical security, and cybersecurity, could be associated with siting AI infrastructure on DOE sites?
2. What concerns exist with supply chain limitations, such as long lead times on certain power and onsite energy equipment, and what alternatives should be considered?
3. What additional information would be required from DOE for a respondent to comprehensively respond to a potential future solicitation?

Category 10: Engagement Strategy with Local Communities and Other Stakeholders, as well as Tribes: DOE anticipates establishing AI infrastructure in a manner that supports the relationships with local government authorities, Tribal governments, and the surrounding communities.

1. What information about relevant Tribal governments, surrounding communities, and local and state governments' past or current engagement with data center development could inform project proposals?
2. Are there existing consortia, partnerships, or entities that could improve data center, nuclear energy, or other energy infrastructure siting and permitting in the locations identified in Section III of this document?
3. What are advanced technologies (e.g., liquid cooling, energy efficient compute) that could mitigate local concerns about energy prices, noise pollution, water use, and land footprint?
4. What treaty rights or reserved rights could intersect with data center development at DOE sites?
5. What cultural resources (e.g., archaeological sites, burial grounds, traditional use areas) should be considered during the development of AI centers?

Response Guidelines

DOE invites all interested parties to submit responses to this RFI by May 7, 2025. Responses must be provided as a Microsoft Word (*.docx) or as an Adobe Acrobat (*.pdf) attachment to an email to aiinfrastructure@hq.doe.gov with the subject line "Data Center RFI Response." It is recommended that attachments with file sizes exceeding 25 MB be compressed (i.e., zipped) to ensure message delivery. Any questions regarding the RFI may be included in the RFI response or sent directly to aiinfrastructure@hq.doe.gov. DOE may address questions after the RFI response due date with a public FAQ document.

In your response, please use the associated category and question number. Respondents may answer as many or as few questions as they wish.

DOE will not respond to individual submissions or publish publicly a compendium of responses. A response to this RFI will not be viewed as a binding commitment to develop or pursue the project or ideas discussed.

Respondents are requested to provide the following information at the start of their response to this RFI:

- Company/institution name
- Company/institution contact
- Contact's address, phone number, and email address

VI. Confidential Business Information

DOE will not release information that identifies any particular interest in a location with any particular party, so as not to compromise the competitive position of any participants. Pursuant to 10 CFR 1004.11, any person submitting information that he or she believes to be confidential and exempt by law from public disclosure should submit via email two well-marked copies: one copy of the document marked "confidential" including all the information believed to be confidential, and one copy of the document marked "non-confidential" with the information believed to be confidential deleted. Failure to comply with these marking requirements may result in the disclosure of the unmarked information under the Freedom of Information Act or otherwise. The U.S. Government is not liable for the disclosure or use of unmarked information and may use or disclose such information for any purpose. If your response contains confidential, proprietary, or privileged information, you must include a cover sheet marked as follows identifying the specific pages containing confidential, proprietary, or privileged information:

Notice of Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data

Pages [list applicable pages] of this response may contain confidential, proprietary, or privileged information that is exempt from public disclosure. Such information shall be used or disclosed only for the purposes described in this RFI. The Government may use or disclose any information that is not appropriately marked or otherwise restricted, regardless of source.

In addition, (1) the header and footer of every page that contains confidential, proprietary, or privileged information must be marked as follows: "Contains,

Confidential, Proprietary, or Privileged Information Exempt from Public Disclosure" and (2) every line and paragraph containing proprietary, privileged, or trade secret information must be clearly marked with [[double brackets]] or highlighting.

Please be aware that DOE may make available for public inspection all other comments, in their entirety, submitted by organizations and businesses (except as provided above for proprietary information) or by individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses.

VII. Disclaimer

This RFI is issued solely for information and planning purposes and does not constitute a solicitation. Responses to this notice are not offers and cannot be accepted by the Government to form a binding contract. DOE may choose to make available all, some, or none of the sites listed in Section III of this document in potential future solicitations. DOE is not seeking proposals through this RFI and will not accept unsolicited proposals. Respondents are solely responsible for all expenses associated with responding to this RFI. Not responding to this RFI does not preclude participation in any future procurement, if conducted. No proprietary information should be included in any submittal except via the process outlined in Section VI of this document.

In accordance with the implementing regulations of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), specifically 5 CFR 1320.3(h)(4), and OMB guidance, this general solicitation is exempt from the PRA. Facts or opinions submitted in response to general solicitations of comments from the public, published in the **Federal Register** or other publications, regardless of the form or format thereof, provided that no person is required to supply specific information pertaining to the commenter, other than that necessary for self-identification, as a condition of the agency's full consideration, are not generally considered information collections and therefore not subject to the PRA.

VIII. Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on March 21, 2025, by Neelesh Nerurkar, Director of Infrastructure Policy, Office of Policy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is

maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on April 2, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

IX. Appendices

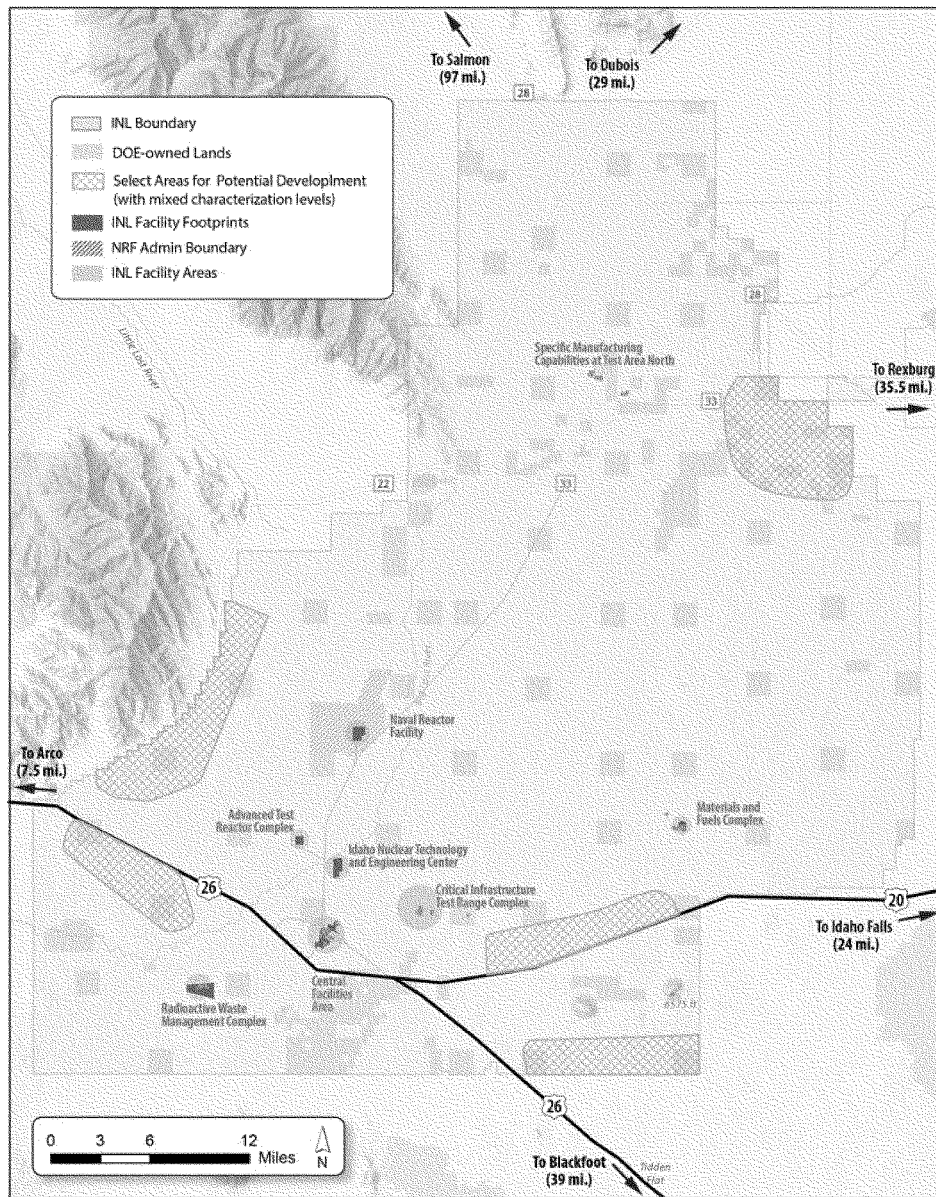
Publicly available information about each site, including location, available acreage, and other characteristics, is provided below. Sites are listed in no particular order. For higher resolution maps, please visit <https://www.energy.gov/policy/ai-infrastructure-rfi>.

Appendix 1. Idaho National Laboratory

Summary: As the birthplace of nuclear energy and our nation's nuclear energy research laboratory, Idaho National Laboratory (INL) is well positioned to support efforts to attain AI dominance. INL has a legacy of building and testing advanced technologies, including 52 nuclear reactors with four currently in operation, and is also a leader in integrated energy systems and national and homeland security. The 890-square mile site, located in a region that is highly supportive of nuclear energy and INL's other demonstrations, offers ample opportunity for development and scaling to meet growing needs. Idaho regulatory and tax structures also are favorable towards ambitious projects that seek to advance U.S. global leadership.

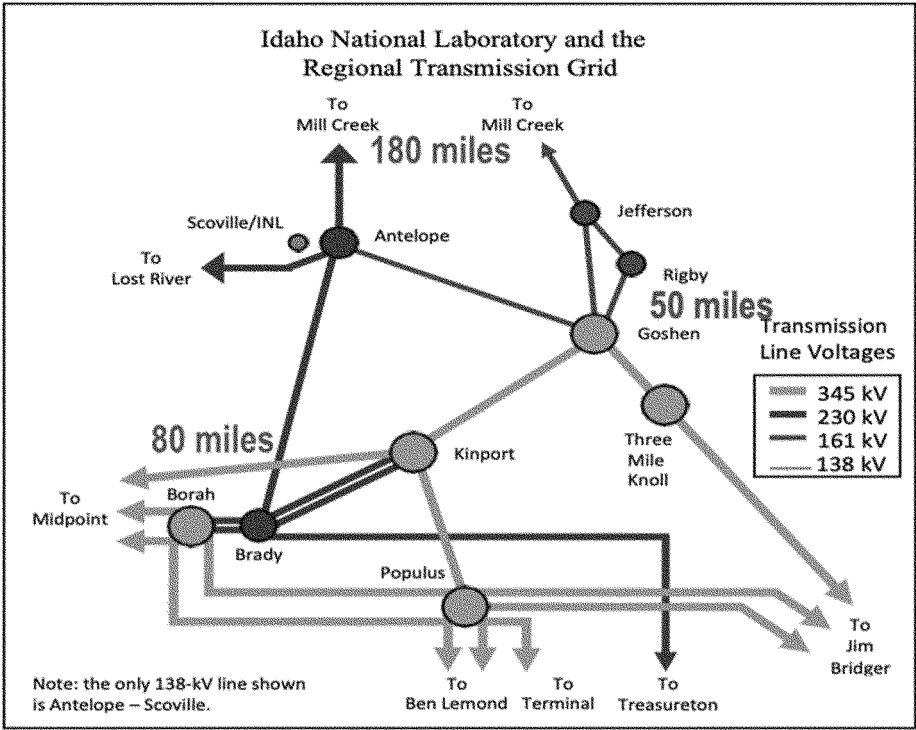
Site Details: Within the 890-square mile site, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) owns approximately 62,000 acres of land, as delineated on the map below. Remaining areas are public lands withdrawn to support Laboratory activities. The map below is a representation of select areas that have mixed levels of known characterization across the INL Site. Through comprehensive site and land use planning efforts, final areas will be determined based on identified need. Representing larger parcels of available lands allows for flexibility within those areas based on project scope and changing requirements. Federal lands adjacent to INL, which are not addressed in detail herein, also could be explored for projects and/or project expansion. DOE Idaho Operations Office also maintains a close relationship with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other Federal and state agencies.

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The Gateway West project, which parallels the southern transmission lines (bottommost lines on the map below), is currently in local

state permitting phase. The projected in-service date is October 2028.

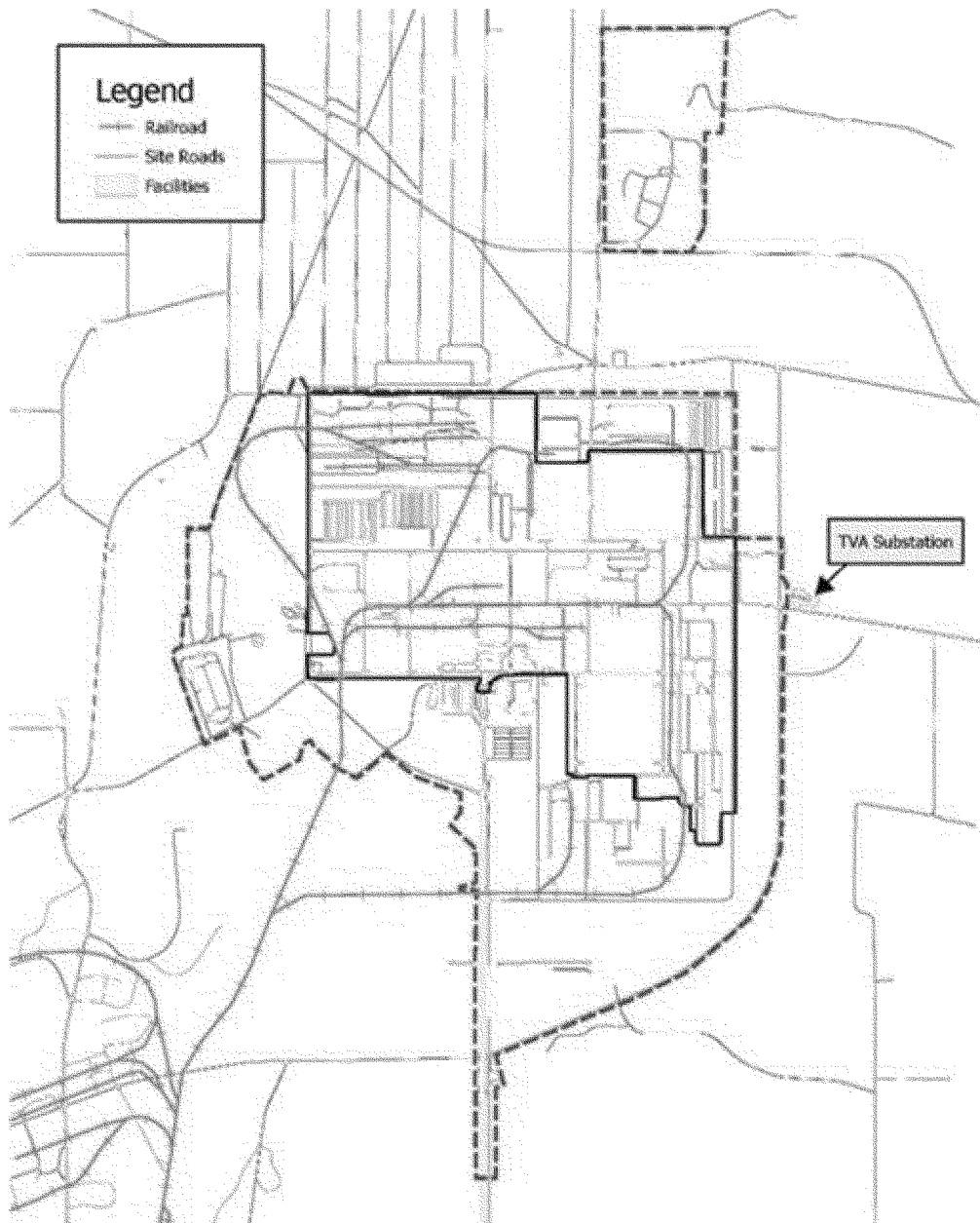


Appendix 2. Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Summary: The Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) was constructed in 1952 to produce enriched uranium, initially for the nation’s nuclear weapons program and later for nuclear fuel for commercial power plants. The plant is owned by the Department of Energy (DOE) and managed by the Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office,

overseeing environmental cleanup activities at the site including environmental remediation, waste management, depleted uranium conversion, and decontamination and decommissioning. The site is designed for up to 3GW in the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) power market, and 30 million gal/day of water. *Site Details:* The Paducah site is 3,556 acres, with ongoing remediation for potential

development of a data center, 19 miles of road, 9 miles of railroad tracks, and adjacency to major railroads, a four-lane highway, interstate 24, and a river. The land is managed by DOE’s Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office (PPPO), and development requires input from the Paducah Area Community Reuse Organization (PACRO) and the Paducah Citizens Advisory Board (PCAB).



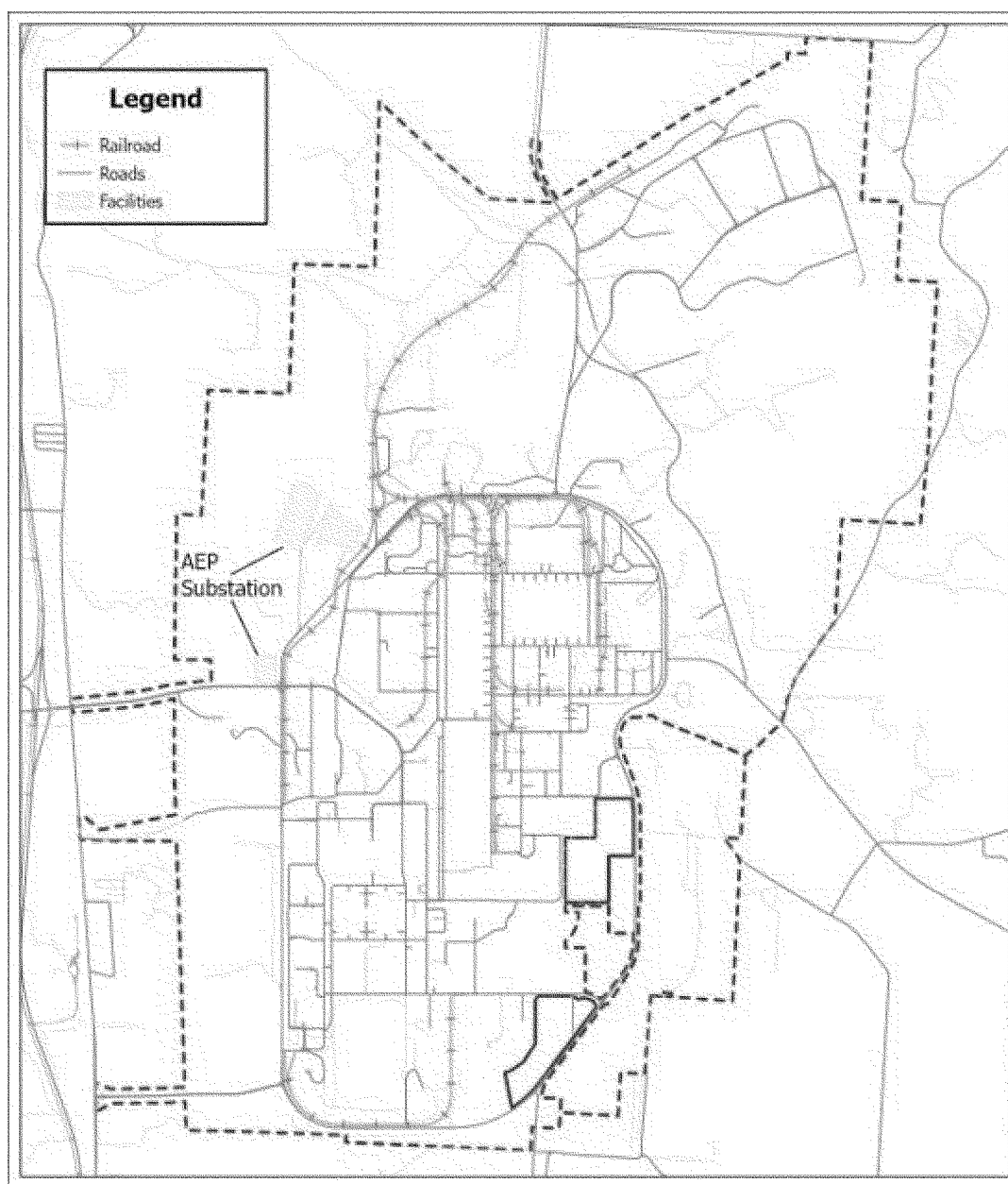
Appendix 3. Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Summary: The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Pike County, Ohio operated from 1954 to 2001, constructed to produce enriched uranium to support the nation's nuclear weapons program to provide enriched uranium used by commercial nuclear reactors. The Department of Energy

(DOE) began environmental cleanup operations in 1989, and until 2001 leased production facilities to the private sector before suspending uranium enrichment. The site is designed for 2.2GW in the PJM Interconnection power market and 40 million gal/day of water.

Site Details: The Portsmouth site is 3,475 acres, with the decommissioned plant occupying 1,200 acres. The site has 54 miles

of road (7-mile perimeter road), 12 miles of rail line connected to Norfolk Southern Heartland Corridor Main Line, adjacency to U.S. Route 23, and adjacency both the Scioto River and the Ohio River. The land is managed by DOE's Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office (PPPO) and redevelopment requires input from the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI). Site boundaries are shown below.



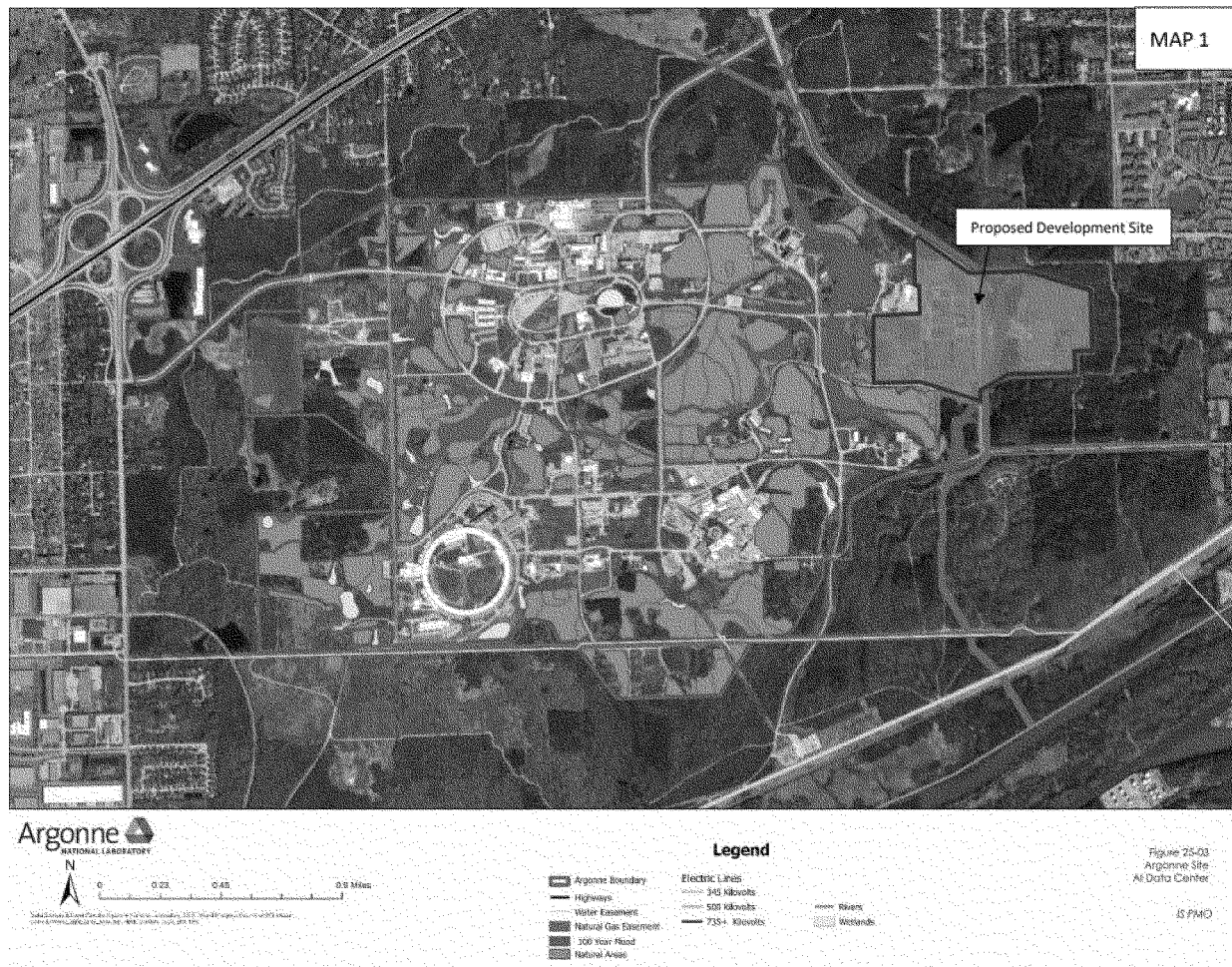
Appendix 4. Argonne National Laboratory

Summary: Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne) could accommodate a 110-acre developable site for a future 1,000 MW AI data park on U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) land with an early target for operations by 2028. Located 23 miles from Chicago, the region has the 6th largest U.S. workforce in AI-related occupations (over 401,000 jobs) spanning tech, product, and commercial roles. Illinois' data center tax exemption and central location has pushed Chicago to #4 largest data center market in the U.S. by capacity. Chicago's relatively low power costs (6.5–6.7 cents/kWh average for large

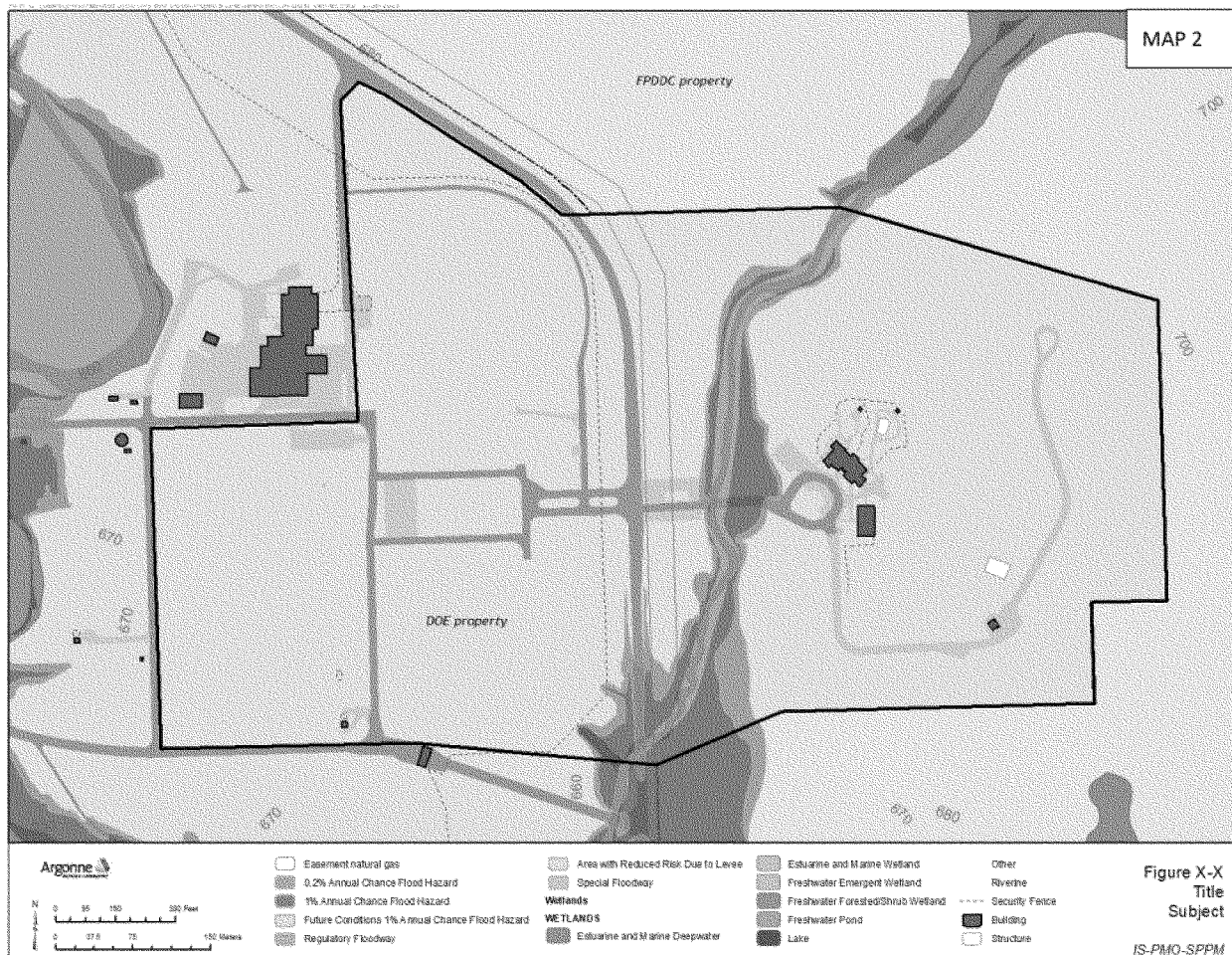
users); and low natural disaster risk are natural advantages for large scale, frontier AI datacenter siting. Illinois is a nuclear energy leader and is home to six operating nuclear plants with ~11.5 GW total generating capacity—more than any other U.S. state.

Site Details: Argonne's total land area is 1,518 acres, which includes the 110-acre potential development site for the data park. The site is a combination of undeveloped and previously developed land. The property is solely owned by DOE. Adjacent area land ownership: Forest Preserve District of DuPage County; unincorporated areas of DuPage County, IL; residential and commercial use.

The proposed data center site sits on the I-55 corridor, a major route southwest of Chicago that carries multiple long-haul fiber optic cables with ultra-low latency connections. Less than one mile is an existing ComEd (local utility) right of way with 345-kV double-circuit high-voltage electrical power, and adjacent to the site are substantial water resources, including the Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal (CSSC) and the Des Plaines River flow. 60% of Argonne's electricity is comprised of nuclear power, with two large nuclear stations within 50 miles of Argonne.



Refer to Map 2 for existing floodplains and related features of the proposed site.



Appendix 5. Brookhaven National Laboratory

Summary: Brookhaven National Laboratory's (BNL) 5,322-acre site is located in Upton, NY, in Suffolk County, 75 miles east of New York City. The BNL site is a Federal Enclave, fully owned and operated by Department of Energy (DOE). The site is managed by Brookhaven Science Associates

(BSA). The proposed 90+-acre site for the data center is located within the BNL Discovery Park District, an innovative public-private partnership concept. The mission of Discovery Park is to promote federal and private development to enable mission enhancing technology transfer opportunities.

Site Details: The properties surrounding the BNL site are mostly wooded and

undeveloped. Ownership is private and predominately zoned for residential use with the exception of the south border. This area is predominately light industrial use. The total developable area of the preferred location is approximately 90 acres. This area is expandable however, and there are several similar sized undeveloped areas on the BNL site that could also be considered.

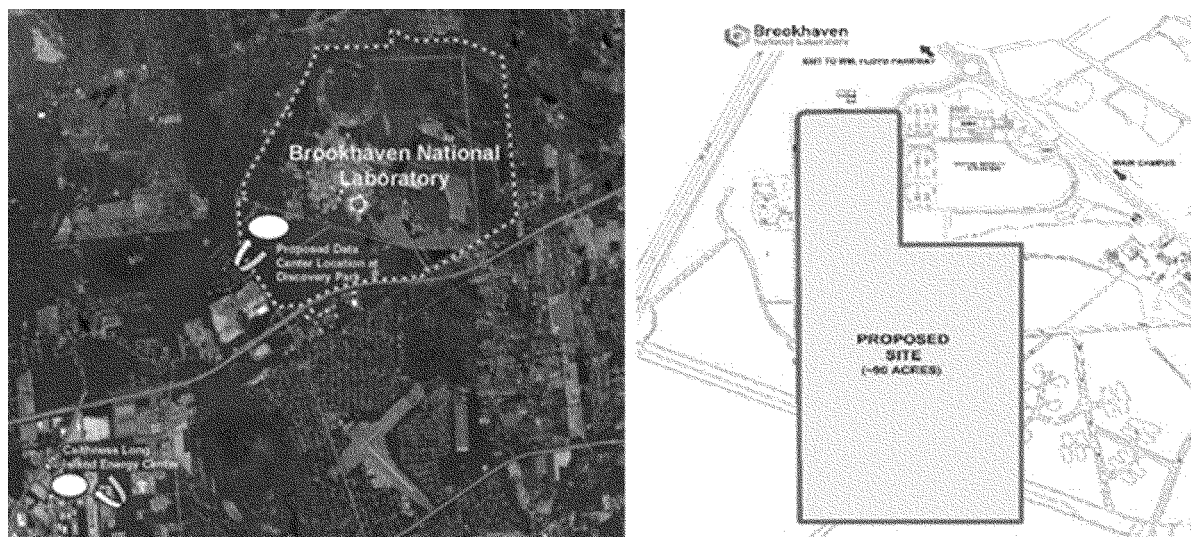


Figure 1: (left) BNL Area Map. Overall BNL Area Map demarking the BNL site boundary, indicating the proposed AI development area in Discovery Park adjacent to the laboratory main entrance, and showing the close proximity of the existing Caithness Long Island Energy Center, which could be the site of a new 750 MW gas turbine plant for the data center. (right) BNL Discovery Park Preliminary Site Plan indicating the 90+ acres available for the AI data center development.



Figure 2: (left) Caithness Long Island Energy Center showing footprint of proposed new 750 MW facility. (right) Artist's impression of the 750 MW Caithness II that could power an AI data center.

Appendix 6. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

Summary: Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL) develops and supports large-scale data science applications to process and analyze vast amounts of particle physics data, enabling discoveries in physics. It operates one of the largest data centers serving the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Science, as a host, and is a lead participant in a second of the five National Quantum Initiative Centers, leading applications of AI/ML in particle and

accelerator physics. The lab covers 6,800 acres, with approximately 120 acres of available land, and has excellent access to high-speed networking through ESNet. The site is conveniently located near a commercially available extra high-voltage (EHV) transmission infrastructure. With its experience and expertise in large-scale construction projects, and a readily available high-tech workforce, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory is well-positioned and equipped to support major initiatives.

Site Details: 127-acre plot on the northern edge of FNAL, approximately 110 acres

developable. Federal land; presently an undeveloped agricultural field with overhead conductors and a substation. Service From 345Kv is available from power company Comm-Ed. Adjacent to local development the DuPage Business Center, which has built access roads and conventional facilities to near the parcel boundary. The location also provides potential access to robust data connection infrastructure. DOE has a process where this parcel can be transferred back to the State of Illinois, which may have different development processes.



Appendix 7. National Energy Technology Laboratory

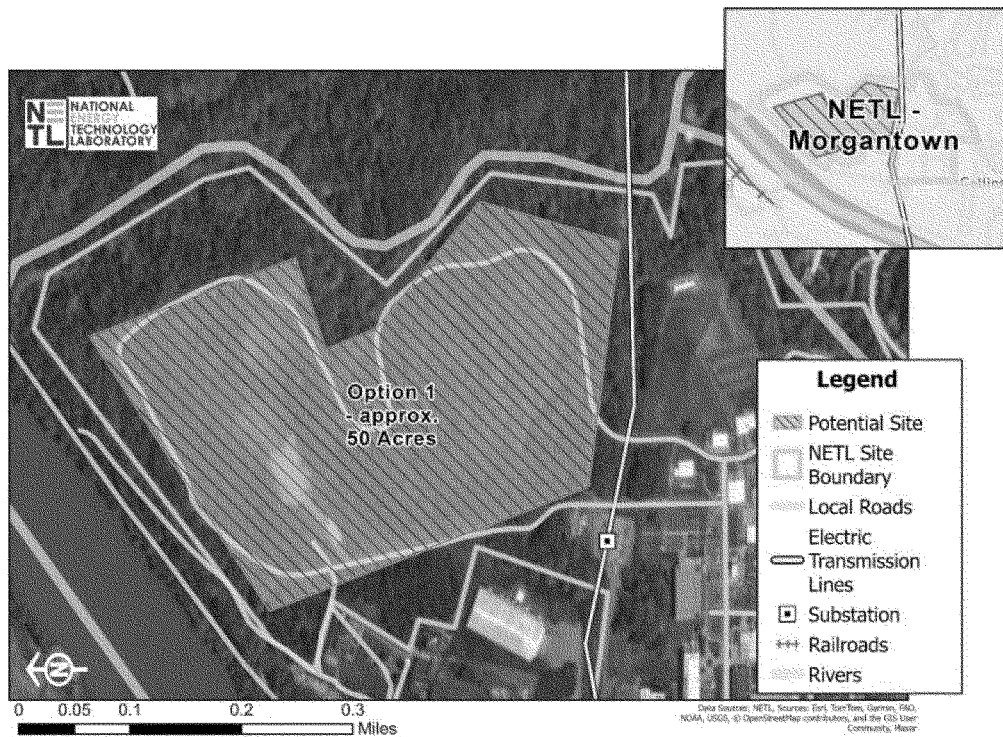
Summary: The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) is a government-owned, government-operated (GOGO) laboratory that drives innovation to ensure energy dominance and deliver solutions for a secure energy future. A national laboratory under the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, NETL has three research and technology campuses

located in Albany, Oregon; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that conduct a broad range of research activities supporting DOE's mission. NETL's Morgantown and Pittsburgh campuses offer excellent potential for hosting frontier AI infrastructure. Both sites are within security perimeters and are federally managed lands. NETL's Morgantown site spans 137 acres; its Pittsburgh site encompasses 57 acres and is co-located with CDC-NIOSH. Both sites are proximal to major universities and academic centers and serve as regional technology and

innovation hubs. NETL also conducts applied energy research in AI and that includes advanced computing (*e.g.*, HPC, GPU, etc.) and pioneering computing architectures (*e.g.*, Wafer-Scale Engine [WSE]) through its computational science and engineering directorate.

Site Details:

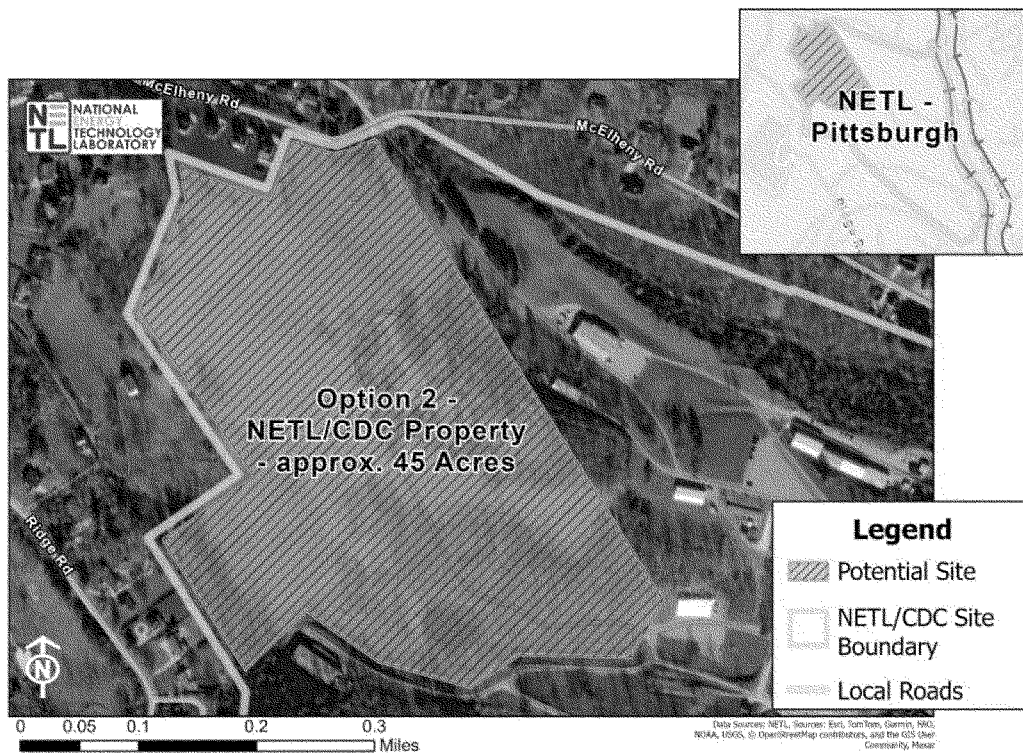
Option 1: NETL Morgantown Campus. ~50.43 acres are shown inside the orange polygon; ~45 acres are inside the perimeter of NETL's secure campus.



Option 2: NETL Pittsburgh Campus. ~45.04 acres are shown inside the hatched orange polygon. This location is inside the perimeter

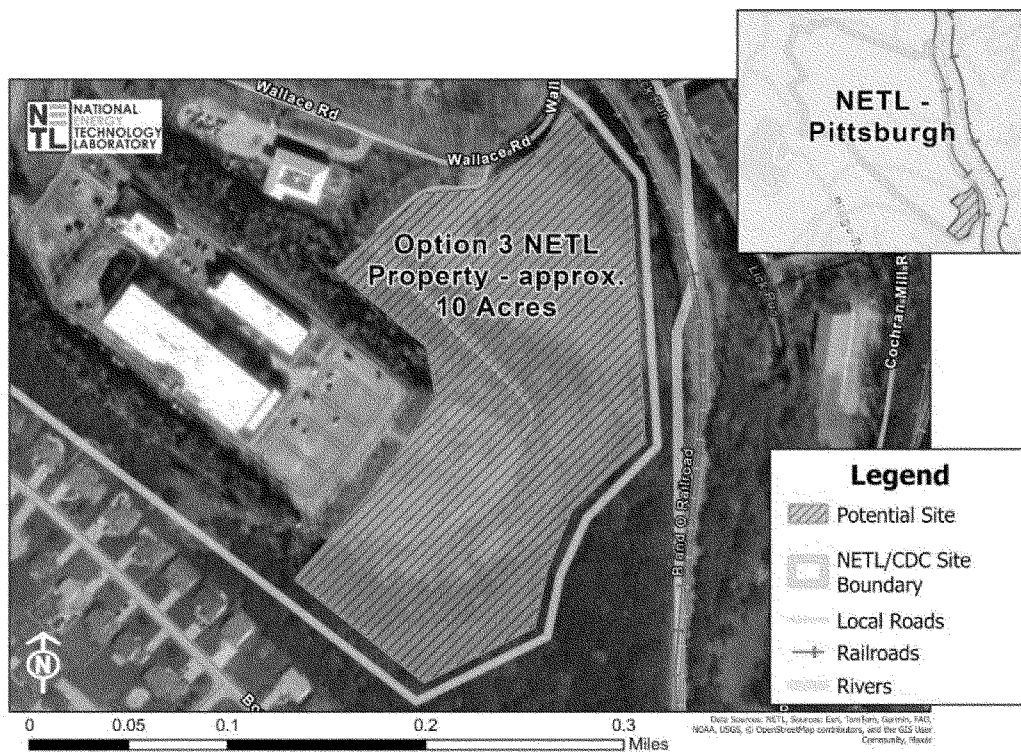
of the NETL, NIOSH, and CDC shared, secure campus. This property may include CDC

and/or NIOSH federal lands along with NETL land.



Option 3: NETL Pittsburgh Campus. ~10.64 acres are shown inside the orange polygon. This location is inside the perimeter of the

NETL, NIOSH, and CDC shared, secure campus. This property is NETL land.

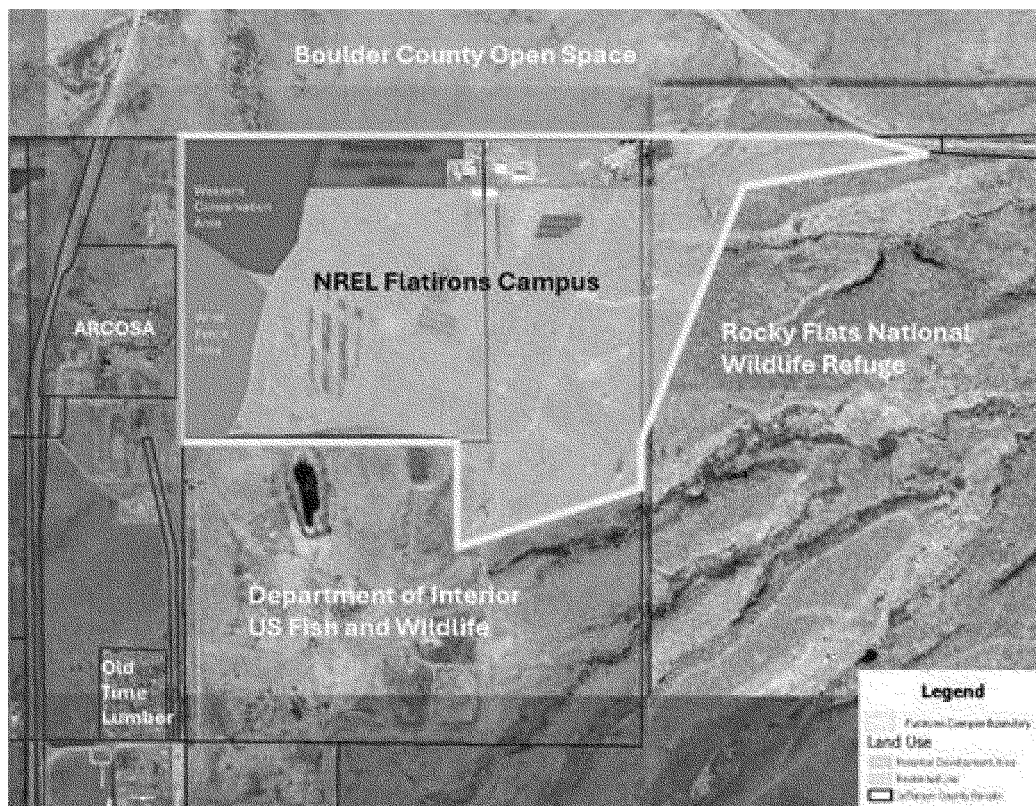


Appendix 8. National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Summary: The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)'s Flatiron Campus has enough land, power, water, and broadband capability to host a 100 MW data center that could be initiated as soon as this year (2025). The site could support an integrated data center energy system test bed, that could be deployed later at scale at other locations.

NREL's world-class expertise in scientific computing and partnerships with industry changing data center industry leaders would support the expeditious implementation of a data center at Flatirons. Through this project, NREL could help the U.S. establish global AI dominance and accelerate the transformation of the U.S. data center industry by dramatically reducing construction timelines, enabling the U.S. to rapidly deploy critical AI

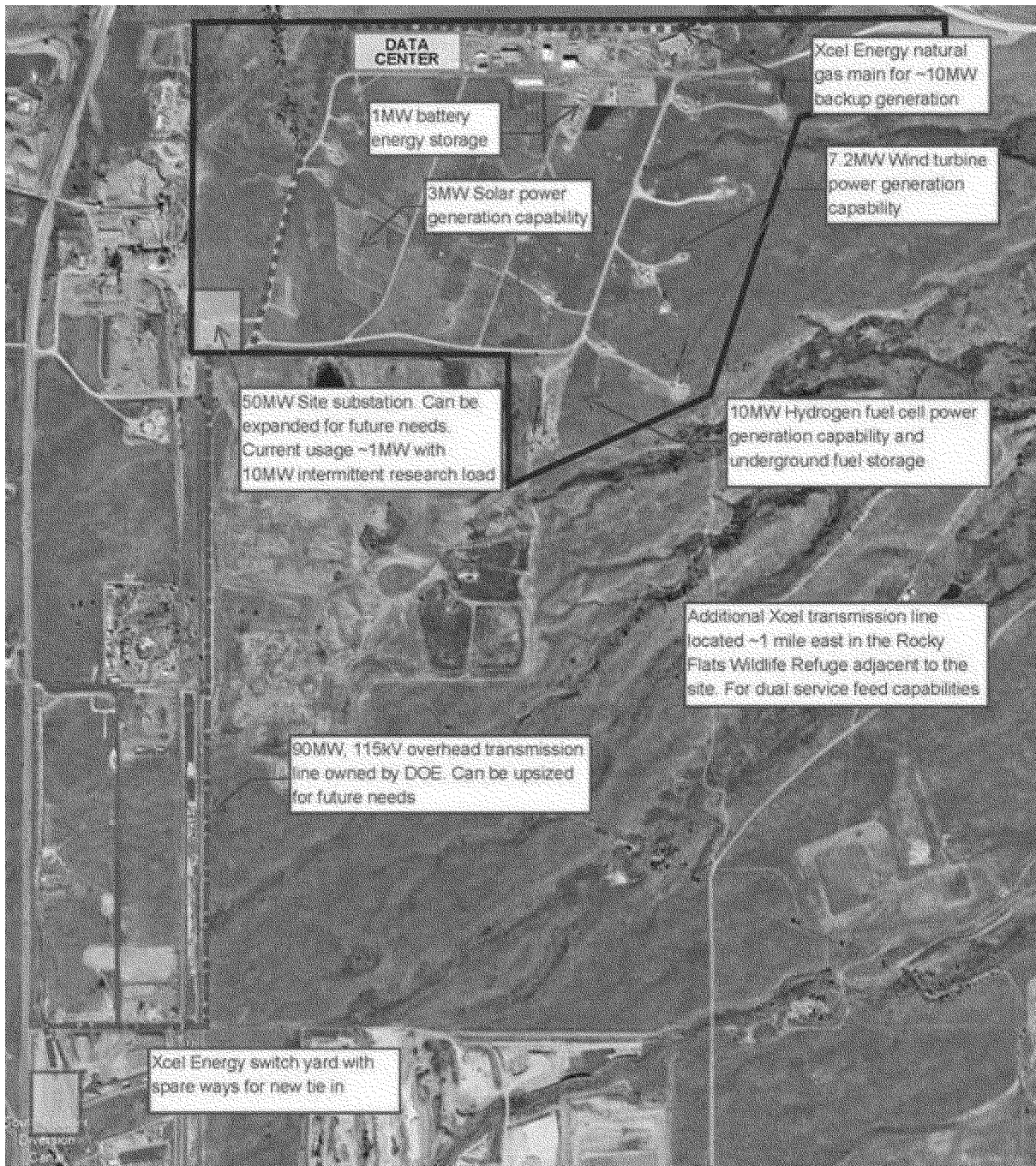
infrastructure at scale. NREL aims to establish a site where a developer can continue its usual business operations while using the site as a proving ground. The approach would not only allow the developer to focus on its business objectives but also provide national stakeholders with valuable insights into accelerating AI data center construction and power deployment, paving the way for future industry innovations.



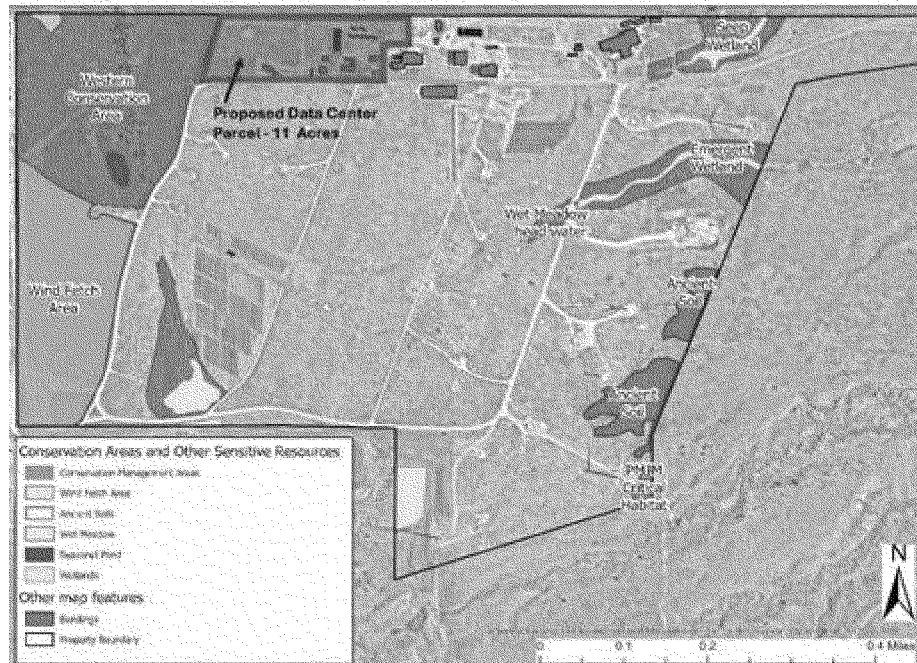
Site Details: NREL's Flatirons Campus is a 305-acre at the base of the Rocky Mountain foothills and approximately 5 miles south of Boulder, Colorado. The campus has been master planned to accommodate several

hundred thousand square feet of additional facilities and numerous outdoor test sites. It is located within commuting distance of three cities that are home to major research universities, government institutions, and a

strong science, engineering and skills trade workforce. NREL has an 11-acre site located just west of the Flatirons main campus that would be an ideal location for a data center facility.



FC Conservation Areas and Other Sensitive Resources

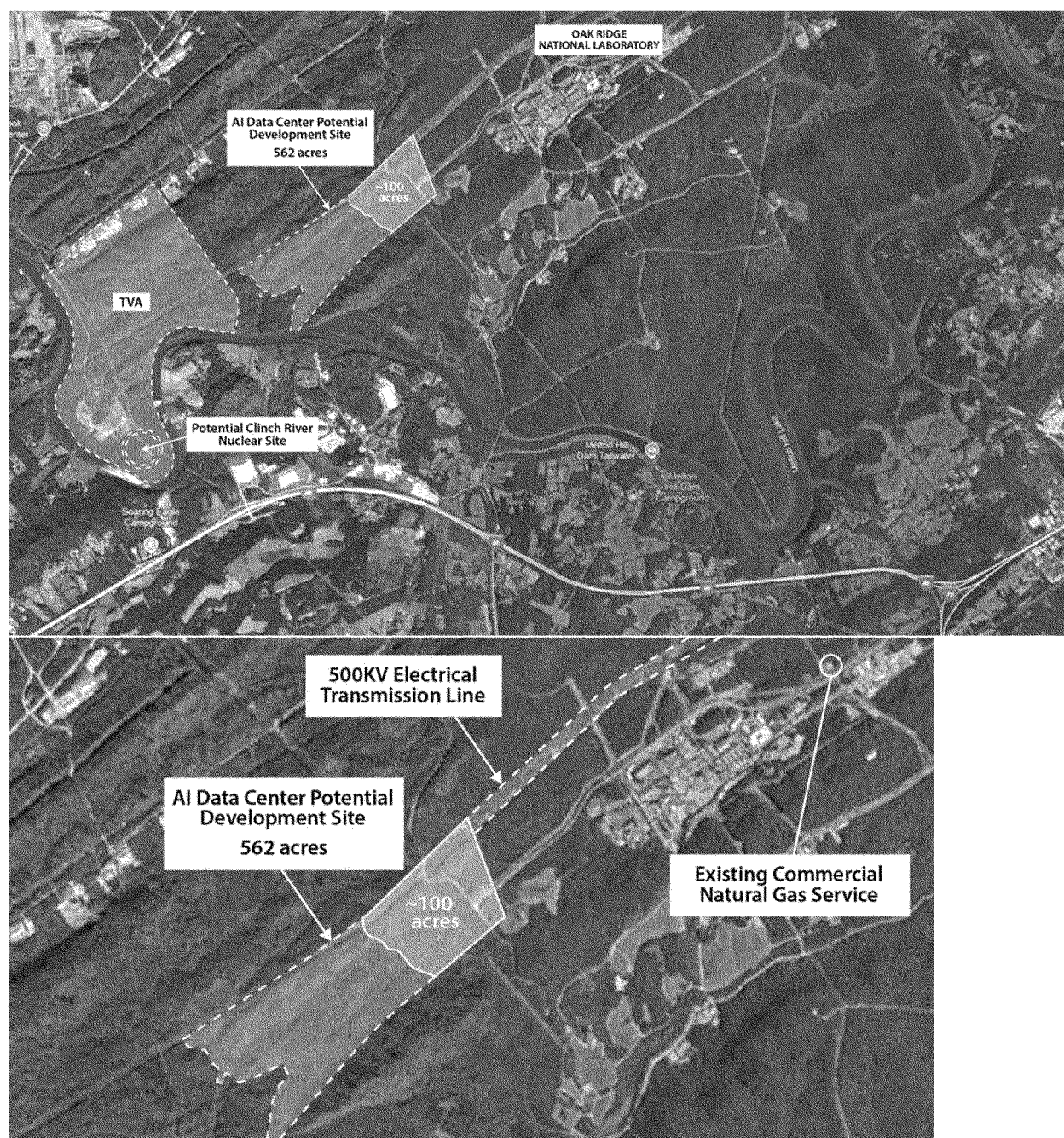
**Appendix 9. Oak Ridge National Laboratory**

Summary: The Department of Energy (DOE) has federal land available contiguous to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) which is well-suited to support the President's AI Infrastructure initiative within the two-to-three-year goal. The area has utilities anticipated to be sufficient to support the rapid development of an AI data center. Local power resources include 500KV transmission lines from local TVA hydro, nuclear, and fossil fuel generation plants. Additional onsite generation capacity is

possible from a nearby regional natural gas distribution pipeline. The site is also located approximately 5 miles from the proposed TVA Clinch River Small Modular Reactor (SMR) site, providing a future opportunity to capitalize on regional nuclear infrastructure up to 800MW in capacity. Water resources are readily available from local utility providers or potentially developable on site from the Clinch River. Multiple commercial telecom providers are accessible from the site.

Site Details: The site is a 562-acre plot of DOE land for potential commercial

development with approximately 100-acres suited for near-term development that is centrally located near several major cities, natural waterways, and the interstate network. Adjacency to Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) provides strong synergy with existing world-leading research programs and user facilities for AI, high performance computing, and quantum information sciences. The proposed site has no significant environmental restrictions for development and poses no national security concerns.



Appendix 10. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Summary: The Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Richland, WA. PNNL has access to the highly skilled labor needed to construct and operate the power generation facilities; and to quickly build the proposed frontier AI data center, benefiting

from construction costs that are significantly lower than the national average. The area offers a stable, dry climate with low humidity and minimal natural disaster risk, making it ideal for reliable operations. In addition to hydroelectric and conventional nuclear power, small modular reactors (SMRs) envisioned by energy providers in the region could provide additional power for the data

center. These are among the reasons that major hyper-scalers have chosen eastern Washington for their large data centers.

Site Details: The City of Richland currently owns 295 acres of available land (notated in the black outline below), transferred from the U.S. Department of Energy in 2015 under the condition of using it for economic development.



Appendix 11. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

Summary: Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) and Princeton University (PU) explore the opportunity to have been at the cutting edge of high-performance computing and AI developments for decades, from Alan Turing's Ph.D. in the 1930s to John Hopfield's 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics for neural networks to Egemen Kolenen's Nature paper in 2024 using AI for fusion reactor control. The intellectual breadth of AI work in the Princeton ecosystem, including the recent announcement of an AI Hub for NJ centered here, combined with the available land and power infrastructure, make PPPL and PU ideal partners to host an AI data center and foster innovations that will advance computational science and scientific discovery. This center would emphasize accelerating fusion energy development and

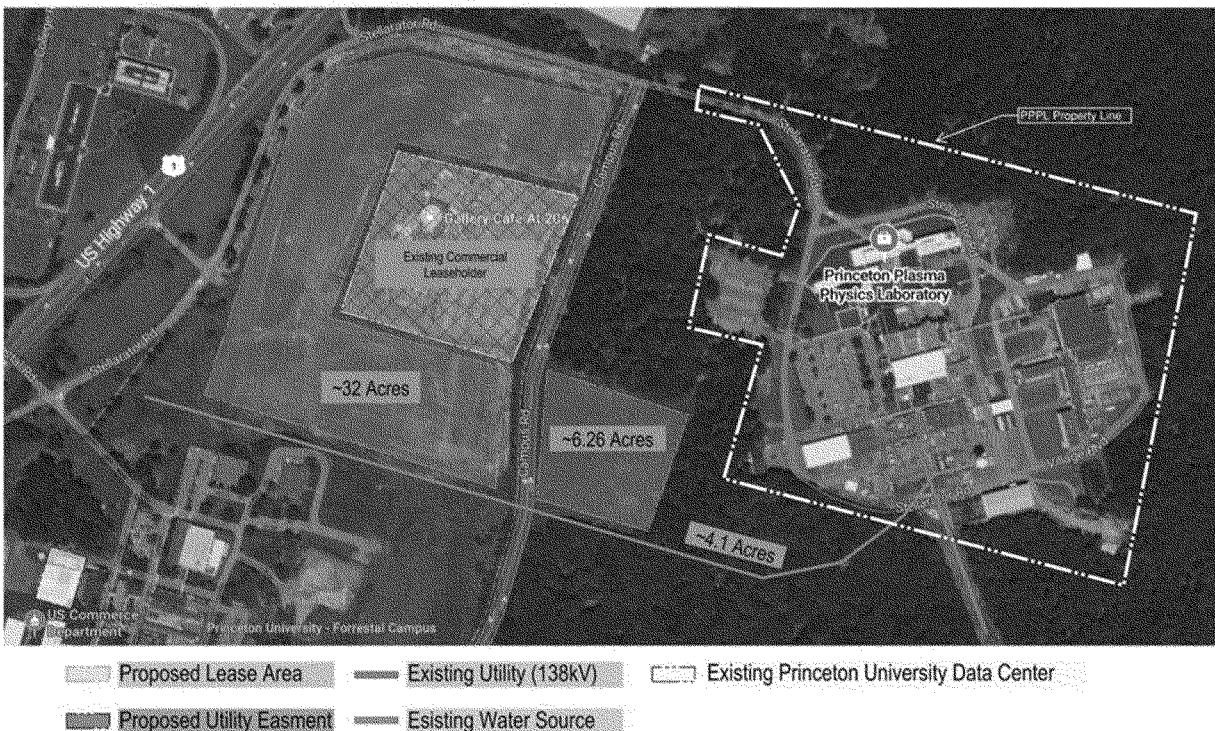
energy system optimization, exploit new data that will come from the NSTX-U fusion user. facility that will come online in 2026, and foster public-private fusion partnerships. By aligning with the Department of Energy's broader AI development objectives, this center would drive advancements in AI tool development and implementation, support regional economic growth, and deliver on the vision of enabling next-generation computing capabilities through shared synergy, strength, and leadership.

Site Details: PPPL is located in central New Jersey, occupying ~88 acres on PU's Forrestal Campus. Forrestal Campus, located approximately three miles north of the University's main campus, encompasses 825 acres and hosts a blend of commercial leases, open space, and laboratory sites (DOE's PPPL and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL)).

Forrestal Campus offers a vibrant, cross-cutting ecosystem primed for test-bed development opportunities in AI. Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (PSE&G) is our site's local energy provider, NJ's oldest and largest gas and electric delivery public utility and one of the nation's largest. Our site currently has 100 MW of energy capacity with district upgrade potential available, and current water contract with NJ Water Supply Authority includes ~55 million gallons/year. The physical location in central New Jersey provides proximity to metropolitan areas and a multitude of commercial entities, providing ease of access for data center workforce and user recruitment. The PPPL-PU-hosted AI data center would also support an eastern hub of AI innovation serving public and private partners in (for example) Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.



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Appendix 12. Los Alamos National Laboratory

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) is committed to an enduring on-premises High Performance Computing (HPC) and infrastructure to support its current plan-of-record and expanded AI mission scope. LANL has already responded to other recent calls for on/offsite data centers and has a consistent strategic approach that enables mission plan-of-record for continuing support for leading-edge HPC and the expanded AI mission requiring up to 70MW by 2027 and 160MW by the early 2030s. LANL is executing an upgrade of the Strategic Computing Complex (SCC) to 70MW, which requires the Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade (EPCU) and the SCC Electrical Upgrade (SEU) GPP; these projects are funded and near start of construction currently. LANL's strategy is to leverage new off-premises power and water capabilities to supplement its enduring on-premises capabilities. In responding to this call, LANL recognizes that this new on-premises commercial data center would expand our

mission further, and without new power sources or exercising EPCU options, would be limited to a total of 100MW for HPC+AI infrastructure. This on-premises 100MW limit, would need to be operationally managed with the newly upgraded SCC (70MW) mission.

The SCC could host low-density data systems, reducing its peak power needs to below current levels, and still take advantage of 70MW total capability by re-configuring its electrical distribution back to its original configuration of 2N power. This would enable shifting power from the SCC to the new AI facility. A better approach would be to identify and deploy new on-premises power sources such as gas turbine (exercise options to expand the existing steam plant), or nuclear small modular reactors.

Site Details: Identified, reserved, and generally undeveloped ~40-acre land site adjacent to TA-06 WTA power substation for siting a high-density High Performance Computing facility suitable for AI (N-06-07 and N-06-06 on map below and in LANL site master plans). Site and surrounding land

are DOE federally owned. Updated SWEIS nearing approval that includes new construction for a mission expanding new HPC infrastructure of at least 100,000 square foot facility, a 25,000 square foot staging facility, and a parking lot in currently undeveloped area in TA-06 adjacent to the WTA substation to support AI supercomputers to replace or supplement the current HPC at the SCC. The facility would use evaporative cooling and could require up to 162 million gallons of cooling water from Los Alamos County, and 62 million gallons of potable water would be required. An additional water treatment facility may be required to supply treated water for supercomputer cooling operations at the new facility. A new NPDES-permitted outfall was proposed in Two-Mile Canyon for this proposed facility. The facility was described as needing electrical demand of up to 100MW. This power would need to be coordinated with future use of the existing SCC. Expanded mission alternative also includes planning for up to 150MW of solar arrays on-premises.

CMP Whiteboard map (TA-06)



Maxar | Airbus, USGS, NOAA, NASA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geostats, Geospatial, GSA, GSI and the GIS User Community | Planning Team

Appendix 13. Sandia National Laboratories

Summary: The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)'s Sandia National Laboratories (Sandia) is responsible for the development, testing, and production of specialized nonnuclear components and quality assurance and systems engineering for all U.S. nuclear weapons. Sandia has locations in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Livermore, California; Kauai, Hawaii; and

Tonopah, Nevada. It is managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC.

Site Details: Sandia has currently identified two sites of roughly ~9 acres each. There may also be a possibility to collaborate with Kirtland Airforce Base (KAFB) for a site. Tech Area II Site: This area is in a secondary conservation area. A biological survey would be required before the initiation of any outdoor work during the breeding season

(March 1 through September 15). An archaeological survey would also be required prior to any ground disturbance. Eubank site: The proposed site would require an archaeological survey prior to any construction work. The site is not in a conservation area. Sandia is unique in that it is located on an Air Force Base which provides added security for a data center and infrastructure.



Summary: The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) operates a 310-square-mile site at the Savannah River Site (SRS) near Aiken, South Carolina, to supply and process tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen that is a key component of nuclear

Site Details: The footprint of a data center is very small compared to the 310 square

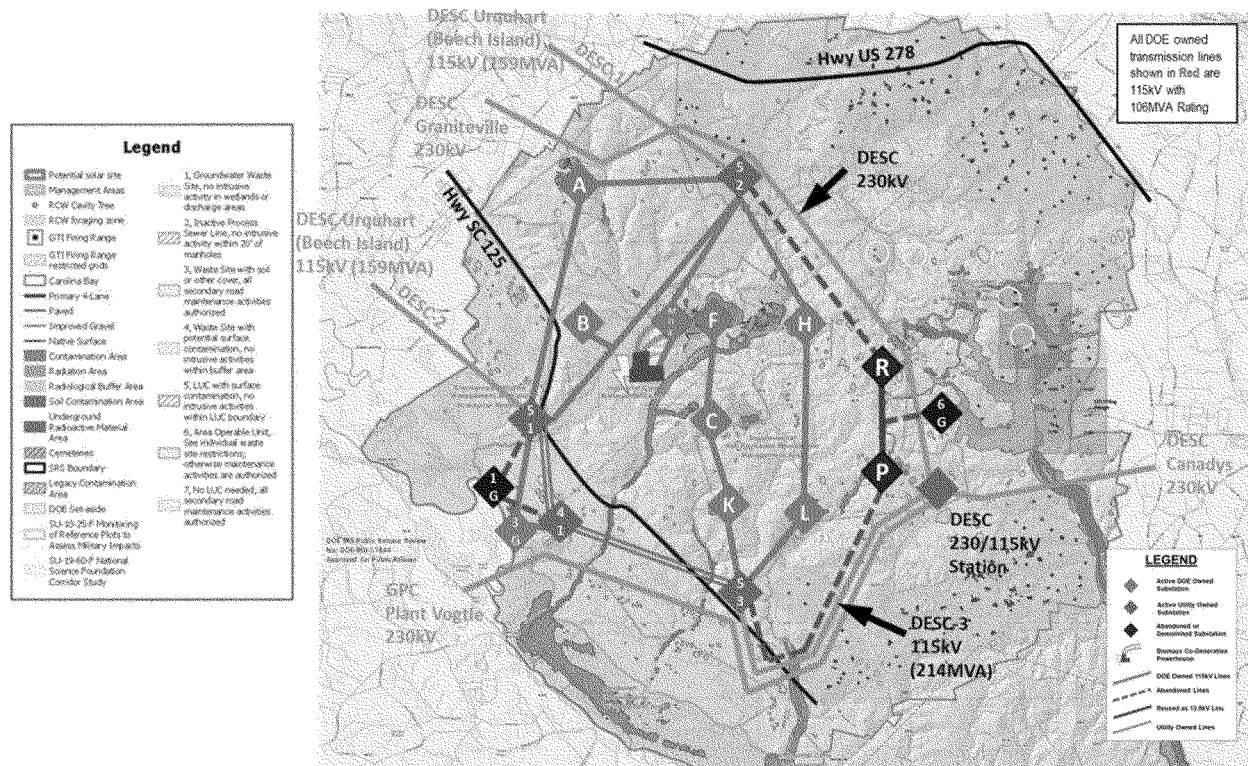
miles of SRS; therefore, a more detailed description of the site requirements is required to select the best locations. Savannah River Site requires submission of a Site Use Permit application prior to allowing any activity on any tract of land onsite. The process provides a method of informing various stakeholders of proposed

plans for a tract of land to identify conflicts between the permit application and previously granted permits; a forum for impacted stakeholders to communicate concerns about or support for the application; and a way to facilitate

discussion between requestors and impacted stakeholders to establish guidelines and/or restrictions that allow the proposed usage to go forward.

Once a suitable location for a data center is determined, the Site Use Permit

application will be submitted. Approved permits may for example require or allow moving a boundary, relocating endangered species, providing access to monitoring stations, establishing buffer zones around wetlands, etc.



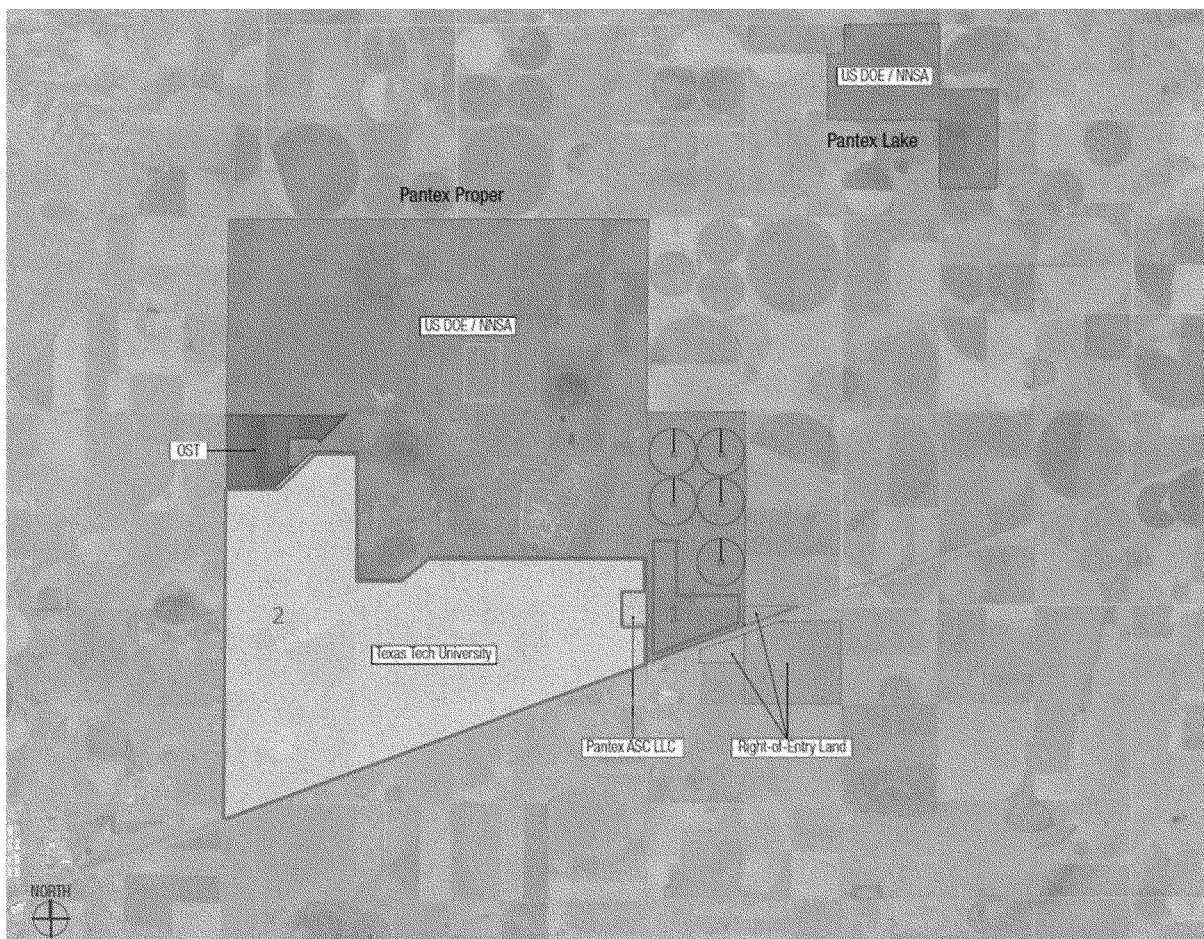
Appendix 15: Pantex Plant

Summary: Constructed in 1942 as an ordnance facility, the Pantex Plant (Pantex) produced conventional artillery shells and bombs in support of the World War II effort. In 1951, Pantex was selected for use as a high explosives fabrication and weapon assembly installation for the nuclear weapon complex. Pantex is the nation's primary site for assembly and disassembly of nuclear

weapons and is the Center of Excellence for High Explosives Manufacturing. Pantex also supports other priority objectives including nuclear component staging and storage and special nuclear material requalification, surveillance, and packaging.

Site Details: Area 1 (PREFERRED): approximately 380 acres of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) owned land. There are water reservoirs, sprinklers and environmental wells in the

area that would have to be considered for siting, but this is the preferred location. Area 2: approximately 5,700 acres currently owned by Texas Tech University (TTU) and leased by NNSA. This area could potentially be purchased from TTU but would require a real estate agreement. The southwest portion of Area 2 includes Formerly Used Defense Site land with historical contamination. Any of the farmland located around Pantex could be considered for purchase.



Appendix 16. Kansas City National Security Campus

Summary: The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Kansas City National Security Campus (KCNSC), located near Kansas City, Missouri, is responsible for manufacturing and procuring nonnuclear components for nuclear weapons, including

electronic, mechanical, and engineered material components. It supports national laboratories, universities, and U.S. industry. KCNSC was formerly known as the Kansas City Plant. It is managed and operated by Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, LLC.

Site Details: Proposed site acreage: 50 acres (~35 acres currently cleared). Site Address:

19342 S Mullen Rd.; Belton, MO 64012. Land Ownership Status (site): DOE/NNSA. Land Ownership Status (surrounding): Multiple owners; primarily agricultural/low density residential. Site is surrounded with security fencing with access control gate and benefits from roving patrol coverage. It currently enjoys residential power and water support.



[FR Doc. 2025-05936 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC24-125-000.

Applicants: Darby Power, LLC, Gavin Power, LLC, Lawrenceburg Power, LLC, Waterford Power, LLC, Lightstone Marketing LLC, ECP ControlCo, LLC.

Description: Darby Power, LLC et al. submit response to FERC's 03/06/2025 Second Deficiency Letter, request for shortened comment period and request for expedited Commission action.

Filed Date: 3/27/25.

Accession Number: 20250327-5270.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/17/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25-272-000.

Applicants: Lockhart Solar PV IV, LLC.

Description: Lockhart Solar PV IV, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5473.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/21/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25-273-000.

Applicants: OSCII Gun Hill LLC.

Description: OSCII Gun Hill LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401-5431.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER25-937-001.

Applicants: Entergy Arkansas, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Deficiency Response to MSS-4R Amendments to be effective 3/16/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401-5094.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1127-000.

Applicants: Spring Grove Solar II, LLC.

Description: Supplement to January 31, 2025 Spring Grove Solar II, LLC tariff filing.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401-5331.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/11/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1788-000.

Applicants: Portland General Electric Company.

Description: Petition for Approval of Settlement Agreement of Portland General Electric Company.

Filed Date: 3/20/25.

Accession Number: 20250320-5256.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/10/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1836-000.

Applicants: PacifiCorp.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing:

UAMPS Construction Agreement Lehi POD Skye Sub to be effective 5/31/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5489.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1837-000.

Applicants: OSCII Gun Hill LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing:

Baseline new to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5500.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25-1838-000.

Applicants: Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

Description: Notice of Termination of Wolverine Campbell 3 Transmission

Ownership and Operating Agreement of Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331–5564.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1839–000.

Applicants: Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

Description: Notice of Termination of Campbell 3 Transmission Ownership and Operating Agreement of Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331–5565.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/21/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1840–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 3599R5 Missouri Electric Commission NITSA NOA to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5009.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1841–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: North Iowa Municipal Electric Cooperative Association Formula Rate Revisions to be effective 6/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5081.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1842–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., International Transmission Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: International Transmission Company submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): 2025–04–01 SA 4467 ITCTransmission-DTE Electric E&P (J2484) to be effective 3/31/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5086.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1843–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2025–04–01 SA 4296 NSP–NSP 1st Rev GIA (R1032) to be effective 3/25/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5088.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1844–000.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to Service Agreement FERC No. 891 to be effective 3/10/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5193.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1845–000.

Applicants: Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: O&R WDS Update 4–1–2025 to be effective 4/1/2024.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5251.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1845–001.

Applicants: Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment O&R WDS to correct metadata effective date to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5351.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1846–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Entergy Mississippi, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Entergy Mississippi, LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): 2025–04–01 EML Revisions to Exclude Regulatory Liability Related to PBOP to be effective 6/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5309.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1847–000.

Applicants: Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Limited Section 205 Filing to Update Stated Depreciation Rates to be effective 7/1/2024.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5398.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1848–000.

Applicants: St. Joseph Energy Center, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of Market Based Rate Tariff to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5407.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/22/25.

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: April 1, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05919 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 4678–053]

New York Power Authority; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment

On May 25, 2022, the New York Power Authority (NYPA) filed a relicense application for a new major license to continue operating the 11.8-megawatt Crescent Hydroelectric Project No. 4678 (Crescent Project). The project is located on the Mohawk River in Saratoga, Albany, and Schenectady Counties, New York.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, on March 18, 2024, Commission staff issued a notice that the Crescent Project was ready for environmental analysis (REA notice).¹ Based on the information in the record, including comments filed on the REA Notice, staff does not anticipate that licensing the Crescent Project would constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, staff intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) on the application to relicense the Crescent Project.²

¹ The deadline for responding to the REA Notice was extended until March 17, 2025. See Notice of Revised Procedural Schedule and Notice Granting Extension of Time issued on April 25, 2024, and September 10, 2024, respectively.

² For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this

The EA will be issued and circulated for review by all interested parties. All comments filed on the EA will be analyzed by staff and considered in the Commission's final licensing decision.

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The application will be processed according to the following schedule. The EA will be issued for a 30-day comment period. Revisions to the schedule may be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Commission issues EA	April 1, 2026.

Any questions regarding this notice may be directed to Jody Callihan at Jody.Callihan@ferc.gov or call at 202-502-8278.

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05918 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP21-6-001]

Spire Storage West, LLC; Notice of Request for Extension of Time

Take notice that on March 26, 2025, Spire Storage West, LLC (Spire Storage) requested that the Commission grant an extension of time, until May 19, 2028, to construct and place into service its Clear Creek Expansion Project (Project) located in Uinta County, Wyoming, as authorized in the Order Issuing Certificate and Approving Abandonment (Order).¹ The Order required Spire Storage to complete construction of the Project and make it available for service within three years

of the date of the Order, or by May 19, 2025.

Spire Storage now states that certain unexpected weather and supply chain delays require additional construction time. Spire Storage states that the Project's location in Wyoming results in a shortened construction season window due to winter conditions, and that the Project has faced winter-weather related construction stops due to higher snowfall than anticipated. During the authorization period, Spire Storage also states that the Project suffered from widespread global supply chain constraints for delivery of key equipment components that delayed the start of some construction activities. Consequently, Spire Storage now states that it does not foresee completion of the Project before the May 19, 2025, deadline set forth in the Order.

This notice establishes a 15-calendar day intervention and comment period deadline. Any person wishing to comment on Spire Storage's request for an extension of time may do so. No reply comments or answers will be considered. If you wish to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this request, you should, on or before the comment date stated below, file a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA) (18 CFR 157.10).

As a matter of practice, the Commission itself generally acts on requests for extensions of time to complete construction for NGA facilities when such requests are contested before order issuance. For those extension requests that are contested,² the Commission will aim to issue an order acting on the request within 45 days.³ The Commission will address all arguments relating to whether the applicant has demonstrated there is good cause to grant the extension.⁴ The Commission will not consider arguments that re-litigate the issuance of the certificate order, including whether the Commission properly found the project to be in the public convenience and necessity and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the certificate complied with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).⁵ At the time a pipeline requests

an extension of time, orders on certificates of public convenience and necessity are final and the Commission will not re-litigate their issuance.⁶ The Director of the Office of Energy Projects, or his or her designee, will act on all of those extension requests that are uncontested.

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>). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502-6652 (toll free at 1-866-208-3676) or email at ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov, or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502-8371, TTY (202) 502-8659. Email the Public Reference Room at public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments in lieu of paper using the "eFile" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy which must reference the Project docket number.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission'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,

including whether a proposed project is not inconsistent with the public interest and whether the Commission's environmental analysis for the permit order complied with NEPA.

⁶ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1742891253.

¹ *Spire Storage West, LLC*, 179 FERC ¶ 61,123 (2022).

² Contested proceedings are those where an intervenor disputes any material issue of the filing. 18 CFR 385.2201(c)(1).

³ *Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,144, at P 40 (2020).

⁴ *Id.* at P 40.

⁵ Similarly, the Commission will not re-litigate the issuance of an NGA section 3 authorization,

comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502-6595 or OPP@ferc.gov.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on April 16, 2025.

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05917 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

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

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25-776-000.
Applicants: NEXUS Gas Transmission, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rates—Various Releases—eff 4-1-2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5284.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-777-000.

Applicants: Stagecoach Pipeline & Storage Company LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Stagecoach Tariff Language Revisions to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5287.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-778-000.

Applicants: Cheyenne Connector, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: CC 2025-03-31 Annual L&U Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5304.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-779-000.

Applicants: Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: TPC 2025-03-31 Penalty Revenues Refund Report to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5312.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-780-000.

Applicants: Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: TPC 2025-03-31 Negotiated Rate Agreement Amendment to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5315.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-781-000.

Applicants: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Agreements—Various Shippers Apr 2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5319.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-782-000.

Applicants: Northern Natural Gas Company.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: 20250331 Negotiated Rate to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5358.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-783-000.

Applicants: Colorado Interstate Gas Company, L.L.C.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Removal of Service Agreements Filing (Conoco_DCP_BHSC) to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5363.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-784-000.

Applicants: Destin Pipeline Company, L.L.C.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Destin Pipeline Negotiated Rate Agreement Filing to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5402.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-785-000.

Applicants: Columbia Gulf Transmission, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: ELXP Incremental Rate Implementation to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5421.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-786-000.

Applicants: Trailblazer Pipeline Company LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: TPC 2025-03-31 Fuel and L&U Reimbursement and Power Cost Tracker to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5429.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-787-000.

Applicants: Rockies Express Pipeline LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: REX 2025-03-31 Negotiated Rate Agreements to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5453.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-788-000.

Applicants: Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to a Negotiated Rate Agreement Filing—Union Electric Company to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5463.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-789-000.

Applicants: El Paso Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Agreements Update (Sempra April 2025) to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5477.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-790-000.

Applicants: El Paso Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Non-Conforming Agreements Update (City of Mesa 2025) to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5486.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-791-000.

Applicants: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Clean Up Filing—TLEP Rate Record to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5501.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-792-000.

Applicants: Midship Pipeline Company, LLC.

Description: Annual Operational Transactions Report of Midship Pipeline Company, LLC.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331-5508.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-793-000.

Applicants: Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rates—Various Releases eff 4-1-25 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401-5085.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-794-000.

Applicants: Equitrans, L.P.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Capacity Release Agreements—4/1/2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401-5166.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25-795-000.

Applicants: Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Capacity Release Agreements—4/1/2025 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5195.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–796–000.

Applicants: NEXUS Gas

Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rates—Castleton 860576 eff 4–1–25 to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5274.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–797–000.

Applicants: Columbia Gas

Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: OTRA Summer 2025 to be effective 5/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/1/25.

Accession Number: 20250401–5275.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

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: RP25–738–001.

Applicants: Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amended Wells Fargo Commodities, LLC Negotiated Rate Agreement to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 3/31/25.

Accession Number: 20250331–5384

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 4/14/25.

Any person desiring to protest in any of 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.

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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: April 1, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05916 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–12580–01–ORD]

Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods; Designation of Two New Equivalent Methods

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of the designation of two new equivalent methods for monitoring ambient air quality.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated one new equivalent method for measuring concentrations of PM_{2.5} and one new equivalent method for measuring PM_{10–2.5} in ambient air.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Vanderpool, Air Methods and Characterization Division (MD–D205–03), Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Phone: 919–541–7877. Email: Vanderpool.Robert@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with regulations at 40 CFR part 53, the EPA evaluates various methods for monitoring the concentrations of those ambient air pollutants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as set forth in 40 CFR part 50. Monitoring methods that are determined to meet specific requirements for adequacy are designated by the EPA as either reference or equivalent methods (as applicable), thereby permitting their use under 40 CFR part 58 by States and other agencies for determining compliance with the NAAQS. A list of all reference or equivalent methods that have been previously designated by EPA

may be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amt/criteria.html>.

The EPA hereby announces the designation of one new equivalent method for measuring concentrations of PM_{2.5} in ambient air. This designation is made under the provisions of 40 CFR part 53, as amended on October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65291–65468).

This new equivalent method for PM_{2.5} is an automated method (monitor) utilizing the measurement principle based on beta attenuation analysis. This newly designated equivalent method is identified as follows:

EQPM–1224–264, “DKK–TOA Models FPM–377C(S), FPM–377C, Particulate Monitor,” for monitoring PM_{2.5} in Ambient Air (beta attenuation monitor), configured with a standard EPA PM₁₀ inlet (meeting 40 CFR part 50, appendix L specifications) and with either; a URG–2000–30EGN PM_{2.5} cyclone, or BGI VSCC™ Very Sharp Cut Cyclone particle size separator, or Tisch TE–PM_{2.5}C cyclone for PM_{2.5}, or other PM_{2.5} separator that meets 40 CFR 50 part, appendix L, and operated with Software Firmware Version FPM4–749840 or later, Corrected Slope Factor (FACT SLOPE) set to 1.242, Corrected Zero Value (FACT ZERO) set to 0, and with or without any of the following options: Auto Check and Serial Recorder. This designation applies to PM_{2.5} measurements only.

This application for an equivalent method determination for this PM_{2.5} method was received by the Office of Research and Development on October 22, 2023. This monitor is commercially available from the applicant, DKK–TOA Corporation 29–10, 1-Chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 169–8648, Japan.

The EPA hereby announces the designation of one new equivalent method for measuring concentrations of PM_{10–2.5} in ambient air. This designation is made under the provisions of 40 CFR part 53, as amended on October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65291–65468).

This new equivalent method for PM_{10–2.5} is an automated method (monitor) utilizing the measurement principle based on beta attenuation analysis. This newly designated equivalent method is identified as follows:

EQPM–1224–265, “DKK–TOA Models FPM–377C(S), FPM–377C, Particulate Monitor Pair,” for the determination of coarse particulate matter as PM_{10–2.5}, consisting of a pair of DKK–TOA monitors, with one being the approved PM₁₀ monitors (EQPM–0905–156) and the other being the approved PM_{2.5} monitors (designation EQPM–1224–264). The monitors are collocated with

1–4 meters of one another and are concurrently operated. Both monitors are operated in accordance with their associated Operating Manual. This designation applies to PM_{10–2.5} measurements only.

This application for an equivalent method determination for this PM_{10–2.5} method was received by the Office of Research and Development on December 23, 2024. This monitor is commercially available from the applicant, DKK–TOA Corporation 29–10, 1-Chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku Tokyo 169–8648, Japan.

Representative test monitors were tested in accordance with the applicable test procedures specified in 40 CFR part 53, as amended on October 26, 2015. After reviewing the results of those tests and other information submitted by the applicant, EPA has determined, in accordance with 40 CFR part 53, that these methods should be designated as equivalent methods.

As designated equivalent methods, these methods are acceptable for use by states and other air monitoring agencies under the requirements of 40 CFR part 58, Ambient Air Quality Surveillance. For such purposes, these methods must be used in strict accordance with the operation or instruction manual associated with these methods and subject to any specifications and limitations (e.g., configuration or operational settings) specified in the designated method descriptions (see the identification of the methods above).

Use of these methods should also be in general accordance with the guidance and recommendations of applicable sections of the “Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume I,” EPA/600/R–94/038a and “Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume II, Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Program,” EPA–454/B–13–003, (both available at <https://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/qalist.html>). Provisions concerning modification of such methods by users are specified under section 2.8 (Modifications of Methods by Users) of appendix C to 40 CFR part 58.

Consistent or repeated noncompliance with any of these conditions should be reported to: Director, Air Methods and Characterization Division (MD–D205–03), Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

Designation of these equivalent methods is intended to assist the States in establishing and operating their air

quality surveillance systems under 40 CFR part 58. Questions concerning the commercial availability or technical aspects of these methods should be directed to the applicant.

Alice Gilliland,

Acting Director, Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling.

[FR Doc. 2025–05923 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0526; FR ID 288146]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission Under Delegated Authority

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 (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. 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 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 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before June 6, 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 contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OMB Control Number: 3060–0526.

Title: Section 69.123, Density Pricing Zone Plans, Expanded Interconnection with Local Telephone Company Facilities.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1 respondent; 1 response.

Estimated Time per Response: 60 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this collection is contained in sections 1, 4(i), 4(j), 201–205, 303(r), and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 154(j), 201–205, 303(r), 403, 47 CFR parts 1, 61, 69 and section 553 of Title 5, United States Code, 5 U.S.C. 553.

Total Annual Burden: 60 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$1,040.

Needs and Uses: The Commission requires Tier 1 local exchange carriers (LECs) to provide expanded opportunities for third party interconnection with their interstate special access facilities. The LECs are permitted to establish a number of rate zones within study areas in which expanded interconnection are operational. In a previous rulemaking, Fifth Report and Order, CC Docket No. 96–262, the Commission allowed price cap LECs to define the scope and number of zones within a study area. These LECs must file and obtain approval of their pricing plans which will be used by FCC staff to ensure that the rates are just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05889 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**[OMB 3060–XXXX; FR ID 288275]****Information Collection 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 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. 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 6, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the time period 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 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–XXXX.

Title: Sections 88.27, 88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.135, 88.137, 88.141; Uncrewed

Aircraft Communications in the 5030–5091 MHz band.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: New information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents and Responses: 436 respondents and 8,326 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .25 hours to 10 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time and on occasion reporting requirements, as-needed reporting requirements; recordkeeping requirement and third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 301, 303, 307, and 310.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 4,219 hours.

Total Annual Costs: \$3,000.

Needs and Uses: On August 21, 2024, the Federal Communications Commission (“Commission” or “FCC”) adopted a Report and Order, *Spectrum Rules and Policies for the Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems*, FCC 24–91, in WT Docket No. 22–323 (*Report and Order*), establishing rules for Non-networked Access (NNA) in the Uncrewed Aircraft System Services (UASS), to enable uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) operators to obtain direct frequency assignments in a portion of the 5030–5091 MHz band for protected wireless communications between UAS operators on the ground and uncrewed aircraft (UA) for flight control and telemetry. Under the new rules, incorporated in a new rule part, part 88, operators’ use of the spectrum designated for NNA (the 5040–5060 MHz portion of the 5030–5091 MHz band) will be authorized and coordinated by one or more dynamic frequency management systems (DFMSs). UAS operators must register with a Commission-approved DFMS, and then may request short-term frequency assignments in the NNA spectrum from the DFMS. UAS operators may transmit in the NNA spectrum only using rule-compliant NNA stations and only pursuant to and consistent with the terms of a frequency assignment from a DFMS.

The following is a description of information collection requirements for which the Commission seeks OMB approval:

Under Section 88.27(c) and 88.135(a) and (b), all NNA users are required to register once with a DFMS in order to submit requests to that DFMS for a short

term assignment of frequencies that authorize the user to transmit in the NNA spectrum, with registrations including a party’s legal name and contact information, and any other information required by the DFMS.

Under section 88.31(a), following registration, the NNA user may submit a request to the DFMS for a temporary frequency assignment to support UAS control communications, limited to the duration and geographic coverage necessary to support a single submitted UAS flight. Section 88.135(h) requires that, for each frequency assignment request, the NNA user must certify that it has flight authorization from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to cover the flight associated with the frequency assignment request, and that any remote pilots that will be involved in the flight have all necessary FAA remote pilot authorization, to the extent such authorization is required.

Section 88.31(c) requires that the NNA user must comply with all DFMS Administrator instructions, including those regarding registration process and procedures, requests and other submissions to the DFMS.

Section 88.31(e) requires a UAS ground station using an NNA assignment or proxy software acting on its behalf must be capable of communicating with the assigning DFMS to communicate specified confirmations and status information.

Section 88.33(a) requires that information submitted to a DFMS with registration or assignment requests must be accurate, complete, and made in good faith, and section 88.33(b) provides that parties must keep registration information up to date, and must keep frequency assignment request information up to date until the scheduled time of the operation.

Sections 88.31(d) and 88.35 require that parties seeking assignments in the National Radio Quiet Zone (NRQZ) must first notify the NRQZ Administrator, unless an exception applies, and otherwise follow certain submission requirements in filing their assignment requests.

Section 88.135(p) requires a DFMS to retain information on exclusion zones sufficient to protect Microwave Landing Systems in the 5030–5091 MHz band.

Section 88.135(q) requires a DFMS to maintain all records for at least 60 months.

Section 88.135(x) requires a DFMS to immediately notify the National Science Foundation when a request for frequency assignment is approved that will support operation of a UAS within 25 miles of one of sixteen specified radio astronomy sites.

Section 88.137(d) requires a DFMS administrator to securely transfer all information in the DFMS to another approved entity in the event it does not continue as the DFMS administrator at the end of its term.

Protective DFMS administrators must apply to, and be approved by, the Commission prior to commencing operation of the DFMS.

Sections 88.35(b) and 88.141(b) establish an Interim Access Mechanism, under which NNA users may access the 5040–5060 MHz band prior to the commencement of operation by the first DFMS administrator. As part of this mechanism, NNA users seeking to transmit in the band must first obtain concurrence from the Federal Aviation Administration for the requested use, and then submit to the FCC an online registration form making certain certifications. When a request for concurrence is submitted to the FAA for operations within the NRQZ, the request must state the date that notification to the NRQZ Administrator was made or provide an approval from the NRQZ Administrator.

These information collection requirements are designed to enable the implementation of the rules for NNA operations, including the establishment and operation of the automated process of frequency assignments through DFMSs. These direct frequency assignments will support highly reliable control links, and thereby help to safely integrate UAS flights into the National Airspace System (NAS) and promote the development of a diverse range of beneficial public and private uses of UAS technology. Without the required collections, the Commission would not be able to make this spectrum available for dynamic, short term assignments to support this important purpose.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05872 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Succession Plan for the FMCS

AGENCY: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS).

ACTION: Notice of succession plan for the FMCS.

SUMMARY: The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS), is issuing this notice to inform the public of the succession plan for the Federal

Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) provided by the Director of FMCS. This notice supersedes all prior succession plans issued by the agency for officials performing the functions and duties of the Director of FMCS.

DATES: This Succession Plan for the FMCS is effective April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to this notice, please contact Greg Goldstein, 202–606–8111, ggoldstein@fmcs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By the authority vested in the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) by 29 U.S.C. 172, and to provide for the continuity of essential operations of the FMCS in all circumstances this Notice provides the succession plan of officials authorized to perform the functions and duties of the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The following is the succession plan of officials hereby ordered:

Order of Succession

During any period in which the Director has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of the Director, and there is no Acting Director serving under the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345–3349d, the following officers of the FMCS, in the order listed, are hereby delegated the authority to perform the functions and duties of the Director, to the extent permitted by law:

1. Principal Deputy, Chief Operating Officer;
2. General Counsel;
3. Director, Budget;
4. Director, Operational Security and Continuity of Operations;
5. Deputy General Counsel.

No individual who is serving in an office listed in this order in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall be delegated the functions and duties of the Director.

Gregory Goldstein,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 2025–05914 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6732–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part

225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than May 7, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Lindsey Wieck, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:

1. *A.N.B. Holding Company, Ltd., Terrell, Texas*; to acquire additional voting shares, up to 38 percent, of The ANB Corporation, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of The American National Bank of Texas, both of Terrell, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–05941 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

[OMB Control No. 3090–0112; Docket No. 2025–0001; Sequence No. 3]

Submission for OMB Review; Federal Management Regulation; State Agency Monthly Donation Report of Surplus Property, GSA Form 3040

AGENCY: Federal Acquisition Service, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding State Agency Monthly Donation Report of Surplus Property, GSA Form 3040.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this 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 Review—Open for Public Comments”; or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Willett, Property Disposal Specialist, GSA Office of Personal Property Management, at telephone 703–605–2873 or via email to christopher.willett@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Purpose**

This report complies with 41 CFR 102–37.360, which requires a State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP) to submit annual reports of personal property donated to public agencies for use in carrying out such purposes as conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 56.
Responses per Respondent: 4.
Total Responses: 224.
Hours per Response: 1.5.
Total Burden Hours: 336.

C. Public Comments

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 4743 on January 16, 2025. No public comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information

collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing GSARegSec@gsa.gov.

Lois Mandell,

Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–05932 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

[OMB Control No. 3090–0325; Docket No. 2024–0001; Sequence No. 16]

Submission for OMB Review; Improving Customer Experience (OMB Circular A–11, Section 280 Implementation)

AGENCY: General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) has under OMB review the following proposed Information Collection Request “Improving Customer Experience (OMB Circular A–11, Section 280 Implementation)” for approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this 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 Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Nicole Bynum, Regulatory Program Specialist, at 202–501–4755, or email to GSARegSec@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Purpose**

Title: Improving Customer Experience (OMB Circular A–11, Section 280 Implementation).

Abstract: Under the Government Service Delivery Improvement (GSDI) Act¹ and the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act,² along with OMB guidance, agencies are obligated to continually improve the services they provide the public and to collect

qualitative and quantitative data from the public to do so.

The purpose of this request is to facilitate the General Service Administration’s (hereafter “the Agency’s”) ability to collect feedback from the public to continue to improve its services, thereby facilitating its compliance with statutory requirements and general principles of good governance. GSA will only submit collections if they meet the following criteria.

- The collections are voluntary;
- The collections are low-burden for respondents (based on considerations of total burden hours or burden-hours per respondent) and are low-cost for both the respondents and the Federal Government;

- The collections are non-controversial;

- Any collection is targeted to the solicitation of opinions from respondents who have experience with the program or may have experience with the program in the near future;

- Personally identifiable information (PII) is collected only to the extent necessary and is not retained;

- Information gathered is intended to be used for general service improvement and program management purposes

- The agency will follow the procedures specified in any relevant OMB guidance for the required reporting to OMB of data from surveys.

- Outside of the reporting mentioned in the bullet immediately above, if the Agency intends to release journey maps, user personas, reports, or other data-related summaries stemming from this collection, the Agency must include appropriate caveats around those summaries, noting that conclusions should not be generalized beyond the sample, considering the sample size and response rates. The Agency must submit the data summary itself (e.g., the report) and the caveat language mentioned above to OMB before it releases them outside the Agency. OMB will engage in a pass back process with the agency.

Type of Review: Renewal of an existing collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and Households, Businesses and Organizations, State, Local or Tribal Government.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Estimated Number of Respondents: Below is an estimate of the aggregate burden hours for this new collection.

Average Expected Annual Number of Activities: Four types, namely: Screeners (e.g., distributed before or during a usability testing session or other kind of session); Question script

¹ 5 U.S.C. 321–24.

² 44 U.S.C. 3501 note.

for focus group, interview group, etc., though scripts for usability testing sessions are exempt; Surveys to obtain feedback immediately following a transaction—Limited to 15 questions and 5 minutes max; Other surveys.

Average Number of Respondents per Activity: 1 response per respondent per activity.

Annual Responses: 1,101,500.

Average Minutes per Response: 3 minutes–90 minutes, dependent upon activity.

Burden Hours: GSA requests 100,800 burden hours.

C. Public Comments

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 89 FR 101603 on December 16, 2024. No public comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by emailing GSARegSec@gsa.gov.

Lois Mandell,

*Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division,
General Services Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2025–05949 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090–0274; Docket No. 2025–0001; Sequence No. 6]

Information Collection; Art-in-Architecture Program Center for Fine Arts; GSA Form 7437

AGENCY: Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve a revision of an information collection requirement regarding the Art-in-Architecture (AIA) Program Center for Fine Arts, GSA Form 7437.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by searching the OMB control number. Select the link “Submit a Comment” that corresponds with “Information Collection 3090–

0274, Art-in-Architecture Program National Artist Registry, GSA Form 7437”. Follow the instructions provided at the “Submit a Comment” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “Information Collection 3090–0274, Art-in-Architecture Program National Artist Registry, GSA Form 7437” on your attached document. If your comment cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, call or email the points of contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite Information Collection 3090–0274, Art-in-Architecture Program National Artist Registry, GSA Form 7437, in all correspondence related to this collection. Comments received generally will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check www.regulations.gov, approximately two-to-three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jennifer Gibson, Office of Architecture and Engineering, Center for Fine Arts (PA0D), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, at telephone 202–253–3020 or via email at jennifer.gibson@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The AIA Program actively seeks to commission works from American artists for public buildings. The GSA Form 7437, Art in Architecture Program National Artist Registry, will be used to collect information from artists across the country to participate and to be considered for commissions.

The AIA Program is the result of a policy decision made in January 1963 by GSA Administrator Bernard L. Boudin, who served on the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space in 1961–1962.

The program has been modified over the years, most recently in 2022, to align with Executive Order (E.O.) 14029 issued on May 14, 2021 “Revocation of Certain Presidential Actions and Technical Amendment,” and to support E.O. 13985 issued January 2021, titled “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. E.O. 14029 revoked E.O. 13934 issued July 3, 2020, *Building and Rebuilding Monuments to American Heroes*. E.O. 14189 of January 29, 2025 “Celebrating America’s 250th Birthday, revoked E.O. 14129 and reinstates E.O. 13934. As mandated by

E.O. 13934, the AIA program must prioritize the commissioning of artworks that portray historically significant Americans or events of American historical significance, or that illustrate the ideals upon which the Nation was founded. Priority is to be given to public-facing monuments to former Presidents of the United States, and to individuals and events relating to the discovery of America, the founding of the United States, and the abolition of slavery. Such works of art are to be designed to be appreciated by the general public and by those who use and interact with Federal buildings. When an artwork commissioned by GSA is meant to depict a historically significant American, the artwork is required to be a lifelike or realistic representation of that person, not an abstract or modernist representation.

With the implementation of the 2025 policy, the AIA program seeks to commission works from the American artists that “portray historically significant Americans or events of American historical significance or illustrate the ideals upon which our nation was founded.” In support of the AIA program’s goal to commission the most talented contemporary American artists to create works for the nation’s important new civic buildings, it is necessary to identify those artists. The National Artist Registry (Registry) offers the opportunity for artists across the country to participate and to be considered for commissions.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 300.

Responses per Respondent: 1.

Total Responses: 300.

Hours per Response: 0.25.

Total Burden Hours: 75.

C. Public Comments

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary, whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through the use of appropriate technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Obtaining Copies of Proposals:

Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing

GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite OMB Control No. 3090-0274, Art-in-Architecture Program Center for Fine Arts, GSA Form 7437.

Lois Mandell,

Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-05933 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Oncology, April 03, 2025, 08:00 a.m. to April 04, 2025, 06:00 p.m., National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 13, 2025, 90 FR 11993.

This meeting is being amended to change the contact person from Nywana Sizemore, Ph.D. to Adriana Stoica, Ph.D., Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, Stoicaa2@mail.nih.gov, (240)-276-6368. The meeting dates are also being amended to May 01, 2025, 10:00 a.m. to May 02, 2025, 06:00 p.m. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05898 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting of the National Advisory Council for Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering.

The meeting will be held virtually and open to the public as indicated below. Individuals who plan to attend the virtual meeting and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable

accommodation, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting can be accessed from the NIH Videocast at the following links: <http://videocast.nih.gov/> or <https://www.nibib.nih.gov/about-nibib/advisory-council>.

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/or proposals 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 Council for Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering.

Date: June 4, 2025.

Open: 12:45 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Agenda: Report from the Institute Director, Council Members and other Institute staff.

Place: National Institutes of Health, DEM II, Suite 200, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Closed: 3:45 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications and/or proposals.

Place: National Institutes of Health, DEM II, Suite 200, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Anna Taylor, Ph.D., Associate Director for Research Administration, Office of Research Administration, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892, (240) 402-5683, anna.taylor@nih.gov.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: <https://www.nibib.nih.gov/about-nibib/advisory-council>, where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.866, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05877 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Initial Review Group; Fellowships in Kidney, Urology, and Hematology Kidney, Urology, and Hematology Fellowships (DDK-G).

Date: June 11, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite 7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Ryan G. Morris, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Room: 7015, Bethesda, MD 20892-5452, 301-594-4721 ryan.morris@nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Research; 93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05882 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Aging; 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: National Institute on Aging Special Emphasis Panel; Blood Pressure and AD.

Date: April 24, 2025.

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institute on Aging, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Dario Dieguez, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, 5601 Fishers Lane, Suite 8B, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 827-3101, dario.dieguez@nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.866, Aging Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 2, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05940 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Neurobiology of Motivated Behavior Study Section, April 17, 2025, 09:00 a.m. to April 18, 2025, 08:00 p.m., National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 10, 2025, 90 FR 11610, Doc No. 2025-03763.

This meeting is being amended to change the contact person from Janita

Turchi, Ph.D. to Joseph Rudolph, Ph.D., Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, josephru@csr.nih.gov, (301)-408-9098. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: April 2, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05942 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; 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 of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; BRAIN Initiative: Research Resource Grants for Technology Integration and Dissemination (U24 Clinical Trial Not Allowed).

Date: April 24-25, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Bo-Shiun Chen, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NINDS/NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496-9223, bo-shiun.chen@nih.gov.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; NSD-C Member Conflict SEP.

Date: April 25, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: W. Ernest Lyons, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NINDS/NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892-9529, (301) 496-4056, lyonse@ninds.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; Clinical Trial Readiness in Health Equity in ADRD.

Date: May 5, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Nilkantha Sen, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NINDS/NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892-9529, (301) 496-9223, nilkantha.sen@nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.853, Clinical Research Related to Neurological Disorders; 93.854, Biological Basis Research in the Neurosciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05879 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences; 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 Center for Advancing Translational Sciences Special Emphasis Panel; RDCRN Research Consortia B.

Date: May 5-9, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate cooperative agreement applications.

Address: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Rockville, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: In Person and Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Victor Henriquez, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Director, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Suite 1E504, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 451-2405, henriquv@mail.nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.859, Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry Research; 93.350, B—Cooperative Agreements; 93.859, Biomedical Research and Research Training, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05880 Filed 4-4-25; 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 a meeting of the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research.

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 Council for Human Genome Research.

Date: April 25, 2025.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Capital Gateway Building, 6700B Rockledge Drive, Suite 1100, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual.

Contact Person: Jennifer L. Troyer, Ph.D., Director, Division of Extramural Operations, National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH, 6700 Rockledge Dr., Suite 3100, Rockville, MD 20892, (301) 480-3565, troyerj@mail.nih.gov.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: <http://www.genome.gov/council>, where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available. (Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.172, Human Genome Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05876 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; 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: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA-OD-22-028.

Date: May 1-2, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Erica Charlot Spears, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480-3211, spearsec@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Transplantation, Immunology and Autoimmunity.

Date: May 12, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Philip Owens, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of

Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594-7394, owensp2@csr.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Topics in Bacterial Pathogenesis and Molecular Host Interactions.

Date: May 14, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Joshua D. Powell, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594-5370, josh.powell@nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393-93.396, 93.837-93.844, 93.846-93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025-05881 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; 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: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel; Continuation of the Type 1 Diabetes in Acute Pancreatitis Consortium.

Date: May 9, 2025.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Democracy II, Suite

7000A, 6707 Democracy Boulevard,
Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Paul A. Rushing, Ph.D.,
Scientific Review Officer, National Institute
of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney
Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 6707
Democracy Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892–
5452, (301) 594–8895, [rushingp@
extra.niddk.nih.gov](mailto:rushingp@extra.niddk.nih.gov).

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance
Program Nos. 93.847, Diabetes,
Endocrinology and Metabolic Research;
93.848, Digestive Diseases and Nutrition
Research; 93.849, Kidney Diseases, Urology
and Hematology Research, National Institutes
of Health, HHS)

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

*Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of
Federal Advisory Committee Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2025–05883 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities; Amended Notice of Closed Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in
the meeting of the National Institute on
Minority Health and Health Disparities
Special Emphasis Panel, April 22, 2025,
8:00 a.m. to April 24, 2025, 10:00 p.m.,
National Institutes of Health, NIMHD,
DEM II, Suite 800, 6707 Democracy
Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892 which
was published in the **Federal Register**
on March 26, 2025, FR Doc 2025–05073,
90 FR 13759.

This meeting notice is being amended
to change the start date from April 22,
2025 to April 21, 2025. The meeting end
time on April 24, 2025 has changed
from 10:00 p.m. to 11:00 a.m. The
meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: April 1, 2025.

David W. Freeman,

*Supervisory Program Analyst, Office of
Federal Advisory Committee Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2025–05878 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

**[256A2100DD/AAKC001030/
A0A51010.000000]**

Request for Nominations for Bureau of Indian Education Advisory Board for Exceptional Children

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Interior

ACTION: Notice of request for
nominations.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal
Advisory Committee Act and the
Individuals with Disabilities Education
Act of 2004 (IDEA), the Bureau of Indian
Education (BIE) requests nominations of
individuals to serve on the Advisory
Board for Exceptional Children
(Advisory Board). There will be four
positions available to serve specifically
in the areas of: Indian persons with
disabilities; Service providers to
children with disabilities; State
education officials; or State Interagency
Coordinating Councils under section
641 of the Act in States having Indian
reservations. Advisory Board members
shall serve a staggered term of two years
or three years from the date of their
appointment. The BIE will consider
nominations received in response to this
request for nominations, as well as other
sources. The **SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION** section of this notice
provides Advisory Board and
membership criteria.

DATES: All nominations must be
received no later than June 6, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please submit nominations
to Ms. Jennifer Davis, Designated
Federal Officer (DFO), Bureau of Indian
Education, Division of Performance and
Accountability, 2600 N Central Ave.,
Suite 800, Phoenix, AZ 85004, or Fax to
(602) 265–0293 or email to
jennifer.davis@bie.edu.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Jennifer Davis, DFO, at telephone (202)
860–7845; or email [jennifer.davis@
bie.edu](mailto:jennifer.davis@bie.edu).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The
Advisory Board was established in
accordance with the Federal Advisory
Committee Act, Public Law 92–463. The
following provides information about
the Advisory Board, the membership,
and the nomination process.

1. Objective and Duties

(a) Members of the Advisory Board
will provide guidance, advice and
recommendations with respect to
special education and related services
for children with disabilities in BIE

funded schools in accordance with the
requirements of IDEA.

(b) The Advisory Board will: (1)
Provide advice and recommendations
for the coordination of services within
the BIE and with other local, State and
Federal agencies; (2) Provide advice and
recommendations on a broad range of
policy issues dealing with the provision
of educational services to American
Indian children with disabilities; (3)
Serve as advocates for American Indian
students with special education needs
by providing advice and
recommendations regarding best
practices, effective program
coordination strategies, and
recommendations for improved
educational programming; (4) Provide
advice and recommendations for the
preparation of information required to
be submitted to the Secretary of
Education under 20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(2);
(5) Provide advice and recommend
policies concerning effective inter/intra
agency collaboration, including
modifications to regulations, and the
elimination of barriers to inter- and
intra-agency programs and activities;
and (6) Will report and direct all
correspondence to the Assistant
Secretary—Indian Affairs through the
Director, BIE with a courtesy copy to the
Designated Federal Officer (DFO).

2. Membership

(a) Pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(6),
the Advisory Board will be composed of
up to fifteen individuals involved in or
concerned with the education and
provision of services to American
Indian infants, toddlers, children, and
youth with disabilities. The Advisory
Board composition will reflect a broad
range of viewpoints and will include at
least one member representing each of
the following interests: American
Indians with disabilities; teachers of
children with disabilities; American
Indian parents or guardians of children
with disabilities; service providers; state
education officials; local education
officials; state interagency coordinating
councils (for States having Indian
reservations); Tribal representatives or
Tribal organization representatives; and
other members representing the various
divisions and entities of the BIE.

(b) The Assistant Secretary—Indian
Affairs may provide the Secretary of the
Interior recommendations for the
chairperson; however, the chairperson
and other Advisory Board members will
be appointed by the Secretary of the
Interior. Advisory Board members shall
serve staggered terms of two years or
three years from the date of their
appointment.

3. Miscellaneous

(a) Members of the Advisory Board will not receive compensation, but will be reimbursed for travel, including subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government Service under 5 U.S.C. 5703.

(b) A member may not participate in matters that will directly affect, or appear to affect, the financial interests of the member or the member's spouse or minor children, unless authorized by the appropriate ethics official. Compensation from employment does not constitute a financial interest of the member so long as the matter before the Advisory Board will not have a special or distinct effect on the member or the member's employer, other than as part of a class. The provisions of this paragraph do not affect any other statutory or regulatory ethical obligations to which a member may be subject.

(c) The Advisory Board meets at least three or four times a year, budget permitting, but additional meetings may be held as deemed necessary by the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs or the DFO.

(d) All Advisory Board meetings are open to the public in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act regulations.

4. Nomination Information

(a) Nominations are requested from individuals, organizations, and federally recognized tribes, as well as from State Directors of Special Education (within the 23 states in which BIE-funded schools are located) concerned with the education of Indian children with disabilities as described above.

(b) Nominees should have experience and knowledge of the issues and/or needs of American Indian children with disabilities. Such knowledge and experience are needed to provide advice and recommendations to the BIE regarding the needs of American Indian children with disabilities.

(c) A summary of the candidates' qualifications (resume or curriculum vitae) must be included with a completed nomination application form, which is located on the Bureau of Indian Education website. Nominees must have the ability to attend Advisory Board meetings, carry out Advisory Board assignments, participate in teleconference calls, and work in groups.

(d) The Department of the Interior is committed to equal opportunities in the

workplace and seeks fairly balanced Advisory Board membership, which is bound by Indian Preference Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 472).

5. Basis for Nominations

If you wish to nominate someone for appointment to the Advisory Board, please do not make the nomination until the person has agreed to have his or her name submitted to the BIE for this purpose. A person can also self-nominate.

6. Nomination Application

Please submit a complete application form and a copy of the nominee's resume or curriculum vitae to the DFO by June 6, 2025. The nomination application form can be found on the BIE website at <https://www.bie.edu/landing-page/special-education>.

7. Information Collection

This collection of information is authorized by OMB Control Number 1076–0179, “Solicitation of Nominations for the Advisory Board for Exceptional Children” Dated: 11/30/2027.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10; 20 U.S.C. 1400 *et seq.*

Scott J. Davis,

Senior Advisor to the Secretary, Exercising the delegated authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–05931 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[256A2100DD/AAKP300000/
A0A501010.000000; OMB Control Number
1076–0047]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Reindeer in Alaska

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), are proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments. To be considered, we must receive your comments on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed

information collection request (ICR) should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) through https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRA/icrPublicCommentRequest?ref_nbr=202405-1076-018 or by visiting <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain> and selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” and then scrolling down to the “Department of the Interior.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Steven Mullen, Information Collection Clearance Officer, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action—Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Suite 229, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104; comments@bia.gov; (202) 924–2650. 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. You may also view the ICR at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/Forward?SearchTarget=PRA&textfield=1076-0047>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), 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 soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on June 21, 2024 (89 FR 52076). No comments were received.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again soliciting comments from the public and other Federal agencies on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this 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) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: BIA is seeking renewal of the approval for the information collection conducted under 25 CFR part 243, “Reindeer in Alaska,” which is used to monitor and regulate the possession and use of Alaskan reindeer by non-Natives in Alaska. The information to be provided includes an applicant’s name and address and where an applicant will keep the reindeer. The applicant must fill out an application for a permit to get a reindeer for any purpose. The applicant also is required to report on the status of reindeer annually or when a change occurs, including changes prior to the date of the annual report. This information collection utilizes four forms. A response is required to obtain and/or retain a benefit.

Title of Collection: Reindeer in Alaska.

OMB Control Number: 1076–0047.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Non-Indians who wish to possess Alaskan reindeer.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 4 per year, on average (1 respondent for the “Sale Permit for Alaska Reindeer,” 1 respondent for the sale report form for Alaska reindeer, 1 respondent for the special use permit for Alaskan reindeer, and 1 respondent for the special use reindeer report).

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 4.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 5 minutes for the Sale Permit and Report forms; and 10 minutes for the Special Use Permit and Report forms, on average.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 30 minutes.

Respondent’s Obligation: Required to obtain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: Once a year, on average.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: \$0.

Authority

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Scott J. Davis,

Senior Advisor to the Secretary, Exercising the delegated authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–05929 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1275 and K2025–1274; MC2025–1276 and K2025–1275; MC2025–1277 and K2025–1276; MC2025–1278 and K2025–1277; MC2025–1279 and K2025–1278]

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 9, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission’s Filing Online system at <https://www.prc.gov>. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

II. Public Proceeding(s)
III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s) can be accessed via the Commission’s website (<https://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service’s request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service’s request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request’s acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39

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).

CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1275 and K2025–1274; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 677 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 1, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: April 9, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1276 and K2025–1275; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 678 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 1, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Samuel Robinson; *Comments Due*: April 9, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1277 and K2025–1276; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 679 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 1, 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 9, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1278 and K2025–1277; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1357 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 1, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due*: April 9, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s)*: MC2025–1279 and K2025–1278; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 680 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 1, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due*: April 9, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

None. See Section II for public proceedings.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–05948 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102755; File No. SR–FICC–2025–007]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Recovery and Wind-Down Plan

April 1, 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 25, 2025, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. FICC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b–4(f)(4) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change consists of amendments to the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments that have taken place since the time it was last amended,⁵ make certain changes to improve the clarity of the Plan and make other updates and technical revisions.⁶

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(4).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 98335 (Sept. 8, 2023), 88 FR 63157 (Sept. 14, 2023) (SR–FICC–2023–013); and 91430 (Mar. 29, 2021), 86 FR 17432 (Apr. 2, 2021) (SR–FICC–2021–002).

⁶ Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the FICC Government Securities Division (“GSD”) Rulebook (the “GSD Rules”) or the FICC Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (“MBS”) Clearing Rules (the “MBS Rules”), and collectively with the GSD Rules, the “Rules”), available at www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures, or in the Recovery & Wind-down Plan of FICC (the “R&W Plan” or “Plan”).

II. Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency’s Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary

The R&W Plan was adopted in August 2018⁷ and is maintained by FICC for compliance with Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.⁸ This section of the Act requires registered clearing agencies to, in short, establish, implement and maintain plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses. The Plan is intended to be used by the Board and FICC management in the event FICC encounters scenarios that could potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical services to the marketplace as a going concern.

The R&W Plan is comprised of two primary sections: (i) the “Recovery Plan,” that sets out the tools and strategies to enable FICC to recover, in the event it experiences losses that exceed its prefunded resources, and (ii) the “Wind-down Plan,” that describes the tools and strategies to be used to conduct an orderly wind-down of FICC’s business in a manner designed to permit the continuation of FICC’s critical services in the event that its recovery efforts are not successful.

FICC believes that by helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, providing additional clarity, and making necessary grammatical corrections, that the proposed rule change would help it continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 83973 (Aug. 28, 2018), 83 FR 44942 (Sept. 4, 2018) (SR–FICC–2017–021); and 83954 (Aug. 27, 2018), 83 FR 44361 (Aug. 30, 2018) (SR–FICC–2017–805).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii). FICC is a “covered clearing agency” as defined in Rule 17ad–22(a)(5) under the Act and must comply with paragraph (e) of Rule 17ad–22.

FICC's critical services and enables its Members and Limited Members to maintain access to FICC's services through the transfer of its membership in the event FICC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board.

Background

The R&W Plan is managed by the Office of Recovery & Resolution Planning (referred to in the Plan as the "R&R Team") of FICC's parent company, the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"),⁹ on behalf of FICC, with review and oversight by the DTCC Executive Committee and the Board. In accordance with the SEC's Approval Order covering the Plan,¹⁰ the Board, or such committees as may be delegated authority by the Board from time to time, is required to review and approve the R&W Plan biennially and would also review and approve any changes that are proposed to the R&W Plan outside of the biennial review. FICC completed its most recent biennial review in 2024.¹¹ The proposed rule change reflects amendments proposed to the Plans resulting from that review, which are described in greater detail below. None of the proposed changes modify FICC's general objectives and approach with respect to its recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan.

A. Proposed Amendments to the R&W Plan

FICC is proposing the changes to the following sections of the Plan based upon business updates and product developments that have occurred since the Plan was last amended.¹²

Section 2.2 (GSD) describes the cross-margining arrangement that GSD has established with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the "CME").¹³ Based on enhancements made to the arrangement

that became effective in 2024,¹⁴ FICC proposes to delete the existing description and replace it with the following, "In this arrangement, GSD and CME will each treat a participant's relevant products as a single portfolio to independently calculate the margin requirements to determine the more conservative percentage of margin savings that would be applied to a Cross-Margining Account. FICC and CME would then compare their respective margin savings percentages with one another, and, if the lesser of such margin savings percentage exceeds the maximum margin offset threshold agreed by the Clearing Organizations, each Clearing Organization would reduce the Cross-Margining Participant's margin reduction.

Section 2.4 (Intercompany Arrangements) describes how corporate support services are provided to FICC from DTCC and DTCC's other subsidiaries, through intercompany agreements under a shared services model. This section includes a table, (Facilities, Table 2–B), that lists each of the DTCC facilities utilized by the Clearing Agencies and indicates whether the facility is owned or leased. FICC proposes to update this table to add Hyderabad, India as an additional facility location that is leased by DTCC, which site is expected to be operational by the end of 2024. In addition, for purposes of clarity, the proposed rule change would update the table to make clear that the owner of the Tampa, Florida location is DTCC.

Section 2.5 (FMI Links)¹⁵ describes some of the key financial market infrastructures ("FMIs"), both domestic and foreign, that FICC has identified as critical "links."¹⁶ This section of the Plan also identifies the group within DTCC that is responsible for maintaining the inventory of links and that has set forth a set of practices and protocols for managing and reviewing the various risks and controls associated with clearing agency links. Based on a change to the name of this internal

group from "the DTCC Systemic Risk Office ("SRO") to the "Emerging and Systemic Risk ("ESR") team," the proposed rule change would replace all references to "SRO" with "ESR." The reference to the "Chief Systemic Risk Officer ("CSRO")" would be replaced with "Operational Risk management." Also, for the same reason, the reference in the first sentence of this section to the "DTCC Systemic Risk Office ("SRO") Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures" would be changed to the "Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures." Additionally, for purposes of consistency, in other sections of the Plan where a reference is made to "linked FMIs," which are Sections 1.3, 3.2, 7.3, 8.4.2 and 8.4.5., it would be replaced with "Clearing Agency Links."

In addition to the relationships that meet the definition of a "link," this section of the Plan describes a list of other relationships that management designates from time to time as "Schedule A Relationships."¹⁷ For purposes of clarity, the proposed rule change would revise the description of the Federal Reserve Bank—U.S., Treasury Auction Takedown Service, which is a Schedule A Relationship. The revised description would state that, "As part of the auction takedown process, GSD receives securities awarded from the Members' winning bids directly from the Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") into GSD's auction account at BNY. GSD then redelivers to Members based on the results of the netting process."

Section 3 (Critical Services) defines the criteria for classifying certain of FICC's services as "critical,"¹⁸ and identifies such critical services and the rationale for their classification. The identification of FICC's critical services is important for evaluating how the recovery tools and the wind-down strategy would facilitate and provide for the continuation of FICC's critical

⁹ DTCC operates on a shared service model with respect to FICC and its other affiliated clearing agencies, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") and The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides relevant services to FICC, NSCC and DTC (collectively, the "Clearing Agencies").

¹⁰ *Supra* note 7.

¹¹ Upon the effective date of recently adopted SEC Rule 17ad–26(9), FICC will be updating its procedures to require review and approval of the Plan by the Board at least every 12 months or following material changes to FICC's operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the Plan.

¹² *Supra* note 2.

¹³ See GSD Rule 43 (Cross Margining Arrangements), *supra* note 6.

¹⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 98327 (Sept. 8, 2023); 88 FR 63185 (Sept. 14, 2023) (SR–FICC–2023–010).

¹⁵ For purposes of consistency, under the proposed rule change all references to "FMI Links" would be revised to refer to these as "Clearing Agency Links."

¹⁶ As defined in Rule 17ad–22(a)(8) under the Act, a link "means, for purposes of paragraph (e)(20) of Rule 17ad–22, a set of contractual and operational arrangements between two or more clearing agencies, financial market utilities, or trading markets that connect them directly or indirectly for the purposes of participating in settlement, cross margining, expanding their services to additional instruments or participants, or for any other purposes material to their business." 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(a)(8).

¹⁷ Schedule A Relationships are contractual or operational arrangements between a DTCC registered clearing agency and one or more other entities or systems that management determines meet certain criteria (e.g., they satisfy some, but not all, aspects of the regulatory definition of "link.")

¹⁸ The criteria that is used to identify a FICC service or function as critical includes consideration as to whether (1) there is a lack of alternative providers or products; (2) the inability of FICC to act as a central counterparty through either Division would increase Members' credit risk and disrupt their ability to initiate new transactions.; (3) The failure or disruption of the multilateral netting performed by each FICC Division could materially and negatively impact the volume of financial transactions and the liquidity of the U.S. Fixed Income markets; and (4) the service is interconnected with other participants and processes within the U.S. financial system (for example, with other FMIs, settlement banks, broker-dealers, and exchanges).

services to the markets it serves. Included in this section are two tables (Table 3–B: GSD Critical Services and Table 3–C: MBSD Critical Services) that list each of the services, functions or activities that FICC has identified as “critical” based on the applicability of the criteria.

There are two tables (Table 3–B: GSD Critical Services and Table 3–C: MBSD Critical Services) that lists each of the services, functions or activities that FICC has identified as “critical” based on the applicability of the criteria. For purposes of consolidation and consistency with the naming conventions, and broader description of these services to those set forth in DTCC’s enterprise service catalogue (the “ESC”), which is used by FICC’s internal stakeholders, the proposed rule change would (i) make changes to the names and descriptions of certain critical services, and (ii) remove some rows in the respective table that are currently designated as separate critical services and list them instead as material components of a more broadly described critical service(s). These proposed changes are described in more detail below:

Table 3–B: GSD Critical Services

(i) The separate row for “GSD RTTM[®],” which is the common electronic platform that is used to provide all of FICC’s Critical Services, would be deleted and moved under the row for the “GSD Delivery-versus Payment (DVP) Service,” as a material component of that service. “GSD RTTM[®]” would also be identified in the row for the “GSD GCF Repo[®] Service” as being used to provide that service.

(ii) The row for “GSD DVP Cash/Repo Services” would be renamed “GSD Delivery-versus Payment (DVP) Service,” and the following separate rows would be deleted and moved to be identified as material components of this service: “GSD Auction Takedown,” “GSD Netting and Settlement,” “GSD Automated Funds Only Settlement Service,” and “GSD Repo Collateral Substitution Service.”

(iii) The row for “GSD GCF Repo[®] Service” would be modified to remove all references to the “DTCC GCF Repo[®] Index” because it is not a critical service nor a material component of this service. In addition, “GSD Automated Funds Only Settlement Service,” would be identified as a material component of this service.

Table 3–C: MBSD Critical Services

(i) The row for “MBSD RTTM[®]” would be renamed “MBSD Clearing, Netting and Settlement Services.” A

broader description of this service would be added to this row and the current description of “MBSD RTTM[®]” would be retained.

(ii) The separate rows for “MBSD TBA Netting,” “MBSD Pool Netting and Settlement,” and “MBSD Automated Funds Only Settlement Services” would be deleted and moved under “MBSD Clearing, Netting and Settlement Services” as material components of this service.

Section 5.2.4 (Recovery Corridor and Recovery Phase) outlines the early warning indicators to be used by FICC to evaluate its options and potentially prepare to enter the “Recovery Phase,” which phase refers to the actions to be taken by FICC to restore its financial resources and avoid a wind-down of its business. This section contains descriptions of potential stress events that could lead to recovery, and several early warning indicators and metrics that FICC has established to evaluate its options and potentially prepare to enter the Recovery Phase. These indicators, which are referred to in the Recovery Plan as recovery corridor indicators (“Corridor Indicators” or “Indicator(s)”),¹⁹ are calibrated against FICC’s financial resources and are designed to give FICC the ability to replenish financial resources, typically through business-as-usual tools applied prior to entering the Recovery Phase. Included in this section is a table (Table 5–A: Corridor Indicators) that identifies for each Indicator (i) how it is measured, (ii) the basis for the evaluation of the status of the Indicator, (iii) the type of metrics used for determining the status of the deterioration or improvement of the Indicator, and (iv) “Corridor Actions & Escalation,” which are those steps that may be taken to improve the status of the Indicator and the management escalations required to authorize those steps. The proposed rule change would make the following clarifications to Table 5–A.

First, for purposes of additional clarity, in the row that describes the “Uncommitted Repo Agreements” Indicator, a reference to “including inter-dealer brokers” would be added to the sentence that describes the types of Members with whom FICC has entered into Master Repurchase Agreements. Second, the row for the “Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility

(CCLF[®])”²⁰ Indicator, would be clarified to describe that CCLF[®] is in place as a FICC “Qualifying Liquid Resource” and that FICC may declare a CCLF[®] Event to address FICC’s liquidity needs.

Section 5.3 (Liquidity Shortfalls) describes that there is interaction between market and liquidity actions on FICC’s overall risk exposures. Table 5–C of the Plan sets out the tools that are intended to address foreseeable liquidity shortfalls that would not be covered by FICC’s existing liquid resources, including modifications to those existing liquid resources, for example, and how FICC’s existing qualifying liquid resources may be replenished. These tools can be used as appropriate during the Crisis Continuum to address liquidity shortfalls if they arise and certain actions that may have the effect of reducing liquidity needs. For purposes of clarity, the entry in Table 5–C for “Non-Qualifying Liquid Resources,” would be revised to state that FICC would utilize existing Master Repurchase Agreements, and alternatively, FICC could pursue financing arrangements such as commercial bank loans. In addition, to better reflect its purpose, the name of the entry for “Uncommitted repos” would be changed to “Uncommitted Master Repurchase Agreements” and the description would note that FICC could seek new additional Master Repurchase Agreement counterparties for uncommitted repurchase agreements.

B. Other Updates, Clarifications and Technical Revisions

FICC is also proposing to make other updates and technical revisions to the Plan. These technical revisions would, for example, make grammatical corrections, update the names of certain FICC internal groups, and clarify the description of internal organizations, without changing the substantive statements being revised.

For example, in Section 4.1 (DTCC and SIFMU Governance Structure), for purposes of reflecting organizational updates and internal name changes, FICC proposes to make the following changes, (i) revise the number of Board committees from six to seven, (ii) revise

¹⁹ The majority of the Corridor Indicators, as identified in the Recovery Plan, relate directly to conditions that may require FICC to adjust its strategy for hedging and liquidating a defaulting Member’s portfolio, and any such changes would include an assessment of the status of the Corridor Indicators.

²⁰ Participation in the CCLF facility is a membership requirement for all full-service FICC Members. Members must attest to their ability to participate in the CCLF facility. Daily reports provide Members with information on their current and potential future commitments. FICC may also seek to obtain a loan from its clearing bank(s) at the discretion of such bank(s). See GSD Rule 22A, Section 2a and MBSD Rule 17, Section 2a, *supra* note 6.

the name of the “Businesses, Technology and Operations” committee to the “Technology & Cyber Committee, and add to the committees list a new committee, the “Enterprise Services Committee,” (iii) throughout the Plan, replace all references to “Management Committee” with “Executive Committee,” based on a change made to the name of this existing committee, (iv) in Section 4.3 (Recovery and Wind-down Program Governance), for purposes consolidating of the list of risk groups that comprise representation on DTCC’s Recovery & Wind-down Planning Council, revise reference to the “Financial Risk Management” and “Operational Risk” to “Group Chief Risk Office,” and remove all references to “Embedded Risk Management,” (v) with respect to Section 6.3.1 (Financial Risk and Capital Management), the last sentence describes that at the center of DTCC’s approach to measuring and managing its capital is a framework comprised of regulatory and economic components designed to comprehensively assess the capital needs of the consolidated enterprise and its operating subsidiaries. Based on a change in terminology that does not impact how FICC measures or manages its capital, the term “economic components” would be replaced with “management views,” and (vi) for purposes of clarity and to avoid redundancy, at the end of Section 8.7 (Costs and Time to Effectuate Plan), (x) the following sentence would be revised to add the words “at least” before “four months,” “Based on the foregoing analysis, the costs to execute FICC’s recovery or orderly wind-down are estimated at an amount equal to four months of operating expenses, and (y) the subsequent sentence that “This amount thus should be less than the amount based upon six months of operating costs,” would be deleted.

FICC believes the proposed updates and technical revisions would improve the clarity and accuracy of the Plan and, therefore, would help facilitate the execution of Plan, if necessary.

2. Statutory Basis

FICC believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, FICC believes that the amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²¹ and Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act²² for the reasons described below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the rules of FICC be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make certain technical corrections. By helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, and providing additional clarity, FICC believes that the proposed rule change would help it continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of FICC’s critical services and enables its Participants and Pledges to maintain access to FICC’s services through the transfer of its membership in the event FICC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board. Further, by facilitating the continuity of its critical clearance and settlement services, FICC believes the Plan and the proposed rule change would continue to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. Therefore, FICC believes the proposed amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act requires FICC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses.²³

Specifically, the Recovery Plan defines the risk management activities, stress conditions and indicators, and tools that FICC may use to address stress scenarios that could eventually prevent it from being able to provide its critical services as a going concern. Through the framework of the Crisis Continuum, the Recovery Plan addresses measures that FICC may take to address risks of credit losses and liquidity shortfalls, and other losses that could arise from a Participant default. The Recovery Plan also addresses the management of general business risks and other non-default risks that could lead to losses. The Wind-down Plan would be triggered by a determination by the Board that recovery efforts have not been, or are

unlikely to be, successful in returning FICC to viability as a going concern. Once triggered, the Wind-down Plan sets forth clear mechanisms for the transfer of FICC’s membership and business and is designed to facilitate continued access to FICC’s critical services and to minimize market impact of the transfer. By establishing the framework and strategy for the execution of the transfer and wind-down of FICC in order to facilitate continuous access to its critical services, the Wind-down Plan establishes a plan for the orderly wind-down of FICC.

As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make certain technical corrections. By ensuring that material provisions of the Plan are current, clear, and technically correct, FICC believes that the proposed amendments are designed to support the maintenance of the Plan for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses, and, as such, meets the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.²⁴ Therefore, the proposed changes would help FICC to maintain the Plan in a way that continues to be consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

(B) Clearing Agency’s Statement on Burden on Competition

FICC does not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. FICC does not anticipate that the proposal would affect its day-to-day operations under normal circumstances, or in the management of a typical Member default scenario or non-default event. The R&W Plan was developed and documented in order to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, as discussed above. The proposal is intended to enhance and update the Plan to ensure it is clear and remains current in the event it is ever necessary to be implemented. The proposed revisions would not affect any changes to the overall structure or operation of the Plan or FICC’s recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan. As such, FICC believes the proposal would not have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

²² 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

FICC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, FICC will amend this filing to publicly file such comments as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, *available at* www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

FICC reserves the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or

- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-FICC-2025-007 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2025-007. 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 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FICC and on DTCC's website (<https://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-FICC-2025-007 and should be submitted on or before April 28, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁵

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05896 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102753; File No. SR-NYSE-2025-07]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend Commentary .03 to Rule 7.19

April 1, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that on March 24, 2025, New York Stock Exchange LLC ("NYSE" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "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 proposes to amend Commentary .03 to Rule 7.19 regarding the availability of pre-trade risk controls to Floor brokers. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Commentary .03 to Rule 7.19 regarding

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

²⁵ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

the availability of pre-trade risk controls to Floor brokers.

Paragraph (a) of Commentary .03 to Rule 7.19 currently provides that with respect to a Floor broker's trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of a customer that is a member organization, both the Floor broker and the member organization may set certain Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions⁴ if the Floor broker places the order using the member organization's MPID. Apart from that narrow case, a Floor broker may only set the Pre-Trade Risk Controls described in Rule 7.19 when the Floor broker itself is identified as the "Entering Firm"—i.e., when the Floor broker uses its own MPID.⁵

The Exchange plans to make a technological change that would remove the ability of a Floor broker to set any Pre-Trade Risk Controls or Kill Switch Actions for its trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of a member organization customer when using the member organization's MPID. Such member organization would still have the ability to set risk controls itself as the "Entering Firm" with respect to such orders (as well as orders that the member organization sends directly to the Exchange). A Floor broker would retain the ability to set risk controls as the "Entering Firm" for order flow when the Floor broker uses its own MPID.

Accordingly, the Exchange proposes to amend paragraph (a) of Commentary .03 to provide:

(a) [Regarding a Floor broker's trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of a customer that is a member organization ("Customer"), either the Floor broker or the Customer may identify itself as the "Entering Firm" for purposes of setting the Pre-Trade Risk Controls in paragraphs (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(A) or Kill Switch Actions. For the other Pre-Trade Risk Controls described in this rule, the Floor broker must be identified as the "Entering Firm."] *A Floor broker may only set the Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions described in this rule as an "Entering Firm" for orders it places using its own MPID.*

The Exchange proposes no other changes to Rule 7.19 or its Commentary.

Continuing Obligations of Member Organizations Under Rule 15c3–5

The proposed Pre-Trade Risk Controls described here are meant to supplement, and not replace, the member organizations' own internal systems, monitoring, and procedures related to

risk management. The Exchange does not guarantee that these controls will be sufficiently comprehensive to meet all of a member organization's needs, the controls are not designed to be the sole means of risk management, and using these controls will not necessarily meet a member organization's obligations required by Exchange or federal rules (including, without limitation, the Rule 15c3–5 under the Act⁶ ("Rule 15c3–5")). Use of the Exchange's Pre-Trade Risk Controls will not automatically constitute compliance with Exchange or federal rules and responsibility for compliance with all Exchange and SEC rules remains with the member organization.⁷

Timing and Implementation

The Exchange anticipates implementing the proposed change in the second quarter of 2025 and, in any event, will implement the proposed rule change no later than the end of third quarter of 2025. The Exchange will announce the timing of such changes by Trader Update.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act,⁸ in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,⁹ in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and because it is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes that the proposed revision of paragraph (a) of Commentary .03 will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system by

⁶ See 17 CFR 240.15c3–5.

⁷ See also Commentary .01 to Rule 7.19, which provides that "[t]he pre-trade risk controls described in this Rule are meant to supplement, and not replace, the member organization's own internal systems, monitoring and procedures related to risk management and are not designed for compliance with Rule 15c3–5 under the Exchange Act. Responsibility for compliance with all Exchange and SEC rules remains with the member organization."

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

simplifying the applicability of Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions to Floor broker trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of member organizations. Currently, such Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions may be set by both the member organization itself and by the Floor broker. The Exchange believes that a more streamlined approach would be for the member organization to be the sole entity with the ability to set "Entering Firm" risk controls with respect to its orders that are placed by Floor brokers. As noted above, a Floor broker would retain the ability to set "Entering Firm" risk controls for order flow when the Floor broker uses its own MPID.

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change does not unfairly discriminate among market participants. Commentary .03 applies only to the ability of a Floor broker to set Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions for its trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of member organizations, and the proposed change would apply equally to all Floor brokers. Further, use of the Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions described in the rule is optional and is not a prerequisite for participation on the Exchange.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change does not address competition, but rather streamlines the applicability of Pre-Trade Risk Controls and Kill Switch Actions to Floor broker trading activity on the Exchange on behalf of a member organization, by making the member organization the sole entity with the ability to set risk controls as an "Entering Firm" with respect such orders entered using the member organization's MPID. The proposed rule change would apply equally to all Floor brokers.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section

⁴ Specifically, the Pre-Trade Risk Controls in paragraphs (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(A) or Kill Switch Actions in paragraph (h).

⁵ The term "Entering Firm" is defined in Rule 7.19.

19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁰ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹¹ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.¹²

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)¹³ of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change 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-NYSE-2025-07 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-NYSE-2025-07. 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-NYSE-2025-07 and should be submitted on or before April 28, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁴

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05892 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102756; File No. SR-DTC-2025-004]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Depository Trust Company; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Recovery and Wind-Down Plan

April 1, 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 25, 2025, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described

in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. DTC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(4) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The proposed rule change consists of amendments the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments that have taken place since the time it was last amended,⁵ make certain changes to improve the clarity of the Plan and make other updates and technical revisions.⁶

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary

The R&W Plan was adopted in August 2018⁷ and is maintained by DTC for compliance with Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.⁸ Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii) requires registered clearing agencies to, in short, establish, implement and maintain plans for the recovery and

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 98330 (Sept. 8, 2023), 88 FR 63169 (Sept. 14, 2023) (SR-DTC-2023-008); and 91429 (Mar. 29, 2021), 86 FR 17421 (Apr. 2, 2021) (SR-DTC-2021-004).

⁶ Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Rules, By-Laws and Organization Certificate of DTC (the "Rules"), available at www.dtcc.com/-/media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/dtc_rules.pdf, or in the Recovery & Wind-down Plan of DTC (the "Recovery & Wind-down Plan," "R&W Plan" or "Plan").

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 83972 (Aug. 28, 2018), 83 FR 44964 (Sept. 4, 2018) (SR-DTC-2017-021); and 83953 (Aug. 27, 2018), 83 FR 44381 (Aug. 30, 2018) (SR-DTC-2017-803).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(3)(ii). DTC is a "covered clearing agency" as defined in Rule 17ad-22(a)(5) under the Act and must comply with paragraph (e) of Rule 17ad-22.

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹¹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹² 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

¹⁴ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses. The Plan is intended to be used by the Board and DTC management in the event DTC encounters scenarios that could potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical services to the marketplace as a going concern.

The R&W Plan is comprised of two primary sections: (i) the “Recovery Plan,” which sets out the tools and strategies to enable DTC to recover, in the event it experiences losses that exceed its prefunded resources, and (ii) the “Wind-down Plan,” which describes the tools and strategies to be used to conduct an orderly wind-down of DTC’s business in a manner designed to permit the continuation of DTC’s critical services in the event that its recovery efforts are not successful.

DTC believes that by helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, providing additional clarity, and making necessary grammatical corrections, that the proposed rule change will help DTC continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of DTC’s critical services and enables Participants and Pledges to maintain access to DTC’s services through the transfer of its membership in the event DTC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board.

Background

The R&W Plan is managed by the Office of Recovery & Resolution Planning (referred to in the Plan as the “R&R Team”) of DTC’s parent company, the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”),⁹ on behalf of DTC, with review and oversight by the DTCC Executive Committee and the Board. In accordance with the SEC’s Approval Order covering the Plan,¹⁰ the Board, or such committees as may be delegated authority by the Board from time to time, is required to review and approve the R&W Plan biennially and would also review and approve any changes that are proposed to the R&W Plan outside of the biennial review. DTC completed its most recent biennial

review in 2024.¹¹ The proposed rule change reflects amendments proposed to the Plans resulting from that review, which are described in greater detail below. None of the proposed changes modify DTC’s general objectives and approach with respect to its recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan.

Proposed Amendments

A. Proposed Changes To Reflect Business or Product Developments

DTC is proposing changes to the following sections of the Plan based upon business updates that have occurred since the Plan was last amended.¹²

Section 2.4 (Intercompany Arrangements) describes how corporate support services are provided to DTC from DTCC and DTCC’s other subsidiaries, through intercompany agreements under a shared services model. This section includes a table, (Facilities, Table 2–B), that lists each of the DTCC facilities utilized by the Clearing Agencies and indicates whether the facility is owned or leased. DTC proposes to update this table to add Hyderabad, India as an additional facility location leased by DTCC, which site became operational at the end of 2024. In addition, for purposes of clarity, the proposed rule change would update the table to make clear that DTCC is the owner of the Tampa, Florida location.

Section 2.5 (Clearing Agency Links)¹³ describes some of the key financial market infrastructures (“FMIs”), both domestic and foreign, that DTC has identified as critical “links.”¹⁴ This section of the Plan also identifies the group within DTCC that is responsible for maintaining the inventory of links and that has set forth a set of practices and protocols for managing and reviewing the various risks and controls

¹¹ Upon the effective date of recently adopted SEC Rule 17ad–26(9), DTC will be updating its procedures to require review and approval of the Plan by the Board at least every 12 months or following material changes to DTC’s operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the Plan.

¹² *Supra* note 5.

¹³ For purposes of consistency, under the proposed rule change any remaining references to “FMI Links” would be revised to refer to these as “Clearing Agency Links.”

¹⁴ As defined in Rule 17ad–22(a)(8) under the Act, a link “means, for purposes of paragraph (e)(20) of Rule 17ad–22, a set of contractual and operational arrangements between two or more clearing agencies, financial market utilities, or trading markets that connect them directly or indirectly for the purposes of participating in settlement, cross margining, expanding their services to additional instruments or participants, or for any other purposes material to their business.” ¹⁷ CFR 240.17ad–22(a)(8).

associated with clearing agency links. Based on a change to the name of this internal group from “the DTCC Systemic Risk Office (“SRO”)” to the “Emerging and Systemic Risk (ESR),” the proposed rule change would replace all references to “SRO” with “ESR.” The reference to the “Chief Systemic Risk Officer (“CSRO”)” would be replaced with “Operational Risk management.” Also, for the same reason, the reference in the first sentence of this section to the “DTCC Systemic Risk Office (“SRO”), Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures” would be changed to the “Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures.” Additionally, for purposes of consistency, in other sections of the Plan where a reference is made to “linked FMIs,” which are Sections 1.3, 3.2, 7.3, 8.4.2 and 8.4.5., it would be replaced with “Clearing Agency Links.”

This section of the Plan also includes two tables (Table 2–C, Links and Table 2–D: Schedule A Relationships)¹⁵ that sets out a brief description of DTC’s Clearing Agency links and Schedule A Relationships. The rule proposal would make the following updates to Table 2–C: (i) remove Deposito Central de Valores S.A. from the list of inbound links, due to its voluntary termination from DTC,¹⁶ (ii) in the entry describing The Central Depository (Pte.) Ltd., remove “Nasdaq” before the word “issues” in the following sentence which, as modified, would read, “It holds a FOP omnibus account at DTC which facilitates the book-entry movements of U.S. issues quoted in the Stock Exchange of Singapore’s (“SES”) foreign equity market on behalf of SES,” and (iii) based on an internal change in its classification from a link to a Schedule A relationship, remove “Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) Pledge Services from Table 2–C, Links and add it to Table 2–D, Schedule A Relationships.

Section 3 (Critical Services) defines the criteria for classifying certain of DTC’s services as “critical,”¹⁷ and

¹⁵ DTC has identified certain critical external service providers that, as determined by DTC’s management, do not meet the specified criteria of “link” but nevertheless are subject to the same review process as is conducted for links, referred to within DTC as “Schedule A Relationships.”

¹⁶ See DTC Important Notice issued to Participants on May 17, 2024, www.dtcc.com/-/media/Files/pdf/2024/5/17/20196-24.pdf.

¹⁷ The criteria that is used to identify an DTC service or function as critical includes consideration as to whether (1) there is a lack of alternative providers or products; (2) failure/disruption of Book-Entry Delivery and Settlement Services (Impact on Transaction Processing) would result in clients’ inability to settle transactions through book-entry movement of securities held at DTC; (3) failure/disruption of cash payment

⁹ DTCC operates on a shared service model with respect to DTC and its other affiliated clearing agencies, National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”). Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides relevant services to DTC, NSCC and FICC (collectively, the “Clearing Agencies”).

¹⁰ *Supra* note 7.

identifies such critical services and the rationale for their classification. The identification of DTC's critical services is important for evaluating how the recovery tools and the wind-down strategy would facilitate and provide for the continuation of DTC's critical services to the markets it serves.

There is a table (Table 3–B: DTC Critical Services) that lists each of the services, functions or activities that DTC has identified as “critical” based on the applicability of the criteria. For purposes of consolidation and consistency with the naming conventions, broader descriptions of these services as set forth in DTCC's enterprise service catalogue (the “ESC”), which is used by DTC's internal stakeholders, the proposed rule change would (i) make changes to the names and descriptions of certain critical services, (ii) remove some rows in the table that are currently designated as separate critical services and list them instead as material components of more broadly described critical service(s). These proposed changes are described in more detail below:

(i) The row for “CNS Deliveries” would be renamed “Equity, Corporate, and Muni Debt Transaction Processing” with a broad description of this service that, “DTC's Settlement Service for equity, corporate debt and municipal debt securities transactions consolidates and facilitates end-of-day net funds settlement of a participant's net debits and credits resulting from various intraday activities, including institutional trading activity, stock loans, etc.” The current description of “CNS Deliveries” would be retained and listed as a material component of “Equity, Corporate, and Muni Debt Transaction Processing” service.

(ii) Similarly, the separate rows for “Delivery Orders,” “Payment Orders,” and “Collateral Loans (*i.e.*, Pledge Service)” would be deleted and moved under the “Equity, Corporate, and Muni Debt Transaction Processing” as material components of that service.

(iii) The separate row for “Pre-Issuance Messaging” would be deleted and moved under “MMIs and Commercial Paper Processing,” as a material component of that service.

(iv) The current row titled “Segregation,” would be replaced with “Inventory Management,” which would describe that “Inventory Management” offers various inquiry and prioritization

options, audit trails and transaction update capabilities that allow a client to manage their settlement delivery inventory. The Inventory Management System (IMS) warehouses most participant transactions and introduces them for settlement processing based on transaction type and user-defined profiles.” “Segregation” would be designated as a material component if this service. Also, the separate row for “Memo Segregation,” would also be deleted and included as a material component of this broader service designation. Based on these changes, an additional criteria used in the determination of criticality of the “Inventory Management” service would be included in the table, which is the impact on transaction processing.

(v) The row for the “Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (“ACATS”))” would be deleted and included in NSCC's list of critical services going forward.

(vi) The separate row for the “New Issue Information Dissemination” service would be deleted and included under “Underwriting,” as a material component of that service.

(vii) The row for “Branch Deposit Service” would be re-named “Deposits Service,” and the description would be refined to describe that this is the primary method for participants to deposit physical certificates to receive positions in their account where they will be eligible for, among others, trade settlement and asset services. In addition, the row for “Deposit/Withdrawal at Custodian Deposits” would be deleted and included as a material component of this service.

(viii) The separate rows for “Physical Withdrawals” and “Direct Registration System Withdrawals by Transfer” would be deleted and moved under “Custody Withdrawals” as material components of this service.

(ix) The row for “Mandatory and Voluntary Corporate Actions” would be renamed “Redemptions” with a broad description of this service which would describe DTC's corporate actions processing service for redemptions. The current description of “Mandatory and Voluntary Corporate Actions,” would be retained and included as a material component of this service.

(x) The following critical services would be added to Table 3–B: (x) “Reorganizations,” which describes DTC's corporate actions processing service for reorganizations, and (y) “Tax Event Announcements” that are information only announcements regarding taxable events.

In addition, there is a table (Table 3–C: Indicative Non-Critical DTC Services)

that identifies indicative non-critical services of DTC, which list is not exhaustive. Pursuant to the proposed rule change, the following entries to Table 3–C would be removed to align with the ESC: (i) “Older Issue Eligibility” would be removed because it comprises “Underwriting,” which is designated in Table 3–B as a critical service, (ii) “Initial Public Offering (IPO) Tracking” would be removed because it is a component of “Equity, Corporate, and Muni Debt Transaction Processing,” which is designated in Table 3–B as a critical service, and (iii) “Domestic Tax Reporting Service” would be removed because it is covered under the entry for “Foreign Tax Relief Services.” Also, “ID Netting Services” would be removed from the table because this service has been decommissioned by DTC.¹⁸

Section 5 (Participant Default Losses through the Crisis Continuum) of the Plan is comprised of multiple subsections that identify the risk management surveillance, tools, and governance that DTC may employ across an increasing stress environment, referred to as the “Crisis Continuum.”¹⁹ Included in this section are descriptions of potential stress events that could lead to recovery, and several early warning indicators and metrics that DTC has established. These indicators, which are referred to in the Recovery Plan as recovery corridor indicators (“Corridor Indicators”),²⁰ are listed in an associated table (Table 5–A, Corridor Indicators). The table provides a brief description of each Corridor Indicator, along with columns reflecting how the indicator is measured, evaluated, how its status (*i.e.*, deteriorating or

¹⁸ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101486 (Oct. 31, 2024), 89 FR 88078 (Nov. 6, 2024) (SR-DTC-2024-010).

¹⁹ As set forth in the Recovery Plan, the phases of the “Crisis Continuum” include (1) a stable market phase, (2) a stressed market phase, (3) a phase commencing with DTC's decision to cease to act for a Participant or Affiliated Family of Participants (The Plan refers to an “Affiliated Family” of Participants as a number of affiliated entities that are all Participants of DTC), and (4) a recovery phase.

²⁰ The majority of the Corridor Indicators, as identified in the Recovery Plan, relate directly to conditions that may require DTC to adjust its strategy for hedging and liquidating collateral securities, and any such changes would include an assessment of the status of the Corridor Indicators. Corridor Indicators include, for example, the effectiveness and speed of DTC's efforts to liquidate Collateral securities, and an impediment to the availability of DTC's resources to repay any borrowings due to any Participant Default. For each Corridor Indicator, the Recovery Plan identifies (1) measures of the indicator, (2) evaluations of the status of the indicator, (3) metrics for determining the status of the deterioration or improvement of the indicator, and (4) “Corridor Actions,” which are steps that may be taken to improve the status of the indicator, as well as management escalations required to authorize those steps.

processing services could materially strain the flow of liquidity in the U.S. financial markets and (4) the service is interconnected with other participants and processes within the U.S. financial system (for example, with other FMIs, settlement banks, broker-dealers, and exchanges).

improving) is determined, and the escalation process if triggered. The proposed rule change would update this table to remove the “hedging”²¹ indicator entry. This is because the DTC liquidation portfolio is primarily comprised of long-only collateral positions, meaning no short positions. As a business-as-usual process, these positions are subject to conservative haircuts. Therefore, this Corridor Indicator is not necessary to include because as a practical matter, the benefits of hedging such long-only positions that would ultimately be sold to raise cash do not outweigh the cost to DTC of trying to hedge them.

B. Other Updates, Clarifications and Technical Revisions

DTC is also proposing to make other updates and technical revisions to the Plan. These technical revisions would, for example, make grammatical corrections, update the names of certain DTC internal groups, and clarify the description of internal organizations, without changing the substantive statements being revised.

For example, in Section 4.1 (DTCC and SIFMU Governance Structure), for purposes of reflecting organizational updates and internal name changes, DTC proposes to make the following changes, (i) revise the number of Board committees from six to seven, (ii) revise the name of the “Businesses, Technology and Operations” committee to the “Technology & Cyber Committee,” and add to the committees list a new committee, the “Enterprise Services Committee,” (iii) throughout the Plan, replace all references to “Management Committee” with “Executive Committee,” based on a change made to the name of this existing committee, (iv) in Section 4.3 (Recovery and Wind-down Program Governance), for purposes consolidating of the list of risk groups that comprise representation on DTCC’s Recovery & Wind-down Planning Council, revise reference to the “Financial Risk Management,” “Operational,” “Systemic Risk” and “Financial and Operational Risk” to “Group Chief Risk Office,” and remove reference to “Embedded Risk Management,” (v) in Table 5–A: Corridor Indicators, and elsewhere, replace the reference to “Global Business Operations” with “Enterprise Business Operations,” and (vi) with respect to Section 6.3.1 (Financial Risk and Capital Management), the last

sentence describes that at the center of DTCC’s approach to measuring and managing its capital is a framework comprised of regulatory and economic components designed to comprehensively assess the capital needs of the consolidated enterprise and its operating subsidiaries. Based on a change in terminology that does not impact how FICC measures or manages its capital, the term “economic components” would be replaced with “management views,” and (vii) for purposes of clarity and to avoid redundancy, at the end of Section 8.7 (Costs and Time to Effectuate Plan), (x) the following sentence would be revised to add the words “at least” before “four months,” “Based on the foregoing analysis, the costs to execute DTC’s recovery or orderly wind-down are estimated at an amount equal to four months of operating expenses, and (y) the subsequent sentence that “This amount thus should be less than the amount based upon six months of operating costs,” would be deleted.

DTC believes the proposed updates and technical revisions would improve the clarity and accuracy of the Plan and, therefore, would help facilitate the execution of Plan, if necessary.

2. Statutory Basis

DTC believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, DTC believes that the amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act²² and Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act,²³ for the reasons described below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the rules of DTC be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make certain technical corrections. By helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, and providing additional clarity, DTC believes that the proposed rule change would help it continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of DTC’s critical services and enables its Participants and Pledges to maintain access to DTC’s services through the transfer of its membership in the event DTC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board. Further, by facilitating the

continuity of its critical clearance and settlement services, DTC believes the Plan and the proposed rule change would continue to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. Therefore, DTC believes the proposed amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act requires DTC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses.²⁴

Specifically, the Recovery Plan defines the risk management activities, stress conditions and indicators, and tools that DTC may use to address stress scenarios that could eventually prevent it from being able to provide its critical services as a going concern. Through the framework of the Crisis Continuum, the Recovery Plan addresses measures that DTC may take to address risks of credit losses and liquidity shortfalls, and other losses that could arise from a Participant default. The Recovery Plan also addresses the management of general business risks and other non-default risks that could lead to losses. The Wind-down Plan would be triggered by a determination by the Board that recovery efforts have not been, or are unlikely to be, successful in returning DTC to viability as a going concern. Once triggered, the Wind-down Plan sets forth clear mechanisms for the transfer of DTC’s membership and business and is designed to facilitate continued access to DTC’s critical services and to minimize market impact of the transfer. By establishing the framework and strategy for the execution of the transfer and wind-down of DTC in order to facilitate continuous access to its critical services, the Wind-down Plan establishes a plan for the orderly wind-down of DTC.

As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make certain technical corrections. By ensuring that material provisions of the Plan are current, clear, and technically correct,

²¹ Hedging is a risk management strategy that would be employed when executing the liquidation of a defaulting participant’s portfolio to potentially help reduce the risk of loss of an existing position.

²² 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

²³ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

²⁴ *Id.*

DTC believes that the proposed amendments are designed to support the maintenance of the Plan for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses, and, as such, meets the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.²⁵ Therefore, the proposed changes would help DTC to maintain the Plan in a way that continues to be consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii).

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

DTC does not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. DTC does not anticipate that the proposal would affect its day-to-day operations under normal circumstances, or in the management of a typical Participant default scenario or non-default event. The R&W Plan was developed and documented in order to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, as discussed above. The proposal is intended to enhance and update the Plan to ensure it is clear and remains current in the event it is ever necessary to be implemented. The proposed revisions would not affect any changes to the overall structure or operation of the Plan or DTC's recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan. As such, DTC believes the proposal would not have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

DTC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, DTC will amend this filing to publicly file such comments as an Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, available at www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

DTC reserves the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-DTC-2025-004 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.
- All submissions should refer to File Number SR-DTC-2025-004. 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 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of DTC and on DTCC's website (<https://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-DTC-2025-004 and should be submitted on or before April 28, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²⁶

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

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BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102754; File No. SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Amend the Bitwise Ethereum ETF To Permit Staking of the Ether Held by the Trust

April 1, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1)¹ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act")² and Rule 19b-4 thereunder,³ notice is hereby given that, on March 20, 2025, NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca" or the "Exchange") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") a proposed rule change to amend the Bitwise Ethereum ETF. On March 24, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have

²⁶ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

²⁵ *Id.*

been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

The Exchange proposes to amend the Bitwise Ethereum ETF (the "Trust"), shares of which have been approved by the Commission to list and trade on the Exchange pursuant to Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares), to permit staking of the ether held by the Trust. This Amendment No. 1 to SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25 replaces SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25 as originally filed and supersedes such filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at www.nyse.com, at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend the Trust, shares of which have been approved by the Commission to list and trade on the Exchange pursuant to Rule 8.201-E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares), to permit staking of the ether held by each of the Trust.

Background

The Commission approved the listing and trading of shares of the Trust (the "Trust Shares") on the Exchange under Rule 8.201-E on May 23, 2024.⁴

Rule 8.201-E governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares. Commodity-Based Trust Shares are securities issued by a trust that represents investors' discrete identifiable and undivided beneficial ownership interest in the commodities deposited into the trust. The Trust Shares are issued by the Trust, which is a Delaware statutory trust.

Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Amendment No. 1 to the Trust Shares filing⁵ (the "Trust Shares Filing") as described below to allow the staking of the ether held by the Trust. First, the Exchange proposes to delete the last sentence of footnote 12 in the Trust Shares Filing, which represented that neither the Trust, nor the Sponsor, nor the Ether Custodian, nor any other person associated with the Trust will, directly or indirectly, engage in action where any portion of the Trust's ether becomes subject to the Ethereum proof-of-stake validation or is used to earn additional ether or generate income or other earnings.

Next, the Exchange proposes to add the following "Staking" section following the "Custody of the Trust's Ether" section in the Trust Shares Filing:

Staking

The Sponsor may, from time to time, stake a portion of the Trust's ether on behalf of the Trust through one or more trusted staking providers, which may include the Custodian or an affiliate of the Custodian ("Staking Providers"). However, the Sponsor will not utilize any Staking Providers that are affiliates of the Sponsor. In consideration for any staking activity in which the Trust may engage, the Trust would receive certain staking rewards of ether tokens, which may be treated as income to the Trust.

The Staking Process

In the second half of 2020, the Ethereum network began the first of several stages of an upgrade culminating in a transition referred to as the "Merge." The Merge amended the Ethereum network's consensus mechanism to a process known as proof-of-stake. Proof-of-stake was intended to

address the perceived shortcomings of the proof-of-work consensus mechanism in terms of labor intensity and duplicative computational effort expended by validators (known under proof-of-work as "miners"). In a proof-of-work consensus mechanism, miners effectively compete to be the first in time to solve the cryptographic puzzle that would allow them to be the only validator permitted to validate the block and thus be the only ones to receive the resulting block reward. Miners who are not first in time (and thus are not permitted to be validators) will have effectively expended significant labor and computing power for no gain. In a proof-of-stake mechanism, by contrast, a single validator is randomly selected to solve the cryptographic puzzle needed to validate a block, which it proposes to a committee of other validators, who vote for whether to include the block (or not). This proof-of-stake system reduces the computational work performed—and energy expended—to validate each block compared to proof-of-work.

Unlike proof-of-work, in which miners expend computational resources to compete to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of computational resources expended, in proof-of-stake, validators risk or "stake" coins to compete to be randomly selected to validate transactions and are rewarded coins in proportion to the amount of coins staked. Any malicious activity, such as mining multiple blocks, disagreeing with the eventual consensus or otherwise violating protocol rules, results in the forfeiture or "slashing" of a portion of the staked coins. Proof-of-stake is viewed as more energy efficient and scalable than proof-of-work.

New ether is created as a result of the staking of ether by validators. Validators are required to stake ether in order to be selected to perform validation activities and then once selected, as a reward, they earn newly created ether.

Validation activities include verifying transactions, storing data, and adding to the Ethereum blockchain. To operate a node on the Ethereum blockchain, a validator must acquire and lock 32 ether by sending a special transaction to the staking contract. This transaction associates the staked ether with a withdrawal address (to unlock the ether and receive any staking rewards) and a validator address (to designate the validator node performing transaction verification).

Staking by the Sponsor on Behalf of the Trust

The Sponsor may, from time to time, stake a portion of the Trust's ether on

⁴ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100224 (May 23, 2024), 89 FR 46937 (May 30, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2023-70; SR-NYSEARCA-2024-31; SR-NASDAQ-2023-045; SR-CboeBZX-2023-069; SR-CboeBZX-2023-070; SR-CboeBZX-2023-087;

SR-CboeBZX-2023-095; SR-CboeBZX-2024-018) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, to List and Trade Shares of Ether-Based Exchange-Traded Products).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100213 (May 22, 2024), 89 FR 46533 (May 29, 2024) (SR-NYSEARCA-2024-31) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 to a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the Bitwise Ethereum ETF).

behalf of the Trust through one or more Staking Providers. The Sponsor expects to maintain sufficient liquidity in the Trust to satisfy redemptions. The ether staked by the Sponsor on behalf of the Trust will consist exclusively of ether owned by the Trust. The Sponsor's staking activities on behalf of the Trust will not constitute "delegated staking" and will not form part of a "staking as a service" offering.

As further discussed below, the Sponsor believes its activities in relation to staking the ether held by the Trust on behalf of the Trust are materially different from the delegated staking and "staking as a service" activities that the SEC has alleged to involve securities offerings in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933.⁶

First, the Sponsor will only stake the ether held by the Trust. The Sponsor will not seek to pool the ether held by the Trust with ether held by other entities (although such pooling may occur at the level of a Staking Provider). Second, the Sponsor will not advertise itself as providing any staking services generally, or promise any specific level of return from staking, or solicit delegated stakes from entities other than the Trust. Third, the Sponsor has stated that it claims no particular expertise, experience, or technical know-how in relation to staking, and is staking the Trust's ether solely in order to maximize the Trust's revenue generation opportunities, and to generate returns for the Trust's shareholders. Fourth, the Sponsor will not bear or subsidize the risk of slashing on behalf of the Trust.

Staking by the Sponsor will not result in the ether held by the Trust moving out of the custody of the Custodian. In order to stake the Trust's ether, Sponsor will engage in what is known as "point-and-click staking." Point-and-click staking involves an interface through which an entity can simply initiate staking by pointing and clicking on the ether assets to be staked. This process does not involve the staked ether leaving the wallet at which it is held, and accordingly reduces the risk of loss of ether through theft at the node while the asset is staked (although this process will not reduce the risk of loss of the ether through slashing).

Except for the changes described above, all other representations in the

Trust Shares Filing remain unchanged and will continue to constitute continued listing requirements. In addition, the Trust will continue to comply with the terms of the Trust Shares Filing and the requirements in Rule 8.201-E.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b)⁷ of the Act. Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)⁸ requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because it would allow the Trust to stake ether on behalf of its investors. The Ethereum network allows for staking of its native asset, ether tokens, and permits validators who successfully stake ether to receive rewards in the form of more ether tokens. The net beneficiaries are not only validators, or those on behalf of whom they stake ether, but also the Ethereum blockchain itself, which grows and is progressively made more secure through the validation of transactions. Staking permits validators to contribute to the Ethereum network by staking their tokens to secure the Ethereum blockchain, facilitating the creation of blocks, and helping process transactions. Validators are compensated for fulfilling this important role through transaction fees and consensus rewards paid by the blockchain itself.

Staking through mechanisms such as "point-and-click" staking would also permit the earning of rewards without certain additional risks to the tokens held by the Trust's Ether Custodian on behalf of the Trust. Allowing the Trust to stake its ether would benefit investors

by permitting the Trust to exercise its rights to free additional ether and help the Trust better track the returns associated with holding ether. Permitting the Trust to engage in staking would improve the creation and redemption process for both Authorized Participants and the Trust, increase efficiency, and ultimately benefit the end investors in the Trust.

As noted above, except for the proposed change to allow the Trust to engage in staking of ether, all other representations in the Trust Shares Filing remain unchanged and will continue to constitute continued listing requirements. In addition, the Trust will continue to comply with the terms of the Trust Shares Filing and the requirements in Rule 8.201-E.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purpose of the Act. As discussed above, the proposed change is intended to benefit investors and allow the Trust to better track the returns associated with holding ether.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

⁶ See, e.g., *SEC v. Payward Ventures, Inc. and Payward Trading, Ltd.* (filed February 9, 2023), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/litigation/complaints/2023/comp-pr2023-25.pdf>; *SEC v. Binance Holdings Limited, et al.* (filed June 5, 2023), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/litigation/complaints/2023/comp-pr2023-101.pdf>; *SEC v. Coinbase, Inc. and Coinbase Global* (filed June 6, 2023), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/litigation/complaints/2023/comp-pr2023-102.pdf>.

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include file number SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR-NYSEARCA-2025-25 and should be submitted on or before April 28, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.⁹

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05894 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102757; File No. SR-NSCC-2025-004]

**Self-Regulatory Organizations;
National Securities Clearing
Corporation; Notice of Filing and
Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed
Rule Change To Amend the Recovery
and Wind-Down Plan**

April 1, 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 25, 2025, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the clearing agency. NSCC filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act³ and Rule 19b-4(f)(4) thereunder.⁴ The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

**I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the
Terms of Substance of the Proposed
Rule Change**

The proposed rule change consists of amendments to the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments that have taken place since the time it was last amended,⁵ make certain changes to improve the clarity of the Plan and make other updates and technical revisions.⁶

**II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the
Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the
Proposed Rule Change**

In its filing with the Commission, the clearing agency included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The clearing agency has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B,

and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

Executive Summary

The R&W Plan was adopted in August 2018⁷ and is maintained by NSCC for compliance with Rule 17Ad-22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.⁸ This section of the Act requires registered clearing agencies to, in short, establish, implement and maintain plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses. The Plan is intended to be used by the Board and NSCC management in the event NSCC encounters scenarios that could potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical services to the marketplace as a going concern.

The R&W Plan is comprised of two primary sections: (i) the "Recovery Plan," that sets out the tools and strategies to enable NSCC to recover, in the event it experiences losses that exceed its prefunded resources, and (ii) the "Wind-down Plan," that describes the tools and strategies to be used to conduct an orderly wind-down of NSCC's business in a manner designed to permit the continuation of NSCC's critical services in the event that its recovery efforts are not successful.

NSCC believes that by helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, providing additional clarity, and making necessary grammatical corrections, that the proposed rule change would help it continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of NSCC's critical services and enables its Members and Limited Members to maintain access to NSCC's services through the transfer of its membership in the event NSCC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board.

Background

The R&W Plan is managed by the Office of Recovery & Resolution Planning (referred to in the Plan as the "R&R Team") of NSCC's parent

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 17 CFR 240.19b-4.

³ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

⁴ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(4).

⁵ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 98328 (Sept. 8, 2023), 88 FR 63180 Sept. 14, 2023 (SR-NSCC-2023-008); and 91428 (Mar. 29, 2021), 86 FR 17440 (Apr. 2, 2021) (SR-NSCC-2021-004).

⁶ Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Rules and Procedures of NSCC (the "Rules"), available at www.dtcc.com/~media/Files/Downloads/legal/rules/nscc_rules.pdf, or in the Recovery & Wind-down Plan of NSCC (the "R&W Plan" or "Plan").

⁷ See Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 83974 (Aug. 28, 2018), 83 FR 44988 (Sept. 4, 2018), (SR-NSCC-2017-017); and 83955 (Aug. 27, 2018), 83 FR 44340 (Aug. 30, 2018) (SR-NSCC-2017-805).

⁸ 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(3)(ii). NSCC is a "covered clearing agency" as defined in Rule 17ad-22(a)(5) under the Act and must comply with paragraph (e) of Rule 17ad-22.

⁹ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

company, the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”),⁹ on behalf of NSCC, with review and oversight by the DTCC Executive Committee and the Board. In accordance with the SEC’s Approval Order covering the Plan,¹⁰ the Board, or such committees as may be delegated authority by the Board from time to time, is required to review and approve the R&W Plan biennially and would also review and approve any changes that are proposed to the R&W Plan outside of the biennial review. NSCC completed its most recent biennial review in 2024.¹¹ The proposed rule change reflects amendments proposed to the Plans resulting from that review, which are described in greater detail below. None of the proposed changes modify NSCC’s general objectives and approach with respect to its recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan.

A. Proposed Amendments to the R&W Plan

NSCC is proposing the changes to the following sections of the Plan based upon business updates and product developments that have occurred since the Plan was last amended.¹²

Section 2.3 (NSCC Non-Guaranteed Services Summary) describes those services which are not guaranteed by NSCC and for which it does not act as a central counterparty (e.g., Automated Customer Account Transfer Service, Obligation Warehouse) and certain risk management tools. The proposed rule change would remove DTCC Limit Monitoring from this section of the Plan because it was decommissioned by NSCC in November 2024.¹³

Section 2.4 (Intercompany Arrangements) describes how corporate support services are provided to NSCC from DTCC and DTCC’s other

subsidiaries, through intercompany agreements under a shared services model. This section includes a table, (Facilities, Table 2–B), that lists each of the DTCC facilities utilized by the Clearing Agencies and indicates whether the facility is owned or leased. NSCC proposes to update this table to add Hyderabad, India as an additional facility location that is leased by DTCC, which site is expected to be operational by the end of 2024. In addition, for purposes of clarity, the proposed rule change would update the table to make clear that the owner of the Tampa, Florida location is DTCC.

Section 2.5 (Clearing Agency Links) describes some of the key financial market infrastructures (“FMIs”), both domestic and foreign, that NSCC has identified as critical “links.”¹⁴ This section of the Plan also identifies the group within DTCC that is responsible for maintaining the inventory of links and that has set forth a set of practices and protocols for managing and reviewing the various risks and controls associated with clearing agency links. Based on a change to the name of this internal group from “the DTCC Systemic Risk Office (“SRO”)” to the “Emerging and Systemic Risk (“ESR”) team,” the proposed rule change would replace all references to “SRO” with “ESR.” The reference to the “Chief Systemic Risk Officer (“CSRO”)” would be replaced with “Operational Risk management.” Also, for the same reason, the reference in the first sentence of this section to the “DTCC Systemic Risk Office (“SRO”) Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures” would be changed to the “Clearing Agency Links—Risk Review Procedures.” Additionally, for purposes of consistency, in other sections of the Plan where a reference is made to “linked FMIs,” which are Sections 1.3, 3.2, 7.3, 8.4.2 and 8.4.5., it would be replaced with “Clearing Agency Links.”

Section 3 (Critical Services) defines the criteria for classifying certain of NSCC’s services as “critical,”¹⁵ and

identifies such critical services and the rationale for their classification. The identification of NSCC’s critical services is important for evaluating how the recovery tools and the wind-down strategy would facilitate and provide for the continuation of NSCC’s critical services to the markets it serves.

There is a table (Table 3–B: NSCC Critical Services) that lists each of the services, functions or activities that NSCC has identified as “critical” based on the applicability of the criteria. For purposes of consolidation and consistency with the naming conventions and broader description of these services to those set forth in DTCC’s enterprise service catalogue (the “ESC”), which is used by NSCC’s internal stakeholders, the proposed rule change would (i) make changes to the names and descriptions of the certain critical services, and (ii) remove some rows in the table that are currently designated as separate critical services and list them instead as material components of a more broadly described critical service(s). These proposed changes are described in more detail below:

(i) the row for “Trade Recording” would be renamed “Trade Capture and Reporting (Universal Trade Capture)” and include a broad description reflecting that this service validates and reports equity transaction that are submitted to NSCC throughout the trading day by an exchange or by a Qualified Special Representative (“QSR”) ¹⁶ that is an NSCC Member. The existing description of “Trade Recording” would be retained and listed as a material component of this service.

(ii) The row for “Real Time Trade Matching®” would be renamed “Corporate, Municipals, and Unit Investment Trusts (CMU) Service” and would broadly describe that this service provides a common electronic platform for collecting and matching trade data enabling parties to trade, monitor and manage the status of their trade activity in real-time. The existing description of “Real Time Trade Matching®” would be retained and listed as a material component of this service.

(iii) the description in the row for “Account Information Transmission” would be revised to clarified that this service is a secure data transport infrastructure that provides a standard method of passing data

netting services, and, as such, the availability of market liquidity; and (4) the service is interconnected with other participants and processes within the U.S. financial system (for example, with other FMIs, settlement banks, broker-dealers, and exchanges).

¹⁶ Pursuant to the NSCC Rules, a “Qualified Service Representative” is defined as a Registered Clearing Agency which has entered into an agreement with the Corporation pursuant to which it will act as a securities depository for the Corporation and effect book-entry transfers of securities to and by the Corporation in respect of the CNS System and/or the SFT Clearing Service.

⁹ DTCC operates on a shared service model with respect to NSCC and its other affiliated clearing agencies, NSCC Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC”) and The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides relevant services to NSCC, FICC and DTC (collectively, the “Clearing Agencies”).

¹⁰ *Supra* note 7.

¹¹ Upon the effective date of recently adopted SEC Rule 17ad–26(9), NSCC will be updating its procedures to require review and approval of the Plan by the Board at least every 12 months or following material changes to NSCC’s operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the Plan.

¹² *Supra* note 5.

¹³ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100486 (July 10, 2024), 89 FR 57959 (July 16, 2024) (SR–NSCC–2024–004). Similarly, the reference to “Limit Monitoring” would be removed from Table 3–C (Indicative Non-Critical NSCC Services).

¹⁴ As defined in Rule 17ad–22(a)(8) under the Act, a link “means, for purposes of paragraph (e)(20) of Rule 17ad–22, a set of contractual and operational arrangements between two or more clearing agencies, financial market utilities, or trading markets that connect them directly or indirectly for the purposes of participating in settlement, cross margining, expanding their services to additional instruments or participants, or for any other purposes material to their business.” 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(a)(8).

¹⁵ The criteria that is used to identify an NSCC service or function as critical includes consideration as to whether (1) there is a lack of alternative providers or products; (2) failure of the service could impact NSCC’s ability to perform its central counterparty services; (3) failure of the service could impact NSCC’s ability to perform its

between firms leveraging existing data protocols.

(iv) The separate rows for the following services would be deleted and moved under the row for the “Continuous Net Settlement” as material components of that service: “CNS/Fully Paid for Account,” “CNS/Prime Broker Interface,” “Balance Order Netting,” and “Money Settlement Service.”

(v) the description in the row for “WMS—Mutual Funds Profile Service I (Price and Rate)” would be clarified to add that this service allows the funds to provide prices and daily distribution rates to their intermediaries.

In addition, there is a table (Table 3—C: Indicative Non-Critical NSCC Services) that identifies indicative non-critical services of NSCC, which list is not exhaustive. Pursuant to the proposed rule change, NSCC would make the following enhancements to Table 3—C to align with how these services are referred to and described in the ESC: (i) the first entry, “Foreign Securities Comparison and Netting,” would be deleted because this is a component of the broader service titled, “Universal Trade Capture,” which is an NSCC critical service, (ii) the entry titled “Insurance and Retirement Services” would be deleted because this is not how these types of services are delineated in the ESC. Instead, the following services would be added to better reflect the retirement and insurance services offered, (x) “ACATS—IPS (Automated Customer Account Transfer Service/Insurance Processing Service”), which automates the changes in distributors of records for an annuity when clients transfer their accounts from one broker-dealer/custodian firm to another, (y) “Commissions and Compensation (COM),” which refers to the automation of the settlement of commissions and compensation dollars, between insurance carriers and distributors, and (z) “Positions and Valuations (“POV,”) that enables insurance carriers to send contract details on a daily, weekly, monthly or other basis to distributors.

Section 5.3 (Liquidity Shortfalls) identifies tools that may be used to address foreseeable shortfalls in NSCC’s liquidity resources following a Member default. The goal in managing NSCC’s qualifying liquidity resources is to maximize resource availability in an evolving stress situation, to maintain flexibility in the order and use of sources of liquidity, and to repay any third-party lenders of liquidity in a timely manner. This section includes a table (Table 5—C) that lists NSCC liquidity tools and resources.¹⁷ The

proposed rule change would make the following updates and clarifications to Table 5—C: (i) under the description of NSCC’s “Non-Qualifying Liquid Resources,” the language describing that NSCC would utilize existing Master Repurchase Agreements or establish new Master Repurchase Agreements would be removed because this is not a liquidity resource utilized by NSCC. The remaining language in this entry describing that NSCC could pursue financing arrangements such as commercial bank loans that could leverage existing documentation, would be retained. As a result, the language for this entry in the associated “Process and relevant governance” column would be revised to state, “This tool would be deployed at the discretion of NSCC and would be dependent on the market,” (ii) the entry for “Uncommitted stock loan and equity repos” would be removed in its entirety since this resource is not used by NSCC, (iii) the footnote associated with the entry for “Credit Facility” would be revised to replace the phrase “a significant number of lenders” with “some of the lenders” in the sentence characterizing that lenders are neither NSCC Members nor DTC Participants, and (iv) for purposes of clarity, within the entry for “Unissued Commercial Paper,” the term “facility” would be removed and replaced with “program.”

B. Other Updates, Clarifications and Technical Revisions

NSCC is also proposing to make other updates and technical revisions to the Plan. These technical revisions would, for example, make grammatical corrections, update the names of certain NSCC internal groups, and clarify the description of internal organizations, without changing the substantive statements being revised.

For example, in Section 4.1 (DTCC and SIFMU Governance Structure), for purposes of reflecting organizational updates and internal name changes, NSCC proposes to make the following changes, (i) revise the number of Board committees from six to seven, (ii) revise the name of the “Businesses, Technology and Operations” committee to the “Technology & Cyber Committee,” and add to the committees list a new committee, the “Enterprise Services Committee,” (ii) throughout the Plan, replace all references to “Management Committee” with “Executive Committee,” based on a change made to the name of this existing committee, (iii) in Section 4.3 (Recovery and Wind-

down Program Governance), for purposes consolidating of the list of risk groups that comprise representation on DTCC’s Recovery & Wind-down Planning Council, revise reference to the “Systemic Risk” and “Financial and Operational Risk” to “Group Chief Risk Office,” and remove all references to “Embedded Risk Management,” (iii) in Table 5—A: Corridor Indicators, replace the reference to “NSCC Global Business Operations” with “Enterprise Business Operations,” (iv) with respect to Section 6.3.1 (Financial Risk and Capital Management), the last sentence describes that at the center of DTCC’s approach to measuring and managing its capital is a framework comprised of regulatory and economic components designed to comprehensively assess the capital needs of the consolidated enterprise and its operating subsidiaries. Based on a change in terminology that does not impact how FICC measures or manages its capital, the term “economic components” would be replaced with “management views,” and (v) for purposes of clarity and to avoid redundancy, at the end of Section 8.7 (Costs and Time to Effectuate Plan), (x) the following sentence would be revised to add the words “at least” before “four months,” “Based on the foregoing analysis, the costs to execute NSCC’s recovery or orderly wind-down are estimated at an amount equal to four months of operating expenses, and (y) the subsequent sentence that “This amount thus should be less than the amount based upon six months of operating costs,” would be deleted.

NSCC believes the proposed updates and technical revisions would improve the clarity and accuracy of the Plan and, therefore, would help facilitate the execution of Plan, if necessary.

2. Statutory Basis

NSCC believes that the proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a registered clearing agency. In particular, NSCC believes that the amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act¹⁸ and Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act,¹⁹ for the reasons described below.

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the rules of NSCC be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make

¹⁷ In addition to what has been described above, Table 5—C lists the following NSCC liquidity tools:

Utilize short-settling liquidating trades, Increase the speed of portfolio asset sales, and Credit Facility.

¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

certain technical corrections. By helping to ensure that the R&W Plan reflects current business and product developments, and providing additional clarity, NSCC believes that the proposed rule change would help it continue to maintain the Plan in a manner that supports the continuity of NSCC's critical services and enables its Members and Limited Members to maintain access to NSCC's services through the transfer of its membership in the event NSCC defaults or the Wind-down Plan is ever triggered by the Board. Further, by facilitating the continuity of its critical clearance and settlement services, NSCC believes the Plan and the proposed rule change would continue to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. Therefore, NSCC believes the proposed amendments to the R&W Plan are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.

Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act requires NSCC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses.²⁰

Specifically, the Recovery Plan defines the risk management activities, stress conditions and indicators, and tools that NSCC may use to address stress scenarios that could eventually prevent it from being able to provide its critical services as a going concern. Through the framework of the Crisis Continuum, the Recovery Plan addresses measures that NSCC may take to address risks of credit losses and liquidity shortfalls, and other losses that could arise from a Member default. The Recovery Plan also addresses the management of general business risks and other non-default risks that could lead to losses. The Wind-down Plan would be triggered by a determination by the Board that recovery efforts have not been, or are unlikely to be, successful in returning NSCC to viability as a going concern. Once triggered, the Wind-down Plan sets forth clear mechanisms for the transfer of NSCC's membership and business and is designed to facilitate continued

access to NSCC's critical services and to minimize market impact of the transfer. By establishing the framework and strategy for the execution of the transfer and wind-down of NSCC in order to facilitate continuous access to its critical services, the Wind-down Plan establishes a plan for the orderly wind-down of NSCC.

As described above, the proposed rule change would update the R&W Plan to reflect business and product developments and make certain technical corrections. By ensuring that material provisions of the Plan are current, clear, and technically correct, NSCC believes that the proposed amendments are designed to support the maintenance of the Plan for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses, and, as such, meets the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.²¹ Therefore, the proposed changes would help NSCC to maintain the Plan in a way that continues to be consistent with the requirements of Rule 17ad-22(e)(3)(ii).

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

NSCC does not believe that the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. NSCC does not anticipate that the proposal would affect its day-to-day operations under normal circumstances, or in the management of a typical Member default scenario or non-default event. The R&W Plan was developed and documented to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, as discussed above. The proposal is intended to enhance and update the Plan to ensure it is clear and remains current in the event it is ever necessary to be implemented. The proposed revisions would not affect any changes to the overall structure or operation of the Plan or NSCC's recovery and wind-down strategy as set forth under the current Plan. As such, NSCC believes the proposal would not have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

NSCC has not received or solicited any written comments relating to this proposal. If any written comments are received, NSCC will amend this filing to publicly file such comments as an

Exhibit 2 to this filing, as required by Form 19b-4 and the General Instructions thereto.

Persons submitting written comments are cautioned that, according to Section IV (Solicitation of Comments) of the Exhibit 1A in the General Instructions to Form 19b-4, the Commission does not edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. Commenters should submit only information that they wish to make available publicly, including their name, email address, and any other identifying information.

All prospective commenters should follow the Commission's instructions on How to Submit Comments, *available at* www.sec.gov/regulatory-actions/how-to-submit-comments. General questions regarding the rule filing process or logistical questions regarding this filing should be directed to the Main Office of the Commission's Division of Trading and Markets at tradingandmarkets@sec.gov or 202-551-5777.

NSCC reserves the right to not respond to any comments received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change, and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and paragraph (f) of Rule 19b-4 thereunder. At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-NSCC-2025-004 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NSCC-2025-004. This file

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

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 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of NSCC and on DTCC's website (<https://dtcc.com/legal/sec-rule-filings.aspx>). Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-NSCC-2025-004 and should be submitted on or before April 28, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²²

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-05893 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Delegations of Authority: Delegations of Authority No. 12-I

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice of delegations of authority.

SUMMARY: This document provides public notice of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Administrator's delegations of authority to SBA's Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience (ODR&R) for activities related to declaring and amending disaster

declarations and overseeing and managing SBA's ODR&R offices and divisions. ODR&R leads the SBA's efforts to connect disaster survivors with lending and other assistance to help them prepare for and recover from a declared disaster.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience, 409 3rd Street SW, Washington, DC 20416; telephone number: (202) 205-6734; electronic mail: Disaster.Email@sba.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document provides public notice of the SBA Administrator's delegations of authority to SBA's Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience's core work in disaster declarations and field response with a focus on economic recovery through enhanced coordination among all SBA programs.

Specifically, the Administrator is delegating authority to the Associate Administrator of ODR&R. All other delegations of authority for the purpose of administering SBA's Disaster Assistance Programs, remain as set forth in Delegation of Authority No. 12-D (Revision 3), to the extent that they are applicable.

Delegation of Authority No. 12-I reads as follows:

Delegation of Authority No. 12-I

I. The Administrator of the SBA, pursuant to the authority vested in her by the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 631, as amended, hereby delegates the following authorities to:

A. The Associate Administrator of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience (ODR&R) as follows:

1. To oversee and manage SBA's ODR&R offices, divisions, and programs.

2. To establish policy and procedures for all ODR&R programs.

3. To declare a disaster loan area in instances where the President has determined, pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, a "major disaster" has occurred.

4. To declare a disaster loan area for Economic Injury Disaster loans aligned with the Secretary of Agriculture notification of a declared natural disaster.

5. To make a physical disaster declaration based on the occurrence of at least a minimum amount of physical damage to buildings, machinery, equipment, inventory, homes, and other property pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended.

6. To make a physical disaster declaration for a rural area, upon request from the Governor of the State

or the Chief Executive of the Indian Tribal government in which the rural area is located pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended.

7. To make an economic injury disaster declaration in reliance on a state certification that small business concerns, private nonprofit organizations, or small agricultural cooperatives have suffered substantial economic injury pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended.

8. To make a military reservist economic injury disaster declaration to assist a small business concern that has suffered or that is likely to suffer substantial economic injury as the result of an essential employee of such small business concern being ordered to perform active service, pursuant to Section 7 of the Small Business Act, as amended.

9. To declare an economic injury disaster loan area in response to a determination of an emergency involving Federal primary responsibility by the President.

10. To amend declarations made under authority of paragraphs A.3-A.9 above.

11. This authority may not be redelegated.

II. The authorities delegated herein may be exercised by any SBA employee officially designated as Acting Associate Administrator of the Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience.

III. The authorities delegated herein can only be revoked or amended by the Administrator and in writing.

Kelly Loeffler,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025-05937 Filed 4-4-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026-09-P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[Docket No. SSA-2025-0009]

Notice of Tier Fee Decrease for Our Electronic Consent Based Social Security Number Verification Service

AGENCY: Social Security Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Social Security Administration (SSA) is announcing a decrease in the fees across all tiers for the electronic Consent Based Social Security Number (SSN) Verification (eCBSV) service. In accordance with statutory requirements, a permitted entity (PE) is required to provide payment to reimburse SSA for the development and support of the eCBSV system.

²² 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

DATES: The revised subscription tier structure will be applicable for subscription payments made on or after April 7, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher David, Office of Data Exchange, Policy Publications, and International Negotiations, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235–6401, (866) 395–8801, email: eCBSV@ssa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 215 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act¹ (the Banking Bill) directed SSA to modify or develop a database for accepting and comparing fraud protection data² provided electronically by a PE.³ In response to this statutory directive, we created eCBSV, a fee-based SSN verification service. eCBSV allows SSA to verify and disclose to a PE, based on the number holder's consent,⁴ whether a number holder's submitted SSN, name, and date of birth matches the information in SSA's records. The PE's request for SSA's verification of the fraud protection data must be in connection with a credit transaction or a circumstance described in section 604 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act. Each PE must submit a certification statement⁵ that the PE is compliant with the Banking Bill as part of their application to SSA.

Fees

The public cost burden is dependent upon the number of PEs using the service and the annual transaction volume. We based the revised tier fee

schedule below on 21 participating PEs in fiscal year (FY) 2025. The total cost for developing and operating the service is approximately \$66.3 million through FY 2024. Of this amount, \$25.5 million remains unrecovered. The subscription fees are set to ensure we collect these remaining costs in a reasonably timely manner to ensure that we break-even on prior year and ongoing costs for the development and operation of the program. By breaking even, we mean that we will have collected enough revenue to fully cover our costs of developing and operating the eCBSV service. Assuming projected enrollment and transactions are met,⁶ we will collect the outstanding balance of \$25.5 million through FY 2027. Upon breaking even, we will further reduce our fee structure to ensure that ongoing costs of the program are covered.

While we previously adjusted the eCBSV fee tier structure effective in February 2025, the agency has continued to evaluate a variety of systems, functions, and applications available to the public to look for efficiencies and other improvements. In our original evaluation earlier this fiscal year, we noted the following:

- We collected approximately \$16.1 million in FY 2024.
- Operating costs of approximately \$5 million per year in FY 2023 and FY 2024 continued to be lower than historic costs.
- We projected operating costs will continue at this rate.
- We have fully recovered all prior year costs incurred during FY 2020 and earlier.

- We are on track in FY 2025, assuming current usage and fee collection continues, to fully recover costs incurred during FY 2021.

- While our break-even is scheduled for FY 2027, our current fee structure could see significant surplus funds in that year, without changes to the fees.

In reevaluating eCBSV activity since the previous FRN publication, we noted the following:

- We identified costs savings which we project will decrease our annual operating costs to approximately \$4 million per year.

- We chose to manage the anticipated future surplus of funds now instead of spreading it out over the next few years.

Based on this information, particularly our intention around how to manage the projected surplus mentioned above, and being mindful of the eCBSV customers, we reevaluated opportunities to reduce fees across all tiers in a manner that provides some cost relief, maintains our current projected break-even timeline of FY 2027, and continues the collection of prior year costs in a reasonably timely manner.

Our long-term goal for eCBSV, once we break-even, is to only collect fees to cover our ongoing annual operating costs. Rather than postponing cost relief until that point, we evaluated the relevant information and determined that we could provide a fee reduction now, while staying on target for our cost recovery goals.

REVISED eCBSV TIER FEE SCHEDULE

Tier	Annual volume threshold	Annual fee
1	Up to 10,000 (1–10,000)	\$5,100
2	Up to 75,000 (10,001–75,000)	37,125
3	Up to 200,000 (75,001–200,000)	98,000
4	Up to 500,000 (200,001–500,000)	240,000
5	Up to 1 million (500,001–1 million)	470,000
6	Up to 2.5 million (1,000,001–2.5 million)	907,500
7	Up to 5 million (2,500,001–5 million)	1,765,500
8	Up to 10 million (5,000,001–10 million)	3,206,250

¹ Public Law 115–174, codified at 42 U.S.C. 405b.

² The Banking Bill defines “Fraud Protection Data” to mean a combination of an individual's name (including the first name and any family forename or surname), SSN, and date of birth (including month, day, and year). Public Law 115–174, title II, 215(b)(3), codified at 42 U.S.C. 405b(b)(3).

³ The Banking Bill defines a PE to mean a financial institution or service provider, subsidiary, affiliate, agent, subcontractor, or assignee of a financial institution. Public Law 115–174, title II, 215(b)(4), codified at 42 U.S.C. 405b(b)(4). They must possess an Employer Identification Number and a Data Universal Number System (DUN) and Bradstreet number.

⁴ Under the eCBSV User Agreement, valid written consent must meet the requirements of applicable Federal law, SSA's regulations, and section IV of the eCBSV User Agreement. Valid written consent must include a wet or electronic signature. Section IV A.1. eCBSV User Agreement. Electronic signatures must meet the definition in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006). 42 U.S.C. 405b(f)(2); section IV. E. eCBSV User Agreement. The written consent must clearly specify to whom the information may be disclosed, the information to be disclosed (e.g., SSN verification) and, where applicable, during which timeframe the information may be disclosed (e.g., whenever the subject

individual is receiving specific services). 20 CFR 401.100.

⁵ The PE must certify that (1) the entity is a PE; (2) the entity is in compliance with section 215; (3) the entity is, and will remain, in compliance with its privacy and data security requirements in title V of 15 U.S.C. 6801, *et seq.*, with respect to the information the entity receives from the Commissioner of Social Security pursuant to this section; and (4) the entity will retain sufficient records to demonstrate its compliance with its certification and section 215 for a period of not less than 2 years. 42 U.S.C. 405b(e)(1)–(3).

⁶ Our projected enrollment is 21 PEs each year and a total annual usage of 68 million transactions per year.

REVISED eCBSV TIER FEE SCHEDULE—Continued

Tier	Annual volume threshold	Annual fee
9	Up to 15 million (10,000,001–15 million)	3,562,500
10	Up to 20 million (15,000,001–20 million)	4,453,125
11	Up to 25 million (20,000,001–25 million)	5,165,625
12	Up to 200 million (25,000,001–200 million)	5,878,125

Each enrolled PE will be required to remit the above tier-based subscription fee for the 365-day agreement period starting on or after April 7, 2025.

eCBSV fees are designed to recover prior year costs timely as we look to break-even, while ensuring that we can cover ongoing operating costs. Agency costs and future year cost estimates are based on actual and forecasted systems and operational expenses, agency oversight, overhead, and certified public accountant audit contract costs. Section 215(h)(1)(B) of the Banking Bill (42 U.S.C. 405b(h)) requires that the Commissioner shall “periodically adjust” the price paid by users to ensure that amounts collected are sufficient to fully offset the costs of administering the eCBSV system. On at least an annual basis, SSA will monitor costs incurred to provide eCBSV services and will revise the tier fee schedule accordingly. We notify PEs of the tier fee schedule in effect at the renewal of eCBSV user agreements, when a PE begins a new 365-day agreement period, and via notice in the **Federal Register**. PE

renewals are governed by the tier fee schedule in effect at the time of renewal.

Sean Brune,

Acting Deputy Commissioner, Office of Mission Support, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–05905 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Hazardous Materials: Notice of Actions on Special Permits

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of actions on special permit applications.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the procedures governing the application for, and the processing of, special permits from the Department of Transportation’s Hazardous Material Regulations, notice is hereby given that the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety has received the application described herein.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Record Center, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration U.S. Department of Transportation Washington, DC 20590.

Comments should refer to the application number and be submitted in triplicate. If confirmation of receipt of comments is desired, include a self-addressed stamped postcard showing the special permit number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald Burger, Chief, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety General Approvals and Permits Branch, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–4535.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the applications are available for inspection in the Records Center, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC.

This notice of receipt of applications for special permit is published in accordance with part 107 of the Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5117(b); 49 CFR 1.53(b)).

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 2, 2025.

Donald P. Burger,

Chief, General Approvals and Permits Branch.

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the Special Permits thereof
Special Permits Data—Granted			
10427–M	Astrotech Space Operations LLC.	173.61(a), 173.301(g), 173.302(a), 173.336.	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional hazardous material and an additional packaging.
11911–M	Transfer Flow, Inc	177.834(h), 178.700(c)(1)	To modify paragraph 7.c.(2)(iii) of the special permit to authorize the pump hose and nozzle to be secured to the tank or truck bed.
12303–M	Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	173.201, 173.301(f), 173.302a, 173.304a.	To modify the special permit to include the updated correct minimum wall thickness of 0.246 inch for the oil well sampling cylinder specified in paragraph 7.a.(2).
14493–M	Boyd Lancaster, Inc	172.101(j), 173.301(f), 173.302a(a)(1), 173.304a(a)(2), 173.306(e).	To modify the special permit to authorize additional hazardous materials in non-DOT specification containers.
14832–M	Trinity Industries, Inc	172.203(a), 173.31(e)(2)(ii), 179.100–12(c).	To modify the special permit to update the stencil specifications and to remove the 20-year life limitation.
15797–M	Joyson Safety Systems Acquisition LLC.	173.56(b)	To modify paragraph 7.c.(i) to include a testing laboratory as an alternative to a disposal facility for the one-time, one-way transportation of airbag inflators, airbag modules or seat belt tensioners that have not been examined, classed, and approved.

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the Special Permits thereof
15866-M	Consumer Product Safety Commission, U.S.	173.220(d), 173.185(f)(2), 173.185(f)(3), 173.185(f)(4).	To modify the special permit to authorize UN3171, battery-powered vehicle, UN3481, lithium ion batteries packed with equipment, and UN3091, lithium metal batteries packed with equipment.
15980-M	Windward Aviation Inc	172.200, 172.300, 172.400, 173.1, 173.27, 175.33, 175.75.	To modify the special permit to authorize FAA Part 135 operations and additional hazardous materials.
16485-M	Entegris, Inc	180.213(b)	To modify the special permit to authorize the low-stress peen requalification markings on the upper sidewall of the cylinder.
16518-M	Midwest Helicopter Airways	172.301(c), 175.33	To modify the special permit to authorize, UN3161, Refrigerant R-454B to be transported under the terms of the special permit.
20418-M	Hanwha Cimarron LLC	173.302(a), 173.304	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional periodic retest method.
21018-M	Packaging and Crating Technologies, LLC.	173.185(c), 173.185(f)	To modify the special permit to authorize additional packagings.
21136-M	Hanwha Cimarron LLC	173.302(a)(1)	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional periodic test method.
21191-M	Joyson Safety Systems Acquisition LLC.	172.203(a), 172.301(c), 173.166(e)(6).	To modify the special permit to authorize additional recalled safety devices.
21307-M	Packaging and Crating Technologies, LLC.	172.200, 172.300, 172.400, 172.500, 172.600, 172.700(a), 172.102(c)(1).	To modify the special permit to authorize a higher Watt-hour rating battery.
21491-M	Hanwha Cimarron LLC	173.302(a)	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional periodic test method.
21667-M	Hanwha Cimarron LLC	173.302(a)	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional periodic test method.
21677-M	Unipart North America Limited.	172.101(j)	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional lithium ion battery.
21708-M	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	171.23(a)(2)(iv), 172.101(j)(1), 173.301(f), 173.302a, 173.304a, 173.27(b)(2).	To modify the special permit to authorize transportation aboard aircraft and cargo vessel.
21757-N	BNSF Railway Company	174.85	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials via rail with a reduced number of buffer cars.
21772-M	EnerVenue, Inc	172.300, 172.400, 173.302(a)	To modify the proper shipping name of the hazardous material in paragraph 6 of the special permit from UN1049 to UN3537.
21789-N	Interco Trading Inc	173.185(b), 173.185(f)	To authorize the transportation for recycling in commerce of lithium ion cells which were burned in an accident and deactivated prior to transportation.
21807-N	Lippert Components, Inc	177.834(h), 178.705(d)	To authorize the manufacture, mark, sale, and use of non-specification IBCs having a capacity less than 119 gallons which may be discharged prior to unloading.
21838-N	Blue Origin Florida, LLC	173.302(a)(2)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of non-DOT specification cylinders that are not equipped with pressure relief devices, incorporated into the propellant system of a satellite.
21854-N	Electronic Fluorocarbons, LLC.	173.304(b)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain liquified gases in DOT 3AA specification cylinders where the liquid portion completely fills the package.
21857-N	Trinity Industries, Inc	172.203(a), 173.319, 179.401-1	To authorize the manufacture, mark, sale, and use of DOT specification 113A90W tank cars for the transportation of certain non-flammable cryogenic liquids.
21864-N	Arrowhead Industrial Services (U.S.A.), Inc.	172.203(a), 172.301(c), 173.301(a), 173.301(f)(1).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain pressure vessels containing Division 2.1 or 2.2 materials for the purpose of performing certain pressure relief device tests or qualification tests that cannot be performed at their current location.
21881-N	Airbus Defence and Space GmbH.	172.400, 172.300, 172.101(j)(1), 173.301(f), 173.302a(a)(1).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of the hazardous materials identified in paragraph 6 installed in spacecraft or components of spacecraft.
21886-N	Weilert Enterprises, Inc	172.102(c), 173.159a(c)(2), 173.185(c)(2), 173.185(c)(4)(iv).	To authorize the manufacture, mark, sale, and use of packaging used to transport mixed chemistries of end-of-life batteries for disposal or recycling
21896-N	Caterpillar Inc	172.101(j), 173.185(a)(1)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of prototype lithium batteries exceeding 35 kg via cargo-only aircraft.
21899-N	Amtrol Inc	173.302(a)(1), 173.306(g)(1)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of non-DOT specification fully wrapped fiber-reinforced plastic composite pre-pressurized water tanks containing certain non-flammable, non-toxic gases.

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the Special Permits thereof
21901-N	Versum Materials US, LLC ..	173.301(c), 173.301(f)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of DOT-3AA cylinders containing the hazardous material in paragraph 6. and without pressure relief devices.
21946-N	DGM Italia Srl	173.27(b)(2), 173.185(e)(6), 173.185(e)(7).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of spacecraft containing low production lithium batteries exceeding 35 kg as well as non-specification pressure vessels used as heat pipes.
21952-N	Environmental Protection Agency Region 9.	171-180	To authorize the transportation in commerce of hazardous materials in support of recovery and relief operations from and within Southern California disaster areas (Eaton and Palisades Fires) under conditions that may not meet the Hazardous Materials Regulations.
21954-N	Trailer Bridge, Inc	171.2(l), 172.400(a)(5), 172.301(a)(1)(ii), 173.25(a)(2).	To authorize the one-time, one-way transportation of two containers packed with ammonium nitrate back to the shipper.
21961-N	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	171-180	To authorize the transportation in commerce of hazardous materials in support of recovery and relief operations from and within Southern California disaster areas (Eaton and Palisades Fires) under conditions that may not meet the Hazardous Materials Regulations.
21970-N	Call2Recycle, Inc	173.185(f)	To authorize the one-way transportation of damaged lithium ion batteries for disposal and or recycling in UN specification packagings containing more than one battery module per package.
21971-N	H55 SA	172.101(j)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of lithium batteries exceeding 35 kg via cargo-only aircraft.
21972-N	Crowley Liner Services, Inc	171.2(l), 172.400(a)(5), 172.301(a)(1)(ii), 173.25(a)(2).	To authorize the one-time, one-way transportation of two containers packed with ammonium nitrate back to the shipper.

Special Permits Data—Granted

14940-M	Crown Cork & Seal USA, Inc.	173.306(a)(3), 178.33-1(a), 178.33-2, 178.33-3(a), 178.33-4(a), 178.33-5(a), 178.33-6, 178.33-7, 178.33-8, 178.33-9, 178.33a-1, 178.33a-2, 178.33a-3, 178.33a-4, 178.33a-5, 178.33a-6, 178.33a-7, 178.33a-8, 178.33a-9.	To modify the special permit to authorize cargo-only aircraft as a mode of transportation.
20835-M	Nouryon Functional Chemicals LLC.	178.337-8(a)(3), 178.337-8(a)(4), 178.337-10(f), 178.337-8(a)(5)(i).	To modify the special permit to provide relief from 49 CFR 178.337-8(a)(5)(i) and 178.337-10(f).
21741-N	Atlas Chemical Corp	173.56(b), 173.184	To authorize the transportation in commerce of the Division 1.4S articles specified herein as limited quantities.
21893-N	Bhiwadi Cylinders Private Limited.	173.304(a)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of Class 2 gases in DOT 2Q Variation 2 inner receptacles.

Special Permits Data—Withdrawn

21875-N	Sig Sauer Inc	172.101(i)(3), 172.300, 173.62	To authorize the transportation in commerce of small arms ammunition in bulk packaging.
21934-N	Chemring Energetic Devices, Inc.	172.320(a), 173.54(a), 173.54(j), 173.56(b), 173.57(a), 173.58, 173.60.	To renew party status to DOT-SP 8451 as a shipper.
21937-N	Apex Water and Process Inc	172.203(a), 172.302(c), 177.834(h) ..	To authorize the discharge of liquid hazardous materials from certain UN Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) and DOT Specification 57 portable tanks without removing them from the vehicle on which they are transported.
21942-N	AESC US, LLC	172.101(j)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of lithium-ion batteries weighing more than 35 kg by cargo-only aircraft.
21945-N	National Air Cargo Group, Inc.	172.204(c)(3), 172.101(j)(1), 173.27(b)(2), 175.30(a)(1).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain Division 2.1 materials which are forbidden for transportation by cargo-only aircraft.
21957-N	US Contract Trucking, Inc ...	172.203(a), 172.301(c), 177.834(h) ..	To authorize the discharge of certain Class 3, Division 6.1 and Class 8 and Class 9 liquids from a UN Specification drum without removing the drum from the vehicle on which it is transported.

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the Special Permits thereof
21958–N	US Contract Trucking, Inc ...	172.203(a), 172.302(c), 177.834(h) ..	To authorize the discharge of certain Class 3, Division 6.1 and Class 8 and Class 9 liquids from a DOT Specification intermediate bulk containers (IBC's) without removing them from the vehicle on which it is transported.
21976–N	Nouryon Functional Chemicals LLC.	172.203(a), 172.302(c), 173.31(d)(1)(ii).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of tank cars in which the manway cover gasket has been subjected to the leak detection method(s) in lieu of a visual inspection.

[FR Doc. 2025–05947 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration****Hazardous Materials: Notice of Applications for New Special Permits**

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: List of applications for special permits.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the procedures governing the application for, and the processing of, special permits from the Department of Transportation's Hazardous Material Regulations, notice is hereby given that the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

has received the application described herein.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 7, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Record Center, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation Washington, DC 20590.

Comments should refer to the application number and be submitted in triplicate. If confirmation of receipt of comments is desired, include a self-addressed stamped postcard showing the special permit number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald Burger, Chief, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety General Approvals and Permits Branch, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–4535.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each mode of transportation for which a particular special permit is requested is indicated by a number in the "Nature of Application" portion of the table below as follows: (1) Motor vehicle, (2) Rail freight, (3) Cargo vessel, (4) Cargo aircraft only, (5) Passenger-carrying aircraft.

Copies of the applications are available for inspection in the Records Center, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC.

This notice of receipt of applications for special permit is published in accordance with part 107 of the Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5117(b); 49 CFR 1.53(b)).

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 2, 2025.

Donald P. Burger,
Chief, General Approvals and Permits Branch.

SPECIAL PERMITS DATA

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the special permits thereof
21965–N	Shijiazhuang Enric Gas Equipment Co., Ltd.	178.45(i)(2)	To authorize the manufacture, mark, sale, and use of specification DOT 3T cylinders using an alternative heat treatment batch size. (modes 1, 2, 3).
21966–N	Tampa Cargo S.A	172.101(j)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain materials forbidden for transport via air by cargo-only aircraft. (mode 4).
21967–N	Suttons International (N.A.) Inc.	180.605(d), 180.605(h)(1)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of portable tanks that have been requalified using an alternative method. (modes 1, 3).
21968–N	Caterpillar Inc	172.101(j), 173.185(a)(1)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain prototype and low production batteries exceeding 35 kg net weight via cargo-only aircraft. (mode 4).
21969–N	ECC Corrosion Inc	172.203(a), 178.345–1, 180.413	To authorize the manufacture, mark, sale, and use of manway assemblies constructed from a Dicyclopentadiene (DCPD) for installation on certain DOT specification cargo tank motor vehicles or Fiber Reinforced Plastic Cargo Tank Trailers for transportation of certain hazardous materials. (mode 1).
21974–N	Sawtooth Flying Service, Inc	172.101(l)(3), 172.200, 173.202(c), 175.33, 175.75(b).	To authorize the transportation in commerce of cylinders containing certain Division 2.1 gases and Class 3 hazardous materials that are forbidden aboard passenger-carrying aircraft, in remote areas when no other means of transportation is available and without shipping papers. (modes 4, 5).

SPECIAL PERMITS DATA—Continued

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the special permits thereof
21975–N	Red Ball Oxygen Co., Inc	177.848(d)	To authorize the transportation in commerce of certain DOT specification or UN certified packaging containing Division 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 4.3, and Class 3 and 8 materials on the same motor vehicle. (mode 1).
21977–N	United States Department of Energy.	173.211, 173.244	To authorize the one-way transportation of solidified sodium metal contained in certain non-DOT specification non-bulk and bulk packages. (mode 1).
21981–N	Hill Brothers Chemical Company.	173.301(a)(6)	To authorize the transportation of 4 out of date Chlorine tons from one location to another. (mode 1).

[FR Doc. 2025–05946 Filed 4–4–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–60–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Hazardous Materials: Notice of Applications for Modification to Special Permits

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: List of applications for modification of special permits.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the procedures governing the application for, and the processing of, special permits from the Department of Transportation's Hazardous Material Regulations, notice is hereby given that

the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety has received the application described herein.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 22, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Record Center, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation Washington, DC 20590.

Comments should refer to the application number and be submitted in triplicate. If confirmation of receipt of comments is desired, include a self-addressed stamped postcard showing the special permit number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Burger, Chief, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety General Approvals and Permits Branch, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC 20590–0001, (202) 366–4535.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Each mode of transportation for which a particular special permit is requested is indicated by a number in the “Nature of Application” portion of the table below as follows: (1) Motor vehicle, (2) Rail freight, (3) Cargo vessel, (4) Cargo aircraft only, (5) Passenger-carrying aircraft.

Copies of the applications are available for inspection in the Records Center, East Building, PHH–13, 1200 New Jersey Avenue Southeast, Washington, DC or at <http://regulations.gov>.

This notice of receipt of applications for special permit is published in accordance with part 107 of the Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5117(b); 49 CFR 1.53(b)).

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 2, 2025.

Donald P. Burger,
Chief, General Approvals and Permits Branch.

SPECIAL PERMITS DATA

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the special permits thereof
12783–M	Cryosurgery, Inc	173.304(a)(1), 173.306(a)	To modify the outside packaging not to exceed 30 kg (66 pounds) gross weight. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
13169–M	ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc ..	172.101(j)(1), 173.27(b)(3)	To modify the special permit to authorize the removal of technical names and a different main hub. (mode 4).
21139–M	KULR Technology Corpora- tion.	172.600, 172.200, 172.300, 172.700(a), 172.400, 172.500, 173.185(b).	To modify the special permit to authorize transportation aboard cargo vessel and to no longer require a copy of the special permit be carried aboard each motor vehicle used to transport packages covered by the special permit. (modes 1, 2, 3).
21193–M	KULR Technology Corpora- tion.	173.185(c), 173.185(f)	To modify the special permit to authorize transportation aboard cargo vessel and to no longer require a copy of the special permit be carried aboard each motor vehicle used to transport packages covered by the special permit. (modes 1, 2).
21467–M	General Motors LLC	173.185(e)(1), 173.185(e)(3), 173.185(e)(4).	To modify the special permit to authorize a higher lithium-ion battery assembly maximum weight limit. (mode 4).
21470–M	Honeywell Intellectual Prop- erties Inc.	173.302(a)(1), 180.205, 180.207, 180.209, 180.211, 180.212, 180.213, 180.215.	To modify the special permit to increase the maximum service pressure of the pressure vessels from 10,000 psig to 10,400 psig to factor in the unilateral pressure tolerance during fill. (mode 1).
21664–M	Champion Container Cor- poration.	173.158(f)(3)	To modify the special permit to authorize an additional packaging. (modes 1, 2, 3, 4).

SPECIAL PERMITS DATA—Continued

Application No.	Applicant	Regulation(s) affected	Nature of the special permits thereof
21890-M	Blue Origin Florida, LLC	173.301(f)(1), 173.302(a)(1), 173.302(b).	To modify the special permit to capture part number changes of the Hydrogen Ignition Supply System pressure vessels and to add additional pressure vessels. (mode 1, 3).



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Part II

The President

Executive Order 14257—Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025

The President

Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*)(IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*)(NEA), section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, find that underlying conditions, including a lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships, disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers, and U.S. trading partners' economic policies that suppress domestic wages and consumption, as indicated by large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and economy of the United States. That threat has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States in the domestic economic policies of key trading partners and structural imbalances in the global trading system. I hereby declare a national emergency with respect to this threat.

On January 20, 2025, I signed the America First Trade Policy Presidential Memorandum directing my Administration to investigate the causes of our country's large and persistent annual trade deficits in goods, including the economic and national security implications and risks resulting from such deficits, and to undertake a review of, and identify, any unfair trade practices by other countries. On February 13, 2025, I signed a Presidential Memorandum entitled "Reciprocal Trade and Tariffs," that directed further review of our trading partners' non-reciprocal trading practices, and noted the relationship between non-reciprocal practices and the trade deficit. On April 1, 2025, I received the final results of those investigations, and I am taking action today based on those results.

Large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits have led to the hollowing out of our manufacturing base; inhibited our ability to scale advanced domestic manufacturing capacity; undermined critical supply chains; and rendered our defense-industrial base dependent on foreign adversaries. Large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits are caused in substantial part by a lack of reciprocity in our bilateral trade relationships. This situation is evidenced by disparate tariff rates and non-tariff barriers that make it harder for U.S. manufacturers to sell their products in foreign markets. It is also evidenced by the economic policies of key U.S. trading partners insofar as they suppress domestic wages and consumption, and thereby demand for U.S. exports, while artificially increasing the competitiveness of their goods in global markets. These conditions have given rise to the national emergency that this order is intended to abate and resolve.

For decades starting in 1934, U.S. trade policy has been organized around the principle of reciprocity. The Congress directed the President to secure reduced reciprocal tariff rates from key trading partners first through bilateral trade agreements and later under the auspices of the global trading system. Between 1934 and 1945, the executive branch negotiated and signed 32 bilateral reciprocal trade agreements designed to lower tariff rates on a

reciprocal basis. After 1947 through 1994, participating countries engaged in eight rounds of negotiation, which resulted in the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and seven subsequent tariff reduction rounds.

However, despite a commitment to the principle of reciprocity, the trading relationship between the United States and its trading partners has become highly unbalanced, particularly in recent years. The post-war international economic system was based upon three incorrect assumptions: first, that if the United States led the world in liberalizing tariff and non-tariff barriers the rest of the world would follow; second, that such liberalization would ultimately result in more economic convergence and increased domestic consumption among U.S. trading partners converging towards the share in the United States; and third, that as a result, the United States would not accrue large and persistent goods trade deficits.

This framework set in motion events, agreements, and commitments that did not result in reciprocity or generally increase domestic consumption in foreign economies relative to domestic consumption in the United States. Those events, in turn, created large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits as a feature of the global trading system.

Put simply, while World Trade Organization (WTO) Members agreed to bind their tariff rates on a most-favored-nation (MFN) basis, and thereby provide their best tariff rates to all WTO Members, they did not agree to bind their tariff rates at similarly low levels or to apply tariff rates on a reciprocal basis. Consequently, according to the WTO, the United States has among the lowest simple average MFN tariff rates in the world at 3.3 percent, while many of our key trading partners like Brazil (11.2 percent), China (7.5 percent), the European Union (EU) (5 percent), India (17 percent), and Vietnam (9.4 percent) have simple average MFN tariff rates that are significantly higher.

Moreover, these average MFN tariff rates conceal much larger discrepancies across economies in tariff rates applied to particular products. For example, the United States imposes a 2.5 percent tariff on passenger vehicle imports (with internal combustion engines), while the European Union (10 percent), India (70 percent), and China (15 percent) impose much higher duties on the same product. For network switches and routers, the United States imposes a 0 percent tariff, but for similar products, India (10 percent) levies a higher rate. Brazil (18 percent) and Indonesia (30 percent) impose a higher tariff on ethanol than does the United States (2.5 percent). For rice in the husk, the U.S. MFN tariff is 2.7 percent (*ad valorem* equivalent), while India (80 percent), Malaysia (40 percent), and Turkey (an average of 31 percent) impose higher rates. Apples enter the United States duty-free, but not so in Turkey (60.3 percent) and India (50 percent).

Similarly, non-tariff barriers also deprive U.S. manufacturers of reciprocal access to markets around the world. The 2025 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE) details a great number of non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports around the world on a trading-partner by trading-partner basis. These barriers include import barriers and licensing restrictions; customs barriers and shortcomings in trade facilitation; technical barriers to trade (e.g., unnecessarily trade restrictive standards, conformity assessment procedures, or technical regulations); sanitary and phytosanitary measures that unnecessarily restrict trade without furthering safety objectives; inadequate patent, copyright, trade secret, and trademark regimes and inadequate enforcement of intellectual property rights; discriminatory licensing requirements or regulatory standards; barriers to cross-border data flows and discriminatory practices affecting trade in digital products; investment barriers; subsidies; anticompetitive practices; discrimination in favor of domestic state-owned enterprises, and failures by governments in protecting labor and environment standards; bribery; and corruption.

Moreover, non-tariff barriers include the domestic economic policies and practices of our trading partners, including currency practices and value-added taxes, and their associated market distortions, that suppress domestic

consumption and boost exports to the United States. This lack of reciprocity is apparent in the fact that the share of consumption to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the United States is about 68 percent, but it is much lower in others like Ireland (27 percent), Singapore (31 percent), China (39 percent), South Korea (49 percent), and Germany (50 percent).

At the same time, efforts by the United States to address these imbalances have stalled. Trading partners have repeatedly blocked multilateral and plurilateral solutions, including in the context of new rounds of tariff negotiations and efforts to discipline non-tariff barriers. At the same time, with the U.S. economy disproportionately open to imports, U.S. trading partners have had few incentives to provide reciprocal treatment to U.S. exports in the context of bilateral trade negotiations.

These structural asymmetries have driven the large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficit. Even for countries with which the United States may enjoy an occasional bilateral trade surplus, the accumulation of tariff and non-tariff barriers on U.S. exports may make that surplus smaller than it would have been without such barriers. Permitting these asymmetries to continue is not sustainable in today's economic and geopolitical environment because of the effect they have on U.S. domestic production. A nation's ability to produce domestically is the bedrock of its national and economic security.

Both my first Administration in 2017, and the Biden Administration in 2022, recognized that increasing domestic manufacturing is critical to U.S. national security. According to 2023 United Nations data, U.S. manufacturing output as a share of global manufacturing output was 17.4 percent, down from a peak in 2001 of 28.4 percent.

Over time, the persistent decline in U.S. manufacturing output has reduced U.S. manufacturing capacity. The need to maintain robust and resilient domestic manufacturing capacity is particularly acute in certain advanced industrial sectors like automobiles, shipbuilding, pharmaceuticals, technology products, machine tools, and basic and fabricated metals, because once competitors gain sufficient global market share in these sectors, U.S. production could be permanently weakened. It is also critical to scale manufacturing capacity in the defense-industrial sector so that we can manufacture the defense materiel and equipment necessary to protect American interests at home and abroad.

In fact, because the United States has supplied so much military equipment to other countries, U.S. stockpiles of military goods are too low to be compatible with U.S. national defense interests. Furthermore, U.S. defense companies must develop new, advanced manufacturing technologies across a range of critical sectors including bio-manufacturing, batteries, and micro-electronics. If the United States wishes to maintain an effective security umbrella to defend its citizens and homeland, as well as for its allies and partners, it needs to have a large upstream manufacturing and goods-producing ecosystem to manufacture these products without undue reliance on imports for key inputs.

Increased reliance on foreign producers for goods also has compromised U.S. economic security by rendering U.S. supply chains vulnerable to geopolitical disruption and supply shocks. In recent years, the vulnerability of the U.S. economy in this respect was exposed both during the COVID-19 pandemic, when Americans had difficulty accessing essential products, as well as when the Houthi rebels later began attacking cargo ships in the Middle East.

The decline of U.S. manufacturing capacity threatens the U.S. economy in other ways, including through the loss of manufacturing jobs. From 1997 to 2024, the United States lost around 5 million manufacturing jobs and experienced one of the largest drops in manufacturing employment in history. Furthermore, many manufacturing job losses were concentrated in specific geographical areas. In these areas, the loss of manufacturing jobs contributed

to the decline in rates of family formation and to the rise of other social trends, like the abuse of opioids, that have imposed profound costs on the U.S. economy.

The future of American competitiveness depends on reversing these trends. Today, manufacturing represents just 11 percent of U.S. gross domestic product, yet it accounts for 35 percent of American productivity growth and 60 percent of our exports. Importantly, U.S. manufacturing is the main engine of innovation in the United States, responsible for 55 percent of all patents and 70 percent of all research and development (R&D) spending. The fact that R&D expenditures by U.S. multinational enterprises in China grew at an average rate of 13.6 percent a year between 2003 and 2017, while their R&D expenditures in the United States grew by an average of just 5 percent per year during the same time period, is evidence of the strong link between manufacturing and innovation. Furthermore, every manufacturing job spurs 7 to 12 new jobs in other related industries, helping to build and sustain our economy.

Just as a nation that does not produce manufactured products cannot maintain the industrial base it needs for national security, neither can a nation long survive if it cannot produce its own food. Presidential Policy Directive 21 of February 12, 2013 (Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience), designates food and agriculture as a “critical infrastructure sector” because it is one of the sectors considered “so vital to the United States that [its] incapacity or destruction . . . would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.” Furthermore, when I left office, the United States had a trade surplus in agricultural products, but today, that surplus has vanished. Eviscerated by a slew of new non-tariff barriers imposed by our trading partners, it has been replaced by a projected \$49 billion annual agricultural trade deficit.

For these reasons, I hereby declare and order:

Section 1. *National Emergency.* As President of the United States, my highest duty is ensuring the national and economic security of the country and its citizens.

I have declared a national emergency arising from conditions reflected in large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, which have grown by over 40 percent in the past 5 years alone, reaching \$1.2 trillion in 2024. This trade deficit reflects asymmetries in trade relationships that have contributed to the atrophy of domestic production capacity, especially that of the U.S. manufacturing and defense-industrial base. These asymmetries also impact U.S. producers’ ability to export and, consequentially, their incentive to produce.

Specifically, such asymmetry includes not only non-reciprocal differences in tariff rates among foreign trading partners, but also extensive use of non-tariff barriers by foreign trading partners, which reduce the competitiveness of U.S. exports while artificially enhancing the competitiveness of their own goods. These non-tariff barriers include technical barriers to trade; non-scientific sanitary and phytosanitary rules; inadequate intellectual property protections; suppressed domestic consumption (e.g., wage suppression); weak labor, environmental, and other regulatory standards and protections; and corruption. These non-tariff barriers give rise to significant imbalances even when the United States and a trading partner have comparable tariff rates.

The cumulative effect of these imbalances has been the transfer of resources from domestic producers to foreign firms, reducing opportunities for domestic manufacturers to expand and, in turn, leading to lost manufacturing jobs, diminished manufacturing capacity, and an atrophied industrial base, including in the defense-industrial sector. At the same time, foreign firms are better positioned to scale production, reinvest in innovation, and compete

in the global economy, to the detriment of U.S. economic and national security.

The absence of sufficient domestic manufacturing capacity in certain critical and advanced industrial sectors—another outcome of the large and persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits—also compromises U.S. economic and national security by rendering the U.S. economy less resilient to supply chain disruption. Finally, the large, persistent annual U.S. goods trade deficits, and the concomitant loss of industrial capacity, have compromised military readiness; this vulnerability can only be redressed through swift corrective action to rebalance the flow of imports into the United States. Such impact upon military readiness and our national security posture is especially acute with the recent rise in armed conflicts abroad. I call upon the public and private sector to make the efforts necessary to strengthen the international economic position of the United States.

Sec. 2. Reciprocal Tariff Policy. It is the policy of the United States to rebalance global trade flows by imposing an additional *ad valorem* duty on all imports from all trading partners except as otherwise provided herein. The additional *ad valorem* duty on all imports from all trading partners shall start at 10 percent and shortly thereafter, the additional *ad valorem* duty shall increase for trading partners enumerated in Annex I to this order at the rates set forth in Annex I to this order. These additional *ad valorem* duties shall apply until such time as I determine that the underlying conditions described above are satisfied, resolved, or mitigated.

Sec. 3. Implementation. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this order, all articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall be, consistent with law, subject to an additional *ad valorem* rate of duty of 10 percent. Such rates of duty shall apply with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, shall not be subject to such additional duty.

Furthermore, except as otherwise provided in this order, at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, all articles from trading partners enumerated in Annex I to this order imported into the customs territory of the United States shall be, consistent with law, subject to the country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty specified in Annex I to this order. Such rates of duty shall apply with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except that goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, shall not be subject to these country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty set forth in Annex I to this order. These country-specific *ad valorem* rates of duty shall apply to all articles imported pursuant to the terms of all existing U.S. trade agreements, except as provided below.

(b) The following goods as set forth in Annex II to this order, consistent with law, shall not be subject to the *ad valorem* rates of duty under this order: (i) all articles that are encompassed by 50 U.S.C. 1702(b); (ii) all articles and derivatives of steel and aluminum subject to the duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and proclaimed in Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum Into the United States), as amended, Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 (Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States), as amended, and Proclamation 9980 of January 24, 2020 (Adjusting Imports of Derivative Aluminum Articles and Derivative Steel Articles Into the United States), as amended, Proclamation 10895 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Aluminum

Into the United States), and Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States); (iii) all automobiles and automotive parts subject to the additional duties imposed pursuant to section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, and proclaimed in Proclamation 10908 of March 26, 2025 (Adjusting Imports of Automobiles and Automobile Parts Into the United States); (iv) other products enumerated in Annex II to this order, including copper, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, lumber articles, certain critical minerals, and energy and energy products; (v) all articles from a trading partner subject to the rates set forth in Column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS); and (vi) all articles that may become subject to duties pursuant to future actions under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

(c) The rates of duty established by this order are in addition to any other duties, fees, taxes, exactions, or charges applicable to such imported articles, except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) of this section below.

(d) With respect to articles from Canada, I have imposed additional duties on certain goods to address a national emergency resulting from the flow of illicit drugs across our northern border pursuant to Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14197 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border), and Executive Order 14231 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border). With respect to articles from Mexico, I have imposed additional duties on certain goods to address a national emergency resulting from the flow of illicit drugs and illegal migration across our southern border pursuant to Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14198 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border), and Executive Order 14227 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border). As a result of these border emergency tariff actions, all goods of Canada or Mexico under the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS, as related to the Agreement between the United States of America, United Mexican States, and Canada (USMCA), continue to be eligible to enter the U.S. market under these preferential terms. However, all goods of Canada or Mexico that do not qualify as originating under USMCA are presently subject to additional *ad valorem* duties of 25 percent, with energy or energy resources and potash imported from Canada and not qualifying as originating under USMCA presently subject to the lower additional *ad valorem* duty of 10 percent.

(e) Any *ad valorem* rate of duty on articles imported from Canada or Mexico under the terms of this order shall not apply in addition to the *ad valorem* rate of duty specified by the existing orders described in subsection (d) of this section. If such orders identified in subsection (d) of this section are terminated or suspended, all items of Canada and Mexico that qualify as originating under USMCA shall not be subject to an additional *ad valorem* rate of duty, while articles not qualifying as originating under USMCA shall be subject to an *ad valorem* rate of duty of 12 percent. However, these *ad valorem* rates of duty on articles imported from Canada and Mexico shall not apply to energy or energy resources, to potash, or to an article eligible for duty-free treatment under USMCA that is a part or component of an article substantially finished in the United States.

(f) More generally, the *ad valorem* rates of duty set forth in this order shall apply only to the non-U.S. content of a subject article, provided at least 20 percent of the value of the subject article is U.S. originating. For the purposes of this subsection, “U.S. content” refers to the value of an article attributable to the components produced entirely, or substantially transformed in, the United States. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP),

to the extent permitted by law, is authorized to require the collection of such information and documentation regarding an imported article, including with the entry filing, as is necessary to enable CBP to ascertain and verify the value of the U.S. content of the article, as well as to ascertain and verify whether an article is substantially finished in the United States.

(g) Subject articles, except those eligible for admission under “domestic status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.43, which are subject to the duty specified in section 2 of this order and are admitted into a foreign trade zone on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41.

(h) Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(A)-(B) shall remain available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section. Duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall remain available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section until notification by the Secretary of Commerce to the President that adequate systems are in place to fully and expeditiously process and collect duty revenue applicable pursuant to this subsection for articles otherwise eligible for *de minimis* treatment. After such notification, duty-free *de minimis* treatment under 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C) shall not be available for the articles described in subsection (a) of this section.

(i) The Executive Order of April 2, 2025 (Further Amendment to Duties Addressing the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China as Applied to Low-Value Imports), regarding low-value imports from China is not affected by this order, and all duties and fees with respect to covered articles shall be collected as required and detailed therein.

(j) To reduce the risk of transshipment and evasion, all *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by this order or any successor orders with respect to articles of China shall apply equally to articles of both the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region.

(k) In order to establish the duty rates described in this order, the HTSUS is modified as set forth in the Annexes to this order. These modifications shall enter into effect on the dates set forth in the Annexes to this order.

(l) Unless specifically noted herein, any prior Presidential Proclamation, Executive Order, or other Presidential directive or guidance related to trade with foreign trading partners that is inconsistent with the direction in this order is hereby terminated, suspended, or modified to the extent necessary to give full effect to this order.

Sec. 4. Modification Authority. (a) The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall recommend to me additional action, if necessary, if this action is not effective in resolving the emergency conditions described above, including the increase in the overall trade deficit or the recent expansion of non-reciprocal trade arrangements by U.S. trading partners in a manner that threatens the economic and national security interests of the United States.

(b) Should any trading partner retaliate against the United States in response to this action through import duties on U.S. exports or other measures, I may further modify the HTSUS to increase or expand in scope the duties imposed under this order to ensure the efficacy of this action.

(c) Should any trading partner take significant steps to remedy non-reciprocal trade arrangements and align sufficiently with the United States on economic and national security matters, I may further modify the HTSUS to decrease or limit in scope the duties imposed under this order.

(d) Should U.S. manufacturing capacity and output continue to worsen, I may further modify the HTSUS to increase duties under this order.

Sec. 5. *Implementation Authority.* The Secretary of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Chair of the International Trade Commission are hereby authorized to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to implement this order. Each executive department and agency shall take all appropriate measures within its authority to implement this order.

Sec. 6. *Reporting Requirements.* The United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, is hereby authorized to submit recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

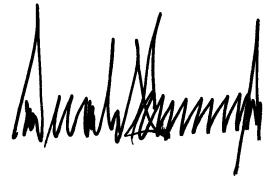
Sec. 7. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 2, 2025.

ANNEX I

Country	Reciprocal Tariff, Adjusted
Algeria	30%
Angola	32%
Bangladesh	37%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35%
Botswana	37%
Brunei	24%
Cambodia	49%
Cameroon	11%
Chad	13%
China	34%
Côte d'Ivoire	21%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11%
Equatorial Guinea	13%
European Union	20%
Falkland Islands	41%
Fiji	32%
Guyana	38%
India	26%
Indonesia	32%
Iraq	39%
Israel	17%
Japan	24%
Jordan	20%
Kazakhstan	27%
Laos	48%
Lesotho	50%
Libya	31%
Liechtenstein	37%
Madagascar	47%
Malawi	17%
Malaysia	24%
Mauritius	40%
Moldova	31%
Mozambique	16%
Myanmar (Burma)	44%
Namibia	21%

Country	Reciprocal Tariff, Adjusted
Nauru	30%
Nicaragua	18%
Nigeria	14%
North Macedonia	33%
Norway	15%
Pakistan	29%
Philippines	17%
Serbia	37%
South Africa	30%
South Korea	25%
Sri Lanka	44%
Switzerland	31%
Syria	41%
Taiwan	32%
Thailand	36%
Tunisia	28%
Vanuatu	22%
Venezuela	15%
Vietnam	46%
Zambia	17%
Zimbabwe	18%

ANNEX II

Note: All products that are classified in the 8-digit subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) that are listed in this Annex are covered by the action. The product descriptions that are contained in this Annex are provided for informational purposes only, and are not intended to delimit in any way the scope of the action. In all cases, the formal language in Annex III governs the tariff treatment of products covered by the action. Any questions regarding the scope of particular HTSUS subheadings should be referred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In the product descriptions, the abbreviation “nesoi” means “not elsewhere specified or included”.

HTSUS	Description
05080000	Coral, shells, cuttlebone and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared, but not cut to shape; powder and waste thereof
25041050	Natural graphite, in powder or flakes (other than crystalline flake)
25049000	Natural graphite, other than in powder or in flakes
25101000	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum calcium phosphates, unground
25102000	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminum
25111010	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), ground
25111050	Natural barium sulfate (barytes), not ground
25191000	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)
25199010	Fused magnesia; dead-burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not cont. small quant. of other oxides added before sintering
25199020	Caustic calcined magnesite
25249000	Asbestos other than Crocidolite
25292100	Fluorspar, containing by weight 97 percent or less of calcium fluoride
25292200	Fluorspar, containing by weight more than 97 percent of calcium fluoride
25302010	Kieserite
25302020	Epsom salts (natural magnesium sulfates)
25309010	Natural cryolite; natural chiolite
25309020	Natural micaceous iron oxides
25309080	Other mineral substances, not elsewhere specified or included
26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates including ferruginous manganese ores & concentrates, with manganese content over 20%, calculated on dry weight
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates
26050000	Cobalt ores and concentrates
26060000	Aluminum ores and concentrates
26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates
26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates
26110030	Tungsten ores
26110060	Tungsten concentrates
26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates
26140030	Synthetic rutile

HTSUS	Description
26140060	Titanium ores and concentrates, other than synthetic rutile
26159030	Synthetic tantalum-niobium concentrates
26159060	Niobium, tantalum or vanadium ores and concentrates, nesoi
26161000	Silver ores and concentrates
26171000	Antimony ores and concentrates
26203000	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly copper
26209950	Slag (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing by weight over 40% titanium, and which if containing over 2% by weight of copper, lead, or zinc is not to be treated for the recovery thereof
27011100	Coal, anthracite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27011200	Coal, bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27011900	Coal, other than anthracite or bituminous, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27012000	Coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal
27021000	Lignite (excluding jet), whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated
27022000	Lignite (excluding jet), agglomerated
27030000	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated
27040000	Coke and semicoke of coal, lignite or peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon
27050000	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons
27060000	Tars (including reconstituted tars), distilled from coal, lignite or peat, and other mineral tars, whether dehydrated or partially distilled
27071000	Benzene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27072000	Toluene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27073000	Xylenes, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27074000	Naphthalene, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27075000	Aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures (from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents), other than Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, and Naphthalene, in which 65% or more by volume (including losses) distills at 250 C by the ISO 3405 method (equivalent to the ASTM D 86 method)
27079100	Creosote oils, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27079910	Light oil, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents

HTSUS	Description
27079920	Picolines, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents
27079940	Carbazole, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 65% or more by weight
27079951	Phenols, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products in which the weight of aromatic constituents exceeds that of nonaromatic constituents, containing more than 50% by weight of hydroxybenzene
27079955	Metacresol, orthocresol, paracresol, and metaparacresol, from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar or similar products where the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the nonaromatic constituents, having a purity of 75% or more by weight
27079959	Phenols, nesoi
27079990	Other products of the distillation of high-temperature coal tar and similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceed that of the nonaromatic constituents, nesoi
27081000	Pitch, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars
27082000	Pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or other mineral tars
27090010	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.
27090020	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more
27101215	Light oil motor fuel from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals
27101218	Light oil motor fuel blending stock from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals (other than crude) containing by weight 70% or more from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals
27101225	Naphthas (except motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock)
27101245	Light oil mixtures of hydrocarbons nesoi which contain by weight not over 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound
27101290	Light oils and preparations, from petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101906	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing < 25 degrees A.P.I.
27101911	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), derived from petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or >
27101916	Kerosene-type jet fuel, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101924	Kerosene motor fuel (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals

HTSUS	Description
27101925	Kerosene motor fuel blending stock (except kerosene-type jet fuel), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101926	Kerosene (except kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene motor fuel, and kerosene motor fuel blending stock), from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101930	Lubricating oils, with or without additives, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101935	Lubricating greases, containing not over 10% by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101940	Lubricating greases, containing 10% or more by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101945	Mixture of hydrocarbons nesoi, which contain by weight not over 50% of any single hydrocarbon compound, from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27101990	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals
27102005	Distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils), testing under 25 degrees A.P.I., from petroleum oils and oils of bituminous minerals (other than crude) or preparations nesoi containing by weight 70%+ of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, containing biodiesel, other than waste oils
27102010	Dist and resid fuel oil (including blends) derived from petro or oils fr bitum min testing 25 degree A.P.I. or >, contng biodiesel
27102015	Kerosene-type jet fuel/mtr ful/mtr ful blend stck fr pet oils & bitumin min (o/th crude), or preps. 70%+ by w fr pet oils, ctg biodiesel
27102025	Kerosene (ex jet fuel,mtr ful/mtr ful blend stck/jet), fr pet oils and bitumin. min (o/th crude) or preps 70%+ by wt fr pet oils, ctg biodie
27109100	Waste oils from petro oils/bitum minerals/preps 70%+ by wt. fr. petro oils/bitum minerals containing PCBs, PCTs or PBBs
27109905	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil/bituminous minerals, testing under 25 degree A.P.I.
27109910	Wastes of distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oil/bituminous minerals, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or >
27109916	Waste motor fuel or motor fuel blending stock from petro oils and bitumin. minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. from petro oils
27109921	Waste kerosene or naphthas from petro oils and bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. From petro oils/bitumin minerals

HTSUS	Description
27109931	Waste lubricating oils, w/or w/o additives, from petro oils and bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps. 70%+ by wt. from petro oils
27109932	Waste lubricating greases from petro oil/bitum min/70%+ by wt. fr petro oils but n/o 10% by wt. of fatty acid salts animal/vegetable origin
27109939	Waste lubricating greases from petro oil/bitum min/70%+ by wt. fr petro oils but over 10% by wt. of fatty acid salts animal/vegetable origin
27109945	Waste mixtures of hydrocarbons from petro oils & bitum. min. or preps.70%+ by wt. fr. petro oils, nesoi, n/o 50% any single hydrocarbon
27109990	Waste petroleum oils & oils from bitum. min. or preps nesoi 70%+ by wt. from petro. oils or bitum. min., nesoi
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied
27111200	Propane, liquefied
27111300	Butanes, liquefied
27111400	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liquefied
27111900	Liquefied petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, nesoi
27112100	Natural gas, in gaseous state
27112900	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, except natural gas
27121000	Petroleum jelly
27122000	Paraffin wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process and less than 0.75% oil by wt.
27129010	Montan wax (whether or not colored), obtained by synthesis or other process
27129020	Mineral waxes (i.e.,paraffin w/0.75%+ oil, microcrystall. wax, slack lignite & peat waxes, ozokerite), obtained by synthesis
27131100	Coke, petroleum, not calcined
27131200	Coke, petroleum coke, calcined
27132000	Petroleum bitumen
27139000	Residues (except petroleum coke or petroleum bitumen) of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials
27141000	Bituminous or oil shale and tar sands
27149000	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks
27150000	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, natural bitumen, petroleum bitumen, mineral tar or mineral tar pitch
27160000	Electrical energy
28012000	Iodine
28042900	Rare gases, other than argon
28045000	Boron; tellurium
28046100	Silicon containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent of silicon
28048000	Arsenic
28049000	Selenium
28051910	Strontium
28051920	Barium
28051990	Alkali metals, other than sodium

HTSUS	Description
28053000	Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed
28111100	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
28111910	Arsenic acid
28112910	Arsenic trioxide
28112920	Selenium dioxide
28121900	Other chlorides and chloride oxides
28139010	Arsenic sulfides
28152000	Potassium hydroxide (Caustic potash)
28161000	Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium
28164010	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium
28164020	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of barium
28170000	Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide
28181010	Artificial corundum, crude
28181020	Artificial corundum, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined
28182000	Aluminum oxide, other than artificial corundum
28183000	Aluminum hydroxide
28201000	Manganese dioxide
28211000	Iron oxides and hydroxides
28212000	Earth colors containing 70 percent or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe ₂ O ₃
28220000	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides
28230000	Titanium oxides
28252000	Lithium oxide and hydroxide
28255030	Copper hydroxides
28256000	Germanium oxides and zirconium dioxide
28258000	Antimony oxides
28259015	Niobium oxide
28259030	Tungsten oxides
28259090	Other inorganic bases; other metal oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, nesoi
28261200	Fluorides of aluminum
28263000	Sodium hexafluoroaluminate (Synthetic cryolite)
28269090	Other complex fluorine salts, nesoi
28273100	Magnesium chloride
28273945	Barium chloride
28273960	Cobalt chlorides
28273990	Chlorides, nesoi
28274100	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides of copper
28274950	Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides other than of copper or of vanadium
28275951	Other bromides and bromide oxides, other than ammonium, calcium or zinc
28276010	Iodide and iodide oxide of calcium or copper

HTSUS	Description
28276051	Iodides and iodide oxides, other than of calcium, copper or potassium
28332100	Magnesium sulfate
28332500	Copper sulfate
28332700	Barium sulfate
28332910	Cobalt sulfate
28332945	Zinc sulfate
28332951	Other sulfates nesoi
28342100	Potassium nitrate
28342920	Strontium nitrate
28342951	Nitrates, nesoi
28366000	Barium carbonate
28369100	Lithium carbonates
28369200	Strontium carbonate
28369910	Cobalt carbonates
28369950	Carbonates nesoi, and peroxocarbonates (percarbonates)
28418000	Tungstates (wolframates)
28419020	Ammonium perrhenate
28419040	Aluminates
28432901	Silver compounds, other than silver nitrate
28433000	Gold compounds
28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, excluding those of silver and gold; amalgams of precious metals
28441010	Natural uranium metal
28441020	Natural uranium compounds
28442000	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products
28443020	Compounds of uranium depleted in U235
28443050	Uranium depleted in U235, thorium; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures of these products and their compounds
28444300	Other radioactive elements, isotopes, compounds, nesoi; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures thereof
28459001	Isotopes not in heading 2844 and their compounds other than boron, lithium and helium
28461000	Cerium compounds
28469020	Mixtures of rare-earth oxides or of rare-earth chlorides
28469040	Yttrium materials and compounds containing by wt. >19% But < 85% yttrium oxide equivalent
28469080	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare-earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium, or of mixtures of these metals, nesoi
28492010	Silicon carbide, crude
28492020	Silicon carbide, in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined

HTSUS	Description
28499030	Tungsten carbide
28539010	Phosphor copper containing more than 15% by weight of phosphorus, excluding ferrophosphorus
28539090	Other phosphides, excl ferrophosphorous, nesoi
29034510	1,2,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) and 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
29035990	Other unsaturated fluorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons
29036990	Other brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons
29037800	Other perhalogenated acyclic hydrocarbon derivatives, nesoi
29037990	Other halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens, nesoi
29038915	Halogenated products derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbon, described in additional U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29038920	Halogenated derivatives derived in whole or in part from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbon, nesoi
29038970	Other halogenated derivatives of cyclanic etc hydrocarbons not deriv from benzene or other aromatic hydrocarbons
29039200	Hexachlorobenzene (ISO) and DDT (clofenatone (INN), (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane))
29049940	Sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of aromatic products described in additional US note 3 to section 6
29052990	Unsaturated monohydric alcohols, other than allyl alcohol or acyclic terpene alcohols
29053990	Dihydric alcohols (diols), nesoi
29055910	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of monohydric alcohols
29055990	Halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols, nesoi
29061950	Other cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29062960	Other aromatic alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29072990	Other polyphenols, nesoi
29081960	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenol or phenol-alcohols
29091918	Ethers of acyc monohydric alcohols & deriv, nesoi
29092000	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
29093060	Other aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29094910	Other aromatic ether-alcohols, their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives described in add. US note 3 to section VI
29094915	Aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29094920	Nonaromatic glycerol ethers
29094960	Other non-aromatic ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives

HTSUS	Description
29095040	Odoriferous or flavoring compounds of ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols & their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives
29095045	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols & their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives nesoi, in add. U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29095050	Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesoi
29121950	Acyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function, nesoi
29124926	Other aromatic aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and aldehydes with other oxygen function
29141900	Acyclic ketones without other oxygen function, nesoi
29144090	Nonaromatic ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes, nesoi
29145030	Aromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function
29145050	Nonaromatic ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function
29146200	Coenzyme Q10 (ubidecarenone (INN))
29146921	Quinone drugs
29146990	Quinones, nesoi
29147940	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, etc derivatives of aromatic ketones and quinones whether or not with other oxygen function
29152930	Cobalt acetates
29153931	Aromatic esters of acetic acid described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29153935	Aromatic esters of acetic acid, nesoi
29153947	Acetates of polyhydric alcohols or of polyhydric alcohol ethers
29153990	Other non-aromatic esters of acetic acid
29159010	Fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, nesoi
29159014	Valproic acid
29159018	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi
29159020	Aromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi
29159050	Nonaromatic anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, of saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, and their derivatives, nesoi
29161930	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, nesoi
29161950	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acid anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives, nesoi
29162050	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives
29163150	Benzoic acid esters, nesoi
29163946	Aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and derivatives described in add'l US note 3 to section VI
29163979	Other aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives
29171300	Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters
29171910	Ferrous fumarate

HTSUS	Description
29171970	Acyclic polycarboxylic acids and derivative (excluding plasticizers)
29173401	Esters of orthophthalic acid, nesoi
29173930	Aromatic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives nesoi, in add. U.S. note 3 to sec. VI
29181151	Salts and esters of lactic acid
29181350	Salts and esters of tartaric acid, nesoi
29181650	Salts and esters of gluconic acid
29181960	Malic acid
29181990	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with alcohol function, without other oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29182210	O-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)
29182250	Salts and esters Of O-acetylsalicylic acid
29182330	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29182350	Esters of salicylic acid and their salts, nesoi
29182920	Gentisic acid; and hydroxycinnamic acid and its salts
29182965	Carboxylic acids with phenol function but w/o other oxygen function, described in add'l. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29182975	Other carboxylic acids w/phenol function but w/o other oxygen function & their derivatives (excluding goods of add. US note 3 to section VI)
29183025	Aromatic carboxylic acids w/aldehyde or ketone function but w/o other oxygen function & their deriv desc. in add US note 3 to sec VI, nesoi
29183030	Aromatic carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function, but without other oxygen function, and derivatives, nesoi
29183090	Non-aromatic carboxylic acids w/aldehyde or ketone function but w/o other oxygen func. their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, etc derivatives
29189930	Aromatic drugs derived from carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29189943	Aromatic carboxylic acids with add'l oxygen function and their anhydrides, halide, etc deriv described in add US note 3 to sect VI, nesoi
29189947	Other aromatic carboxylic acids with add'l oxygen function and their anhydrides, halide, etc deriv (exclud goods in add US note 3 to sec VI)
29189950	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
29199030	Aromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives, not used as plasticizers
29199050	Nonaromatic phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates, and their derivatives
29209051	Nonaromatic esters of inorganic acids of nonmetals and their salts and derivatives, excluding esters of hydrogen halides, nesoi
29211911	Mono- and triethylamines; mono-, di-, and tri(propyl- and butyl-) monoamines; salts of any of the foregoing
29211961	N,N-Dialkyl (methyl, ethyl, N-Propyl or Isopropyl)-2-Chloroethylamines and their protonated salts; Acyclic monoamines and their derivatives, nesoi

HTSUS	Description
29212900	Acyclic polyamines, their derivatives and salts, other than ethylenediamine or hexamethylenediamine and their salts
29213010	Cyclanic, cyclenic, cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, derivatives and salts, from any aromatic compound desc in add US note 3, sec. VI
29213050	Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, and their derivatives and salts, from any nonaromatic compounds
29214290	Other aniline derivatives and their salts
29214600	Amfetamine (INN), benzfetamine (INN), dexamfetamine (INN), etilamfetamine (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29214938	Aromatic monoamine antidepressants, tranquilizers and other psychotherapeutic agents, nesoi
29214943	Aromatic monoamine drugs, nesoi
29214945	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives nesoi; salts thereof, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29214950	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi
29215980	Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives; salts thereof nesoi
29221100	Monoethanolamine and its salts
29221400	Dextropropoxyphene (INN) and its salts
29221909	Aromatic amino-alcohols drugs, their ethers and esters, other than those containing > one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof; nesoi
29221920	4,4'-Bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrol (Michler's hydrol) and other specified aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters; salts thereof
29221933	N1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-2-nitro-1,4-phenylenediamine; N1,N4,N4-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-nitro-1,4-phenylenediamine; and other specified chemicals
29221960	Aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one oxy func described in add. US note 3 to sect VI
29221970	Other aromatic amino-alcohols, their ethers & esters, other than those contain more than one oxy func (exc goods of add. US note 3 sect VI)
29221990	Salts of triethanolamine
29221996	Amino-alcohols, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, their ethers and esters and salts thereof, nesoi
29222927	Drugs of amino-naphthols and -phenols, their ethers and esters, except those cont. more than one oxygen function; salts thereof, nesoi
29222961	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols and their derivatives of products described in add'l U.S. note 3 to section VI
29222981	Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols; their ethers, esters & salts (not containing more than one oxygen function) thereof nesoi
29223100	Amfepramone (INN), methadone (INN) and normethadone (INN); salts thereof
29223925	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function; salts; desc in add US note 3 sec VI
29223945	Aromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one oxygen function; salts thereof; nesoi
29223950	Nonaromatic amino-aldehydes, -ketones and -quinones, other than those with more than one kind of oxygen function, salts thereof; nesoi

HTSUS	Description
29224100	Lysine and its esters and salts thereof
29224250	Glutamic acid and its salts, other than monosodium glutamate
29224400	Tildine (INN) and its salts
29224910	m-Aminobenzoic acid, technical; and other specified aromatic amino-acids and their esters, except those with more than one oxygen function
29224926	Aromatic amino-acids drugs and their esters, not containing more than one kind of oxygen function, nesoi
29224930	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, excl. those with more than one oxygen function; salts; described in add. U.S. note 3 to sect VI
29224937	Aromatic amino-acids and their esters, not contng more than 1 kind of oxygen function (excluding goods in add U.S. note 3 to sec VI), nesoi
29224949	Nonaromatic amino-acids, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function, other than glycine
29224980	Non-aromatic esters of amino-acids, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof
29225007	3,4-Diaminophenetole dihydrogen sulfate; 2-nitro-5-[(2,3-dihydroxy)propoxy]-N-methylaniline; and other specified aromatic chemicals
29225010	Specified aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225011	Salts of d(underscored)-(-)-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine
29225013	Isoetharine hydrochloride and other specified aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225014	Other aromatic cardiovascular drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225017	Aromatic dermatological agents and local anesthetics of amino-compounds with oxygen function
29225025	Aromatic drugs of amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi
29225035	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function described in add. US note 3 to section VI
29225040	Aromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function, nesoi
29225050	Nonaromatic amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function
29231000	Choline and its salts
29232020	Lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids, nesoi
29239001	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides, whether or not chemically defined, nesoi
29241100	Meprobamate (INN)
29241911	Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates)
29241980	Acyclic amide derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29242116	Aromatic ureines and their derivatives pesticides, nesoi
29242150	Nonaromatic ureines and their derivatives; and salts thereof
29242910	Acetanilide; N-acetylsulfanilyl chloride; aspartame; and 2-methoxy-5-acetamino-N,N-bis(2-acetoxyethyl)aniline

HTSUS	Description
29242962	Other aromatic cyclic amides and derivatives for use as drugs
29242971	Aromatic cyclic amides and their derivatives of products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29242977	Aromatic cyclic amides (incl cyclic carbamates) and their derivatives and salts thereof, nesoi
29242995	Other nonaromatic cyclic amides and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29251200	Glutethimide (INN)
29251942	Other aromatic imides and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29251991	Other non-aromatic imides and their derivatives
29252100	Chlordimeform (ISO)
29252920	Aromatic drugs of imines and their derivatives, nesoi
29252960	Aromatic imines and their derivatives; salts thereof (excluding drugs); nesoi
29252990	Non-aromatic imines and their derivatives; salts thereof
29263010	Fenproporex (INN) and its salts
29264000	alpha-Phenylacetoacetonitrile
29269014	p-Chlorobenzonitrile and verapamil hydrochloride
29269043	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29269048	Aromatic nitrile-function compounds other than those products in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29270040	Diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29270050	Other diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds, nesoi
29280025	Aromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine
29280030	Nonaromatic drugs of organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, other than Methyl ethyl ketoxime
29280050	Nonaromatic organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine, nesoi
29299020	Aromatic compounds with other nitrogen function, nesoi
29299050	Nonaromatic compounds with other nitrogen functions, except isocyanates
29302020	Aromatic compounds of thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates, excluding pesticides
29302090	Other non-aromatic thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates
29303060	Thiuram mono-, di- or tetrasulfides, other than tetramethylthiuram monosulfide
29309029	Other aromatic organo-sulfur compounds (excluding pesticides)
29309049	Nonaromatic organo-sulfur acids, nesoi
29309092	Other non-aromatic organo-sulfur compounds
29314900	Other non-halogenated organo-phosphorous derivatives
29315300	O-(3-chloropropyl) O-[4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] methylphosphonothionate
29319022	Drugs of aromatic organo-inorganic compounds
29319090	Other non-aromatic organo-inorganic compounds
29321400	Sucralose

HTSUS	Description
29321951	Nonaromatic compounds containing an unfused furan ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the ring
29322020	Aromatic drugs of lactones
29322030	Aromatic lactones, nesoi, described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29322050	Nonaromatic lactones
29329961	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29329970	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29329990	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29331100	Phenazone (Antipyrine) and its derivatives
29331935	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyrazole ring
29331945	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyrazole ring
29331990	Other compound (excluding aromatic, modified aromatic & drugs) containing unfused pyrazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in the structure
29332100	Hydantoin and its derivatives
29332920	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. an unfused imidazole ring
29332935	Aromatic or mod. aromatic goods in add US note 3 to sect VI containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in structure
29332943	Aromatic or mod aromatic goods contng unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) in the structure (exc prod in add US note 3 sec VI)
29332945	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused imidazole ring, nesoi
29332990	Other compounds (excluding drugs, aromatic and modified aromatic compounds) containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or n/hydrogenated)
29333301	Alfentanil (INN), anileridine (INN), bezitramide (INN), bromazepam (INN), difenoxin (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29333400	Other fentanyl and their derivatives, containing an unfused pyrazole ring
29333500	3-Quinuclidinol
29333700	N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP)
29333908	1-(3-Sulfapropyl)pyridinium hydroxide; N,N-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-1,6-hexanediamine; and 5 other specified chemicals
29333910	Collidines, lutidines and picolines
29333920	p-Chloro-2-benzylpyridine & other specified heterocyclic compounds, w nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. an unfused pyridine ring
29333921	Fungicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring
29333923	o-Paraquat dichloride
29333925	Herbicides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring
29333927	Pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring

HTSUS	Description
29333931	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi
29333941	Drugs containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure, nesoi
29333961	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyridine ring, described in add. US note 3 to sec. VI
29333992	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only containing an unfused pyridine ring, nesoi
29334100	Levorphenol (INN) and its salts
29334908	4,7-Dichloroquinoline
29334910	Ethoxyquin (1,2-Dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline)
29334915	8-Methylquinoline and Isoquinoline
29334917	Ethyl ethyl-6,7,8-trifluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-quinoline carboxylate
29334920	5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin); Decoquinatate; Diiodohydroxyquin; and Oxyquinoline sulfate
29334926	Drugs containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated) not further fused, nesoi
29334930	Pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system, not further fused
29334960	Products described in add. US note 3 to sec VI containing quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or n/hydrogenated), n/further fused
29334970	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, containing a quinoline ring-system, not further fused, nesoi
29335210	Malonylurea (barbituric acid)
29335290	Salts of barbituric acid
29335300	Allobarbitol (INN), amobarbitol (INN), barbitol (INN), butalbital (INN), butobarbitol, and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29335400	Other derivatives of malonylurea (barbituric acid); salts thereof
29335910	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335915	Aromatic or mod. aromatic pesticides nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335918	Nonaromatic pesticides of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi
29335921	Antihistamines, including those principally used as antinauseants
29335922	Nicarbazin and trimethoprim
29335936	Anti-infective agents nesoi, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine, piperazine ring
29335946	Psychotherapeutic agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, nesoi
29335953	Other aromatic or modified aromatic drugs containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure
29335959	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. a pyrimidine or piperazine ring

HTSUS	Description
29335970	Aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring, in add. U.S. note 3, sec. VI
29335980	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds nesoi, with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, cont. pyrimidine or piperazine ring
29335985	2-Amino-4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidine; 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine; and 6-methyluracil
29335995	Other (excluding aromatic or mod aromatic) compds containing pyrimidine ring (whether or n/hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure
29336960	Other compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
29337200	Clobazam (INN) and methypylon (INN)
29337908	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29337915	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams, nesoi
29337985	Aromatic or modified aromatic lactams with nitrogen hetero-atoms only, nesoi
29339100	Alprazolam (INN), camazepam (INN), chlordiazepoxide (INN), clonazepam (INN), clorazepate, and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29339901	Butyl (R)-2-[4-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridinyloxy)phenoxy]propanoate
29339902	2-[4-[(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyloxy)phenoxy]propionic acid, ethyl ester; and 1 other specified aromatic chemical
29339905	Acridine and indole
29339906	alpha-Butyl-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Myclobutanil); and one other specified aromatic chemical
29339908	Acetoacetyl-5-aminobenzimidazolone; 1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-methyleneindoline; and two other specified aromatic chemicals
29339911	Carbazole
29339912	6-Bromo-5-methyl-1H-imidazo-(4,5-b)pyridine; 2-sec-butyl-4-tert-butyl-6-(benzotriazol-2-yl)phenol; 2-methylindoline; and other specific
29339916	o-Diquat dibromide (1,1-Ethylene-2,2-dipyridylum dibromide)
29339917	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339922	Other heterocyclic aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339924	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
29339926	Aromatic or modified aromatic antihistamines of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
29339942	Acriflavin; Acriflavin hydrochloride; Carbadox; Pyrazinamide
29339946	Aromatic or modified aromatic anti-infective agents of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339951	Hydralazine hydrochloride
29339953	Aromatic or modified aromatic cardiovascular drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339955	Aromatic or modified aromatic analgesics and certain like affecting chemicals, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only

HTSUS	Description
29339958	Droperidol; and Imipramine hydrochloride
29339961	Aromatic/modified aromatic psychotherapeutic agents, affecting the CNS, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339965	Aromatic or modified aromatic anticonvulsants, hypnotics and sedatives, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339970	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs affecting the central nervous system, of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen atom(s) only, nesoi
29339975	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339979	Aromatic or modified aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29339982	Aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only other than products described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI, nesoi
29339985	3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole
29339989	Hexamethyleneimine
29339990	Nonaromatic drugs of heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29339997	Nonaromatic heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nesoi
29341010	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds cont. an unfused thiazole ring, described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29341020	Aromatic or modified aromatic heterocyclic compounds, nesoi, containing an unfused thiazole ring
29341090	Other compounds (excluding aromatic or modified aromatic) containing an unfused thiazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
29342040	Heterocyclic compounds containing a benzothiazole ring-system, not further fused, described in add. U.S. note 3 to section VI
29342080	Other compounds containing a benzothiazole ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused
29343023	Antidepressants, tranquilizers and other pschotherapeutic agents containing a phenothiazine ring-system, not further fused
29343027	Other drugs containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi
29343043	Products described in add. US note 3 to section VI containing a phenothiazine ring system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused
29343050	Heterocyclic compounds containing a phenothiazine ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused, nesoi
29349100	Aminorex (INN), brotizolam (INN), clonazepam (INN), clonazepam (INN), dextromoramide (INN), and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29349200	Other fentanyl and their derivatives, containing an unfused thiazole ring
29349901	Mycophenolate mofetil
29349903	2-Acetylbenzo(b)thiophene; and 2 other specified aromatic or modified aromatic compounds
29349905	5-Amino-3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole(3-Phenyl-5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazole); and 3 other specified aromatic/mod. aromatic heterocyclic compounds

HTSUS	Description
29349906	7-Nitronaphth[1,2]oxadiazole-5-sulfonic acid and its salts
29349907	Ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate (Fenoxaprop- ethyl)
29349908	2,5-Diphenyloxazole
29349909	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one
29349911	2-tert-Butyl-4-(2,4-dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-delta(squared)-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-5-one; Bentazon; Phosalone
29349912	Aromatic or modified aromatic fungicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349915	Aromatic or modified aromatic herbicides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349916	Aromatic or modified aromatic insecticides of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349918	Aromatic or modified aromatic pesticides nesoi, of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349920	Aromatic or modified aromatic photographic chemicals of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349930	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349939	Aromatic or modified aromatic other heterocyclic compounds described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
29349944	Aromatic or modified aromatic other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349947	Nonaromatic drugs of other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29349970	Morpholinethyl chloride hydrochloride; 2-methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-oxa-2-phospholan; and 1 other specified nonaromatic chemical
29349990	Nonaromatic other heterocyclic compounds, nesoi
29355000	Other perfluorooctane sulfonamides
29359006	4-Amino-6-chloro-m-benzenedisulfonamide and Methyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonylcarbamate (Asulam)
29359010	2-Amino-N-Ethylbenzenesulfonanilide etc
29359013	(5-[2-Chloro-4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-N-(Methylsulfonyl)-2-Nitrobenzamide)(fomesafen); etc
29359015	ortho-Toluenesulfonamide
29359020	Sulfonamides used as fast color bases and fast color salts
29359030	Sulfamethazine
29359032	Acetylsulfisoxazole; Sulfacetamide, sodium; and Sulfamethazine, sodium
29359033	Sulfathiazole and Sulfathiazole, sodium
29359042	Salicylazosulfapyridine (Sulfasalazine); Sulfadiazine; Sulfaguanidine; Sulfamerizine; and Sulfapyridine
29359048	Other sulfonamides used as anti-infective agents
29359060	Other sulfonamide drugs (excluding anti-infective agents)
29359075	Other sulfonamides (excluding drugs, etc) of products described in US note 3 to section 6
29359095	Other sulfonamides, excluding drugs, excluding products described in US note 4 to section 6
29362100	Vitamins A and their derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362200	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized

HTSUS	Description
29362300	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362401	Vitamin B5 (D- or DL-Pantothenic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362500	Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine and related compounds with Vitamin B6 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362600	Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin and related compounds with Vitamin B12 activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362700	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362800	Vitamin E (Tocopherols and related compounds with Vitamin E activity) and its derivatives, unmixed, natural or synthesized
29362910	Folic acid and its derivatives, unmixed
29362916	Niacin and niacinamide
29362920	Aromatic or modified aromatic vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi
29362950	Other vitamins and their derivatives, nesoi
29369001	Vitamins or provitamins (including natural concentrates) and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent
29371100	Somatotropin, its derivatives and structural analogues
29371200	Insulin and its salts
29371900	Polypeptide hormones, protein hormones and glycoprotein hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29372100	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (Dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (Dehydrohydrocortisone)
29372200	Halogenated derivatives of corticosteroidal hormones
29372310	Estrogens and progestins obtained directly or indirectly from animal or vegetable materials
29372325	Estradiol benzoate; and Estradiol cyclopentylpropionate (estradiol cypionate)
29372350	Other estrogens and progestins not derived from animal or vegetable materials, nesoi
29372910	Desonide; and Nandrolone phenpropionate
29372990	Steroidal hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29375000	Prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, their derivatives and structural analogues
29379005	Epinephrine
29379010	Epinephrine hydrochloride
29379020	Catecholamine hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues, nesoi
29379040	L-Thyroxine(Levothyroxine), sodium
29379045	Amino-acid derivatives of hormones and their derivatives, nesoi
29379090	Other hormones,their derivatives and structural analogues,other steroid derivatives and structural analogue used primarily as hormones,nesoi
29381000	Rutoside (Rutin) and its derivatives
29389000	Glycosides, natural or synthesized, and their salts, ethers, esters, and other derivatives other than rutoside and its derivatives

HTSUS	Description
29391100	Concentrates of poppy straw; buprenorphine (INN), codeine, dihydrocodeine (INN), ethylmorphine, and other specified INNs; salts thereof
29391910	Papaverine and its salts
29391920	Synthetic alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29391950	Nonsynthetic alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29392000	Alkaloids of cinchona, and their derivatives; salts thereof, other than quinine and its salts
29393000	Caffeine and its salts
29394100	Ephedrine and its salts
29394200	Pseudoephedrine and its salts
29394400	Norephedrine & its salts
29394500	Levomethamphetamine, methamphetamine (INN), methamphetamine racemate and their salts
29394903	Alkaloids of ephedra and their salts, other than ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, cathine, norephedrine, levomethamphetamine and their salts
29395900	Theophylline aminophylline (Theophylline-ethylenediamine) and their derivatives; salts thereof; nesoi
29396200	Ergotamine and its salts
29396300	Lysergic acid and its salts
29396900	Alkaloids of rye ergot and their derivatives, nesoi; salts thereof
29397200	Cocaine, ecgonine; salts, esters and other derivatives thereof
29397900	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, their salts and other derivatives, nesoi
29398000	Other alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis and their salts, ethers, esters & other derivatives, nesoi
29400060	Other sugars, nesoi excluding d-arabinose
29411010	Ampicillin and its salts
29411020	Penicillin G salts
29411030	Carfecillin, sodium; cloxacillin, sodium; dicloxacillin, sodium; flucloxacillin (Floxacin); and oxacillin, sodium
29411050	Penicillins and their derivatives nesoi, with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof
29412010	Dihydrostreptomycins and its derivatives; salts thereof
29412050	Streptomycins and their derivatives; salts thereof, nesoi
29413000	Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof
29414000	Chloramphenicol and their derivatives; salts thereof
29415000	Erythromycin and their derivatives; salts thereof
29419010	Natural antibiotics, nesoi
29419030	Antibiotics, nesoi, aromatic or modified aromatic, other than natural
29419050	Antibiotics nesoi, other than aromatic or modified aromatic antibiotics
29420005	Aromatic or modified aromatic drugs of other organic compounds, nesoi
29420035	Other aromatic or modified aromatic organic compounds (excluding products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI)

HTSUS	Description
29420050	Nonaromatic organic compounds, nesoi
30012000	Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions for organotherapeutic uses
30019001	Glands and other organs for organotherapeutic uses, dried, whether or not powdered
30021200	Antisera and other blood fractions including human blood and fetal bovine serum
30021300	Immunological products, unmixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30021400	Immunological products, mixed, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale
30024100	Vaccines for human medicine
30024200	Vaccines for veterinary medicine
30024900	Toxins or cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts)
30025100	Cell therapy products
30025900	Other cell cultures, other than cell therapy products
30029010	Ferments, excluding yeasts
30029052	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic, diagnostic uses; antisera; antiallergenic preparations nesoi & like products
30031000	Medicaments, cont. penicillins or streptomycins, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30032000	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, not dosage form and not packaged for retail
30033910	Medicaments containing artificial mixtures of natural hormones, but not antibiotics, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30033950	Medicaments containing products of heading 2937, nesoi, but not antibiotics, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30034100	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30034200	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30034900	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30039001	Other medicaments excl goods of heading 3002, 3005, 3006 consist of two or more constituents mixed together, not dosage form and not packed for retail
30041010	Medicaments containing penicillin G salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30041050	Medicaments cont. penicillins or streptomycins, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30042000	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043100	Medicaments containing insulin, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043200	Medicaments, containing adrenal cortical hormones, in dosage form or packed for retail
30043900	Medicaments, containing products of heading 2937 nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail

HTSUS	Description
30044100	Medicaments containing ephedrine or its salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30044200	Medicaments containing pseudoephedrine (INN) or its salts, in dosage form and packed for retail
30044900	Other medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof, nesoi, in dosage form and packed for retail
30045010	Medicaments containing vitamin B2 synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045020	Medicaments containing vitamin B12 synthesized from aromatic or mod. Aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045030	Medicaments containing vitamin E synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045040	Medicaments containing vitamins nesoi, synthesized from aromatic or mod. aromatic compounds, in dosage form or packed for retail
30045050	Medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading 2936, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30046000	Other medicaments containing antimalarial active principles described in subheading note 2 to this chapter, in dosage form and packed for retail
30049010	Medicaments containing antigens or hyaluronic acid or its sodium salt, nesoi, in dosage form or packed for retail
30049092	Medicaments nesoi, in dosage form and packed for retail
30063010	Opacifying preparation for X-ray examination; diagnostic reagent designed to be administered to the patient; all cont. antigens or antisera
30063050	Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient, nesoi
30066000	Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides
30067000	Gel preparation use human/veterinary medicine lubricant in surgical operation, physical exam or coupling agent tween body & med instrument
30069310	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, packaged with medicinal preparations
30069320	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing over 10% by dry weight of sugar
30069350	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing ingredients having nutritional value
30069360	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, in liquid form for oral intake
30069380	Placebos and blinded clinical trial kits, put up in measured doses, containing other chemicals other than medicaments
31042000	Potassium chloride
31043000	Potassium sulfate
31049001	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic, nesoi
31051000	Fertilizers of chapter 31 in tablets or similar for
31052000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containin
31056000	Mineral or chemical fertilizers nesoi, containin
32030080	Coloring matter of vegetable or animal origin, nesoi

HTSUS	Description
32041380	Basic dyes and preparations based thereon, nesoi
32041720	Copper phthalocyanine ([Phthalocyanato(2-)]copper) not ready for use as a pigment
32041800	Carotenoid coloring matters and preparations based thereon
32061100	Pigments & preparations based on titanium dioxide containing 80 percent or more by weight off titanium dioxide calculated on the dry weight
32061900	Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide, nesoi
34024210	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, aromatic or modified aromatic
34024220	Fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin; non-ionic organic surface-active agents, other than aromatic or modified aromatic
34024290	Non-ionic organic surface-active agents, other than fatty substances of animal, vegetable or microbial origin, other than aromatic / modified aromatic
36069030	Ferrocium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms
38089410	Disinfectants, containing any aromatic or modified aromatic disinfectant
38089450	Disinfectants not subject to subheading note 1 of chapter 38, nesoi
38180000	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers etc., chemical compounds doped for electronic use
38249100	Mixtures consisting mainly of methylphosphonate etc.
38249929	Mixtures containing 5% or more by weight of one or more aromatic or modified aromatic substance, nesoi
38249949	Mixtures that are in whole or in part of hydrocarbons derived in whole or in part from petroleum, shale oil or natural gas
38249955	Mixtures of halogenated hydrocarbons, nesoi
38249993	Chemical products and preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, nesoi
39019090	Polymers of ethylene, nesoi, in primary forms, other than elastomeric
39029000	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, nesoi, in primary forms
39046100	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), in primary forms
39059110	Copolymers of vinyl esters or other vinyls, in primary forms, containing by weight 50% or more of derivatives of vinyl acetate
39059980	Polymers of vinyl esters or other vinyl polymers, in primary forms, nesoi
39069050	Acrylic polymers (except plastics or elastomers), in primary forms, nesoi
39071000	Polyacetals in primary forms
39072100	Bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate
39072900	Polyethers, other than polyacetals or bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate, in primary forms
39073000	Epoxide resins in primary forms
39076100	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher
39076900	Polyethylene terephthalate, having a viscosity number less than 78 ml/g
39077000	Poly(lactic acid)
39079950	Other polyesters nesoi, saturated, in primary forms
39081000	Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6,6, -6,9, -6,10 or -6,12 in primary form
39100000	Silicones in primary forms

HTSUS	Description
39119025	Thermoplastic polysulfides, polysulfones & oth products spec in note 3, chapt 39, cont aromatic monomer units or derived therefrom
39119091	Polysulfides, polysulfones & other products specified in note 3 to chapter 39, nesoi
39123100	Carboxymethylcellulose and its salts
39123900	Cellulose ethers, other than carboxymethylcellulose and its salts, in primary forms
39129000	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives nesoi, in primary forms
39139020	Polysaccharides and their derivatives, nesoi, in primary forms
39139050	Natural polymers and modified natural polymers, nesoi, in primary forms
39140060	Ion-exchangers based on polymers of headings 3901 to 3913, in primary forms, nesoi
40011000	Natural rubber latex, whether or not prevulcanized
40012100	Natural rubber smoked sheets
40012200	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR), in primary forms
40012900	Natural rubber in primary forms other than latex, smoked sheets or technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)
40013000	Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural rubber gums, in primary forms
44011100	Coniferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or similar forms
44011200	Nonconiferous fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or similar forms
44012100	Coniferous wood in chips or particles
44012200	Nonconiferous wood in chips or particles
44013100	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, pellets
44013200	Wood briquettes
44013942	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated, excluding wood pellets, wood briquettes and artificial fire logs
44014100	Sawdust, not agglomerated
44014900	Other wood waste and scrap, not agglomerated, other than sawdust
44021000	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, of bamboo
44022000	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, of shell or nut
44029001	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated, other than of bamboo or shell or nut
44031100	Coniferous wood in the rough whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, treated with preservatives
44031200	Nonconiferous wood in the rough whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, treated with preservatives
44032101	Pine wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032201	Pine wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032301	Fir and spruce wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives

HTSUS	Description
44032401	Fir and spruce wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032501	Other coniferous wood, except pine, fir and spruce, in the rough/roughly squared, greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44032601	Other coniferous wood, except pine, fir and spruce, in the rough/roughly squared, less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44034200	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, of teak, not treated with paint/stain/creosote/other preserv
44034902	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, of tropical wood other than Teak or Meranti, not treated with paint/stain/creosote/other preserv
44039100	Oak wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039301	Beech wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039401	Beech wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039501	Birch wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension greater than or equal to 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039601	Birch wood in the rough/roughly squared, the smallest dimension less than 15 cm, not treated with preservatives
44039700	Poplar and aspen wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039800	Eucalyptus wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives
44039901	Wood in the rough/roughly squared, not treated with preservatives, nesoi
44041000	Coniferous wood, roughly shaped into poles, pickets, stakes, sticks and other forms, to be finished into specific articles or products
44042000	Nonconiferous wood, roughly shaped into poles, pickets, stakes, sticks and other forms, to be finished into specific articles or products
44050000	Wood wool (excelsior); wood flour
44061100	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of coniferous wood, not impregnated
44061200	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of nonconiferous wood, not impregnated
44069100	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of coniferous wood, impregnated
44069200	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of nonconiferous wood, impregnated
44071100	Pine wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071200	Fir and spruce wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071300	Mixtures of spruce, pine and fir (S-P-F) wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071400	Mixtures of hemlock and fir (hem-fir) wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44071900	Other coniferous wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072100	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and other specified tropical woods, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072200	Okoume, Obeche, Sapelli and other specified tropical woods, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick

HTSUS	Description
44072301	Teak, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072500	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072600	White Lauan, White Meranti, White Seraya, Yellow Meranta and Alan wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072700	Sapelli wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072800	Iroko wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44072902	Tropical wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079100	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079200	Beech wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079300	Maple wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079400	Cherry wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079500	Ash wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079600	Birch wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079700	Poplar and aspen wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44079902	Nonconiferous wood, nesoi, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick
44081001	Coniferous veneer sheets and sheets for plywood & coniferous wood sawn/sliced/peeled not over 6 mm thick
44083101	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn/sliced/peeled, n/o 6 mm thick
44083902	Other tropical wood veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, and wood sawn/sliced/peeled n/o 6 mm thick
44089001	Nontropical nonconiferous veneer sheets and sheets for plywood and other wood sawn/sliced/peeled, not over 6 mm thick
44091005	Coniferous wood continuously shaped along any of its ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any its edges or faces
44091010	Coniferous wood siding continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091020	Coniferous wood flooring continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091040	Standard wood moldings of pine (Pinus spp.) continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091045	Standard coniferous wood moldings, other than of pine, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091050	Coniferous wood moldings, other than standard type, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091060	Coniferous wood dowel rods, plain, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends
44091065	Coniferous wood dowel rod, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, continuously shaped along any of edges or faces but not its ends
44091090	Coniferous wood, other than siding, flooring, moldings or dowel rod, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces but not on its ends

HTSUS	Description
44092105	Nonconiferous wood (bamboo) continuously shaped along any of its ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any its edges or faces
44092190	Bamboo, other than continuously shaped along any of its ends
44092205	Nonconiferous tropical wood continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces
44092210	Nonconiferous tropical wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092225	Nonconiferous tropical wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092240	Nonconiferous tropical wood standard moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092250	Other nonconiferous tropical wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092260	Plain nonconiferous tropical wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092265	Nonconif. tropical wood dowel rods, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuous. along edges or faces but not ends
44092290	Other nonconiferous tropical wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092906	Other nonconiferous wood, continuously shaped along any ends, whether or not also continuously shaped along any edges or faces
44092911	Other nonconiferous wood siding, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092926	Other nonconiferous wood flooring, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092941	Other nonconiferous standard wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092951	Other nonconiferous wood moldings, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44092961	Plain other nonconif. wood dowel rods, whether or not continuously shaped along edges or faces but not ends
44092966	Other nonconif. wood dowel rods, sanded/grooved/otherwise advanced in condition, whether or not continuously shaped along edges or faces but not ends
44092991	Other nonconiferous wood, whether or not continuously shaped along its edges or faces but not its ends
44101100	Waferboard, including oriented strand board, of wood
44101200	Oriented strand board and waferboard, of wood, unworked or not further worked than sanded
44101900	Particle board and similar board of wood, other than waferboard
44109000	Particle board and similar board of ligneous materials other than wood
44111210	MDF, <= 5mm thick, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111220	MDF, <= 5mm thick, for construction, laminated
44111230	MDF, <= 5mm thick, for construction, not laminated, nesoi

HTSUS	Description
44111260	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm ³ but not over 0.8 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked surface covered (Except for oil treatment)
44111290	MDF, <= 5mm thick, not for construction, nesoi
44111310	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111320	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick,, for construction, laminated
44111330	MDF , >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, for construction, not laminated, nesoi
44111360	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm ³ but not over 0.8 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked surface covered(except for oil treatment)
44111390	MDF, >5mm but <= 9 mm thick, not for construction, nesoi
44111410	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, not mechanically worked or surface covered
44111420	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, edgeworked continuously, laminated, for construction uses
44111430	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm , tongued, grooved or rabbetted continuously, for construction uses, nesoi
44111460	Fiberboard of a thickness exceeding 9 mm, not mechanically worked surface covered (except for oil treatment)
44111490	Fiberboard nesoi, of a thickness exceeding 9 mm
44119210	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked or surface covered
44119220	Fiberboard, of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³ , mechanically worked, not surface covered (except for oil treatment)
44119230	Fiberboard, of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³ , mechanically edged-worked, for construction uses
44119240	Fiberboard nesoi, density exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³
44119310	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked or surface covered
44119320	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm ³ , edgeworked continuously, laminated, for construction uses
44119330	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm ³ , tongued, grooved or rabbetted continuously, for construction, nesoi
44119360	Fiberboard of a density over 0.5 g/cm ³ but not over 0.8 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked surface covered (Except for oil)
44119390	Fiberboard, not MDF, of a density >0.5 but <=0.8 g/cm ³ , nesoi
44119400	Fiberboard of a density exceeding 0.35 g/cm ³ but not exceeding 0.5 g/cm ³ , not mechanically worked or surface covered
44121005	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood, of bamboo
44121090	Veneered panels and similar laminated wood, of bamboo, other than plywood
44123106	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123126	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, Spanish cedar or walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123142	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, with mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent

HTSUS	Description
44123145	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick tropical wood outer ply not mahogany face ply not surfact covered beyond clear/transparent of spec. thick, width, length
44123148	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood outer ply, not mahogany face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent, nesoi
44123152	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, with face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123161	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, with certain specified tropical wood outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent
44123192	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, tropical wood nesoi at least one outer ply, surface covered beyond clear or transparent
44123306	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, birch face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123326	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, walnut face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123332	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of specified nonconiferous wood excluding walnut and birch, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123357	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of specified nonconiferous wood including birch and walnut, surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123426	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, spanish cedar face ply, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123432	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, face ply nesoi, not surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123457	Plywood sheets n/o 6mm thick, outerply of nonconiferous wood not in 4412.33, face ply nesoi, surface covered beyond clear/transparent
44123910	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, face ply of Parana pine, not or clear surface covered
44123930	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, European red pine face ply, not or clear surface covered
44123940	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, with face ply nesoi, not or clear surface covered
44123950	Plywood of wood sheets, n/o 6 mm thick each, with outer plies of coniferous wood, nesoi, surface covered, nesoi
44124100	Laminated veneered lumber with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
44124200	Laminated veneered lumber with at least one outer ply of nonconiferous wood
44124900	Laminated veneered lumber with both outer plies of coniferous wood
44125110	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply of birch
44125131	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44125141	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125151	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one tropical outer ply
44125210	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply of birch

HTSUS	Description
44125231	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44125241	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125251	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one nonconiferous outer ply
44125980	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one conif. outer ply, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of Europe red pine or Parana pine
44125990	Blockboard etc: plywood nesoi, at least one coniferous outer ply, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44125995	Blockboard etc: other than plywood nesoi, at least one coniferous outer ply
44129106	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/at least one outer ply of tropical wood containing at least one layer of particle board
44129110	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply birch
44129131	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of tropical wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44129141	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of tropical, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129151	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood w/ at least one tropical outer ply, nesoi
44129207	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/at least one nonconiferous outer ply, at least one layer of particle board
44129211	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of nonconif wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond clear/transparent, w/face ply birch
44129231	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer play of nonconif wood, no particle board, not surface-covered beyond transparent, not w/face ply of birch
44129242	Not blockboard: plywood w/at least one outer ply of nonconiferous, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129252	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood, not plywood, w/ at least one nonconiferous outer ply, nesoi
44129958	Not blockboard: plywood/veneered panel/sim. w/both outer plies of coniferous, containing at least one layer of particle board
44129961	Not blockboard: plywood w/both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf.-cov. beyond clear/transp., face ply Parana pine
44129971	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf.-cov. beyond clear/transp., face ply Europe red pine
44129981	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, not surf.-cov. beyond clear/transparent, face ply nesoi
44129991	Not blockboard: plywood w/ both outer plies of conif, no particle board, surface covered other than clear or transparent
44129997	Not blockboard: veneered panels and similar laminated wood w/ both outer plies of conif, nesoi
44130000	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes
48202000	Exercise books of paper or paperboard

HTSUS	Description
49011000	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter in single sheets, whether or not folded
49019100	Printed dictionaries and encyclopedias and serial installments thereof
49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than in single sheets
49021000	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing at least four times a week
49029010	Newspaper supplements printed by a gravure process
49029020	Newspaper, journals and periodicals, except those appearing at least four times a week
49030000	Children's picture, drawing or coloring books
49040000	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated
49052000	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases and topographical plans, printed in book form
49059020	Globes, printed
49059060	Other printed maps and hydrographic or similar charts, not globes and not in book form, nesoi
49060000	Hand-drawn original plans and drawings; hand-written texts; photo reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing
49111000	Printed trade advertising material, commercial catalogs and the like
49119960	Printed matter, nesoi, printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process
49119980	Printed matter, nesoi
71069110	Silver bullion and dore
71081210	Gold, nonmonetary, bullion and dore
71101100	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form
71101900	Platinum, in semimanufactured forms
71102100	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form
71102900	Palladium, in semimanufactured forms
71103100	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form
71103900	Rhodium, in semimanufactured forms
71104100	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form
71104900	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, in semimanufactured forms
71129201	Platinum waste and scrap, incl. metal clad w/ platinum, excluding sweepings containing other precious metals, other than goods of e-waste heading 8549
71189000	Coins, nesoi
72021110	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 2 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon
72021150	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon
72021910	Ferromanganese containing by weight not more than 1 percent of carbon
72021950	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1 percent but not more than 2 percent of carbon
72023000	Ferrosilicon manganese
72024100	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon

HTSUS	Description
72024910	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 3 percent but not more than 4 percent of carbon
72024950	Ferrochromium containing by weight 3 percent or less of carbon
72025000	Ferrosilicon chromium
72028000	Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon tungsten
72029100	Ferrotitanium and ferrosilicon titanium
72029340	Ferroniobium containing by weight less than 0.02 percent of phosphorus or sulfur or less than 0.4 percent of silicon
72029380	Ferroniobium, nesoi
72042100	Stainless steel waste and scrap
74010000	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)
74020000	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining
74031100	Refined copper cathodes and sections of cathodes
74031200	Refined copper, wire bars
74031300	Refined copper, billets
74031900	Refined copper, unwrought articles nesoi
74032100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), unwrought nesoi
74032200	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), unwrought nesoi
74032901	Copper alloys (o/than copper-zinc, copper-tin alloys), unwrought nesoi
74040030	Copper spent anodes; copper waste & scrap containing less than 94% by weight of copper
74040060	Copper, waste and scrap containing 94% or more by weight of copper
74050010	Copper master alloys, containing 5% or more but n/more than 15% by weight of phosphorus
74050060	Copper master alloys, not containing 5% or more but n/more than 15% by weight of phosphorus
74061000	Copper, powders of non-lamellar structure
74062000	Copper, powders of lamellar structure; copper flakes
74071015	Refined copper, hollow profiles
74071030	Refined copper, profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74071050	Refined copper, bars and rods
74072115	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), hollow profiles
74072130	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74072150	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), low fuming brazing rods
74072170	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), bars & rods nesoi, having a rectangular cross section
74072190	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), bars & rods nesoi, not having a rectangular cross section
74072916	Copper alloys , hollow profiles
74072934	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)
74072938	Copper alloys (o/than cupro-nickel or nickel silver), profiles (o/than hollow profiles)

HTSUS	Description
74072940	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), bars & rods
74072950	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel silver), bars and rods
74081130	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension over 9.5 mm
74081160	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension over 6 mm but not over 9.5 mm
74081900	Refined copper, wire, w/maximum cross-sectional dimension of 6 mm or less
74082100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), wire
74082210	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), wire, coated or plated with metal
74082250	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), wire, not coated or plated w/metal
74082910	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel-silver), wire, coated or plated with metal
74082950	Copper alloys (o/than brass, cupro-nickel or nickel-silver), wire, not coated or plated with metal
74091110	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74091150	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness over 0.15mm but less than 5 mm
74091910	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74091950	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5 mm & a width of 500 mm or more
74091990	Refined copper, plates, sheets and strip, not in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5 mm & a width of less than 500 mm
74092100	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), plates, sheets and strip, in coils
74092900	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), plates, sheets and strip, not in coils
74093110	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils. with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74093150	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils, with a thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5mm & a width of 500mm or more
74093190	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, in coils, w/thickness o/0.15mm but less than 5mm & a width of less than 500mm
74093910	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness of 5 mm or more
74093950	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness o/0.15 but less than 5 mm & of a width of 500 mm or more
74093990	Copper-tin base alloys (bronze), plates, sheets and strip, with a thickness o/0.15 but less than 5 mm & of a width of less than 500 mm
74094000	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel silver), plates, sheets and strip, w/thickness o/0.15mm
74099010	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, with thickness of 5 mm or more

HTSUS	Description
74099050	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, w/thick. o/0.15mm but less th/5mm & width 500mm+
74099090	Copper alloys (o/than brass/bronze/cupro-nickel/nickel silver), plates, sheets & strip, w/thick. o/0.15mm but less th/5mm & width less 500mm
74101100	Refined copper, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, not backed
74101200	Copper alloys, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, not backed
74102130	Refined copper, clad laminates, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed
74102160	Refined copper, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed
74102200	Copper alloys, foil, w/thickness of 0.15 mm or less, backed
74111010	Refined copper, tubes and pipes, seamless
74111050	Refined copper, tubes and pipes, other than seamless
74112110	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), tubes and pipes, seamless
74112150	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), tubes and pipes, other than seamless
74112200	Copper-nickel base alloys (cupro-nickel) or copper-nickel-zinc base alloys (nickel-silver), tubes and pipes
74112910	Copper alloys (o/than brass/cupro-nickel/nickel-silver), pipes and tubes, seamless
74112950	Copper alloys (o/than brass/cupro-nickel/nickel-silver), pipes and tubes, other than seamless
74121000	Refined copper, fittings for tubes and pipes
74122000	Copper alloys, fittings for tubes and pipes
74130010	Copper, stranded wire, not electrically insulated, not fitted with fittings and not made up into articles
74130050	Copper, cables, plaited bands and the like, not fitted with fittings and not made up into articles
74130090	Copper, stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, not electrically insulated, fitted with fittings or made up into articles
74151000	Copper or iron/steel w/heads of copper, nails and tacks, drawing pins, staples and similar articles
74152100	Copper, washers (including spring washers)
74152900	Copper, rivets, cotters, cotter pins and similar non-threaded articles (o/than washers)
74153305	Copper screws for wood
74153310	Muntz or yellow metal copper bolts
74153380	Screws (other than wood screws), bolts (other than Muntz or yellow metal) and nuts, of copper, threaded, nesoi
74153900	Copper, screw hooks and other threaded articles, nesoi
74181000	Copper & copper alloy table, kitchen, household articles & parts; pot scourers, scouring & polishing pads, gloves, etc
74182010	Copper-zinc base alloys (brass), sanitary ware and parts thereof
74182050	Copper (o/than brass), sanitary ware and parts thereof
74192000	Copper, articles nesoi, cast, molded, stamped, or forged but not further worked
74198003	Copper, Fourdrinier wires, for use in papermaking machines, w/94 or more wires to the lineal cm

HTSUS	Description
74198006	Copper cloth, other than Fourdrinier wires, nesoi
74198009	Copper, wire grill and netting; expanded metal of copper
74198015	Copper, containers a kind normally carried on the person, in the pocket or in the handbag
74198016	Copper, springs
74198017	Copper, chain and parts thereof
74198030	Copper, articles nesoi, coated or plated with precious metal
74198050	Copper, articles nesoi, not coated or plated with precious metal
75089050	Nickel, articles of nesoi
79011100	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, containing o/99.99% by weight of zinc
79011210	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5% but less than 99.99% by weight of zinc
79011250	Zinc (o/than alloy), unwrought, o/than casting-grade zinc, containing at least 97.5% but less than 99.99% by wt. of zinc
79012000	Zinc alloy, unwrought
79020000	Zinc, waste and scrap
79070060	Zinc, articles (o/than for household, table or kitchen use), nesoi
80011000	Tin (o/than alloy), unwrought
80012000	Tin alloy, unwrought
80020000	Tin, waste and scrap
80070050	Tin, articles nesoi
81011000	Tungsten, powders
81019700	Tungsten waste and scrap
81032000	Tantalum, unwrought (including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering); tantalum powders
81033000	Tantalum waste and scrap
81039100	Tantalum, crucibles
81039900	Tantalum, articles other than crucibles, nesoi
81041100	Magnesium, unwrought, containing at least 99.8 percent by weight of magnesium
81041900	Magnesium, unwrought, nesoi
81042000	Magnesium, waste and scrap
81043000	Magnesium, raspings, turnings and granules graded according to size; magnesium powders
81049000	Magnesium, articles nesoi
81052030	Cobalt alloys, unwrought
81052060	Cobalt (other than alloys), unwrought
81052090	Cobalt, mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt powders
81053000	Cobalt waste and scrap
81059000	Cobalt, articles thereof nesoi

HTSUS	Description
81061000	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing more than 99.99 percent of bismuth by weight
81069000	Bismuth (including waste and scrap) and articles thereof, containing 99.99 percent of bismuth or less, nesoi
81082000	Titanium, unwrought; titanium powders
81083000	Titanium waste and scrap
81089030	Titanium, articles nesoi
81089060	Titanium, wrought nesoi
81101000	Antimony, unwrought; antimony powders
81102000	Antimony waste and scrap
81109000	Articles of antimony, nesoi
81110047	Unwrought manganese flake containing at least 99.5 percent by weight manganese
81110049	Unwrought manganese, nesoi
81122100	Chromium, unwrought; chromium powders
81122200	Chromium waste and scrap
81122900	Articles of chromium, nesoi
81124110	Rhenium, waste and scrap
81124150	Rhenium, unwrought; rhenium powders
81124900	Rhenium, articles, nesoi
81125900	Articles of thallium, nesoi
81129210	Gallium, unwrought; gallium powders
81129230	Indium, unwrought; indium powders
81129240	Niobium (columbium), unwrought; niobium powders
81129260	Germanium, unwrought
81129265	Germanium powder, wrought
81129910	Germanium nesoi and articles thereof
81129991	Articles of gallium, indium, or niobium, nesoi
85411000	Diodes, other than photosensitive or light-emitting diodes
85412100	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of less than 1 W
85412900	Transistors, other than photosensitive transistors, with a dissipation rating of 1 W or more
85413000	Thyristors, diacs and triacs, other than photosensitive devices
85414910	Other photosensitive semiconductor diodes, other than light-emitting
85414970	Other photosensitive semiconductor transistors
85414980	Optical coupled isolators
85414995	Other photosensitive semiconductor devices, other than diodes or transistors, nesoi
85415100	Other semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive transducers
85415900	Other semiconductor devices, other than semiconductor-based transducers, other than photosensitive devices, nesoi

HTSUS	Description
85419000	Parts of diodes, transistors, similar semiconductor devices, photosensitive semiconductor devices, LED's and mounted piezoelectric crystals
85423100	Electronic integrated circuits: processors and controllers
85423200	Electronic integrated circuits: memories
85423300	Electronic intergrated circuits: amplifiers
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits: other
85429000	Parts of electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies

ANNEX III

1. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by inserting the following new headings in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.25	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.26-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of any country, except for articles the product of a country enumerated in subdivision (v)(xiii) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, and that were not in transit on the final mode of transit prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.26	Articles the product of Canada, as provided for in subdivision (v)(iv) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.27	Articles the product of Mexico, as provided for in subdivision (v)(v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.28	Articles the product of any country that (1) were loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit prior to entry into the United States, before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025; and (2) are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

	warehouse for consumption after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025			
9903.01.29	Articles the product of any country identified in general note 3(b)			The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.30	Articles that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, as provided for in subdivision (v)(ii) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.31	Articles that are informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.32	Articles the product of any country, classified in the subheadings enumerated in subdivision (v)(iii) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.33	Articles of iron or steel, derivative articles of iron or steel, articles of aluminum, derivative articles of aluminum, passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks and parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks, of any country, as provided in subdivision (v)(vi) through (v)(xi) of note 2 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.34	The U.S. content of articles the product of any country, in which the U.S. content of the article provides at least 20 percent of the Customs value of the imported article, as provided	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading”

	for in subdivision (v)(xii) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter			
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2. Effective with respect to goods of countries enumerated in subdivision (v)(xiii) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by inserting the following new headings in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.43	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Cameroon or the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 11%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 11%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.44	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Chad or Equatorial Guinea, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 13%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 13%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.45	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Nigeria, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 14%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 14%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.46	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Norway or Venezuela, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 15%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 15%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.47	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Mozambique, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 16%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 16%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.48	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Israel, Malawi, Philippines, or Zambia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 17%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 17%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.49	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Nicaragua or Zimbabwe, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 18%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 18%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.50	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of the European Union or Jordan as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 20%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 20%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.51	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Côte d'Ivoire or Namibia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 21%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 21%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.52	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Vanuatu, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 22%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 22%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.53	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Brunei, Japan, or Malaysia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 24%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 24%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.54	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of South Korea, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.55	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of India, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 26%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 26%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.56	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Kazakhstan, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 27%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 27%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.57	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Tunisia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 28%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 28%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.58	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Pakistan, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 29%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 29%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.59	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Algeria, Nauru, or South Africa, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 30%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 30%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.60	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Libya, Moldova, or Switzerland, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 31%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 31%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.61	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Angola, Fiji, Indonesia, or Taiwan, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 32%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 32%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.62	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of North Macedonia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 33%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 33%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.63	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of China, including Hong Kong and Macau, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 34%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 34%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.64	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 35%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 35%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.65	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Thailand, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 36%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 36%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.66	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Bangladesh, Botswana, Liechtenstein, or Serbia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 37%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 37%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.67	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Guyana, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 38%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 38%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.68	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Iraq, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 39%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 39%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.69	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Mauritius, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 40%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 40%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.70	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Falkland Islands or Syria, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 41%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 41%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.71	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Myanmar (Burma) or Sri Lanka, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 44%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 44%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.72	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Vietnam, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 46%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 46%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.73	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Madagascar, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 47%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 47%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.74	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Laos, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 48%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 48%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.75	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Cambodia, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 49%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 49%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.76	Except for goods loaded onto a vessel at the port of loading and in transit on the final mode of transit before 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, and except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, articles the product of Lesotho, as provided for in subdivision (v) of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 50%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 50%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

3. (a) In the event of the termination of actions pursuant to Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14197 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Northern Border), and Executive Order 14231 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our Northern Border), effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on the date after such termination, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by inserting the following new headings in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.35	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, and except as provided in headings 9903.01.37 and 9903.01.38, articles the product of Canada that are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, pursuant to the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.36	Articles the product of Canada that are entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, pursuant to the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.37	Except for articles described in heading 9903.01.32, which include potash, energy products of Canada, including crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals, as defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3). . . .	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.38	Except for products described in heading 9903.01.32, articles the products of Canada eligible for duty-free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement that are parts or components that will be substantially finished in the United States	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading”
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(b) Therefore, with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on the date after such termination, heading 9903.01.26 is ineffective.

4. (a) In the event of the termination of actions pursuant to Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025 (Imposing Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), as amended by Executive Order 14198 of February 3, 2025 (Progress on the Situation at Our Southern Border) and Executive Order 14227 of March 2, 2025 (Amendment to Duties To Address the Situation at Our Southern Border), effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on the date after such termination, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is modified by inserting the following new headings in numerical sequence, with the material in the new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.01.39	Except for products described in headings 9903.01.28-9903.01.33, except as provided for in heading 9903.01.34, and except as provided in headings 9903.01.41 and 9903.01.42, articles the product of Mexico that are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, pursuant to the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 12%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading

9903.01.40	Articles the product of Mexico that are entered free of duty under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, pursuant to the terms of general note 11 to the HTSUS	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.41	Except for articles described in heading 9903.01.32, which include potash, energy products of Mexico, including crude oil, natural gas, lease condensates, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, uranium, coal, biofuels, geothermal heat, the kinetic movement of flowing water, and critical minerals, as defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3). . . .	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading
9903.01.42	Except for products described in heading 9903.01.32, articles the products of Mexico eligible for duty-free treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement that are parts or components that will be substantially finished in the United States	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading	The duty provided in the applicable subheading”

(b) Therefore, with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on the date after such termination, heading 9903.01.27 is ineffective.

5. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 5, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified by inserting the following new subdivision (v) to U.S. note 2 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS in numerical sequence:

“(v) (i) Except as provided in headings 9903.01.26-9903.01.33, in heading 9903.01.34, and in subdivisions (v)(ii) through (v)(xii) of this note, and other than products for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States, headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 impose additional *ad valorem* rates of duty on imports of all products. Notwithstanding U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by these headings shall also be subject to the general rates of duty imposed under subheadings in chapters 1 to 97 of the tariff schedule. Except as provided in subdivisions (v)(ii) through (v)(xii) of this note, all products that are subject to the additional *ad valorem* rates of duty imposed by these headings shall also be subject to any additional duty provided for in this subchapter or subchapter IV of chapter 99. Products

that are eligible for special tariff treatment under general note 3(c)(i) to the tariff schedule, or that are eligible for temporary duty exemptions or reductions under subchapter II to chapter 99, shall be subject to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by these headings.

The additional duties imposed by these headings shall not apply to goods for which entry is properly claimed under a provision of chapter 98 of the tariff schedule pursuant to applicable regulations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and whenever CBP agrees that entry under such a provision is appropriate, except for goods entered under heading 9802.00.80; and subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60. For subheadings 9802.00.40, 9802.00.50, and 9802.00.60, the additional duties apply to the value of repairs, alterations, or processing performed, as described in the applicable subheading. For heading 9802.00.80, the additional duties apply to the value of the article assembled abroad, less the cost or value of such products of the United States, as described.

Products that are provided for in headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall continue to be subject to antidumping, countervailing, or other duties, taxes, fees, exactions and charges that apply to such products, as well as to the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty imposed by these headings.

(ii) Heading 9903.01.30 covers only products that are donations, by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, of articles, such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, except to the extent that the President determines that such donations (A) would seriously impair his ability to deal with any national emergency declared under section 1701 of title 19 of the U.S. Code, (B) are in response to coercion against the proposed recipient or donor, or (C) would endanger Armed Forces of the United States which are engaged in hostilities or are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(iii) As provided in heading 9903.01.32, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to products classified in the following subheadings of the HTSUS:

0508.00.00	2841.80.00	2926.90.48	2937.23.10	4403.96.01	7202.19.10
2504.10.50	2841.90.20	2927.00.40	2937.23.25	4403.97.00	7202.19.50
2504.90.00	2841.90.40	2927.00.50	2937.23.50	4403.98.00	7202.30.00
2510.10.00	2843.29.01	2928.00.25	2937.29.10	4403.99.01	7202.41.00
2510.20.00	2843.30.00	2928.00.30	2937.29.90	4404.10.00	7202.49.10
2511.10.10	2843.90.00	2928.00.50	2937.50.00	4404.20.00	7202.49.50
2511.10.50	2844.10.10	2929.90.20	2937.90.05	4405.00.00	7202.50.00
2519.10.00	2844.10.20	2929.90.50	2937.90.10	4406.11.00	7202.80.00
2519.90.10	2844.20.00	2930.20.20	2937.90.20	4406.12.00	7202.91.00
2519.90.20	2844.30.20	2930.20.90	2937.90.40	4406.91.00	7202.93.40
2524.90.00	2844.30.50	2930.30.60	2937.90.45	4406.92.00	7202.93.80
2529.21.00	2844.43.00	2930.90.29	2937.90.90	4407.11.00	7204.21.00
2529.22.00	2845.90.01	2930.90.49	2938.10.00	4407.12.00	7401.00.00

2530.20.10	2846.10.00	2930.90.92	2938.90.00	4407.13.00	7402.00.00
2530.20.20	2846.90.20	2931.49.00	2939.11.00	4407.14.00	7403.11.00
2530.90.10	2846.90.40	2931.53.00	2939.19.10	4407.19.00	7403.12.00
2530.90.20	2846.90.80	2931.90.22	2939.19.20	4407.21.00	7403.13.00
2530.90.80	2849.20.10	2931.90.90	2939.19.50	4407.22.00	7403.19.00
2602.00.00	2849.20.20	2932.14.00	2939.20.00	4407.23.01	7403.21.00
2603.00.00	2849.90.30	2932.19.51	2939.30.00	4407.25.00	7403.22.00
2605.00.00	2853.90.10	2932.20.20	2939.41.00	4407.26.00	7403.29.01
2606.00.00	2853.90.90	2932.20.30	2939.42.00	4407.27.00	7404.00.30
2608.00.00	2903.45.10	2932.20.50	2939.44.00	4407.28.00	7404.00.60
2610.00.00	2903.59.90	2932.99.61	2939.45.00	4407.29.02	7405.00.10
2611.00.30	2903.69.90	2932.99.70	2939.49.03	4407.91.00	7405.00.60
2611.00.60	2903.78.00	2932.99.90	2939.59.00	4407.92.00	7406.10.00
2612.10.00	2903.79.90	2933.11.00	2939.62.00	4407.93.00	7406.20.00
2614.00.30	2903.89.15	2933.19.35	2939.63.00	4407.94.00	7407.10.15
2614.00.60	2903.89.20	2933.19.45	2939.69.00	4407.95.00	7407.10.30
2615.90.30	2903.89.70	2933.19.90	2939.72.00	4407.96.00	7407.10.50
2615.90.60	2903.92.00	2933.21.00	2939.79.00	4407.97.00	7407.21.15
2616.10.00	2904.99.40	2933.29.20	2939.80.00	4407.99.02	7407.21.30
2617.10.00	2905.29.90	2933.29.35	2940.00.60	4408.10.01	7407.21.50
2620.30.00	2905.39.90	2933.29.43	2941.10.10	4408.31.01	7407.21.70
2620.99.50	2905.59.10	2933.29.45	2941.10.20	4408.39.02	7407.21.90
2701.11.00	2905.59.90	2933.29.90	2941.10.30	4408.90.01	7407.29.16
2701.12.00	2906.19.50	2933.33.01	2941.10.50	4409.10.05	7407.29.34
2701.19.00	2906.29.60	2933.34.00	2941.20.10	4409.10.10	7407.29.38
2701.20.00	2907.29.90	2933.35.00	2941.20.50	4409.10.20	7407.29.40
2702.10.00	2908.19.60	2933.37.00	2941.30.00	4409.10.40	7407.29.50
2702.20.00	2909.19.18	2933.39.08	2941.40.00	4409.10.45	7408.11.30
2703.00.00	2909.20.00	2933.39.10	2941.50.00	4409.10.50	7408.11.60
2704.00.00	2909.30.60	2933.39.20	2941.90.10	4409.10.60	7408.19.00
2705.00.00	2909.49.10	2933.39.21	2941.90.30	4409.10.65	7408.21.00
2706.00.00	2909.49.15	2933.39.23	2941.90.50	4409.10.90	7408.22.10
2707.10.00	2909.49.20	2933.39.25	2942.00.05	4409.21.05	7408.22.50
2707.20.00	2909.49.60	2933.39.27	2942.00.35	4409.21.90	7408.29.10
2707.30.00	2909.50.40	2933.39.31	2942.00.50	4409.22.05	7408.29.50
2707.40.00	2909.50.45	2933.39.41	3001.20.00	4409.22.10	7409.11.10
2707.50.00	2909.50.50	2933.39.61	3001.90.01	4409.22.25	7409.11.50
2707.91.00	2912.19.50	2933.39.92	3002.12.00	4409.22.40	7409.19.10
2707.99.10	2912.49.26	2933.41.00	3002.13.00	4409.22.50	7409.19.50
2707.99.20	2914.19.00	2933.49.08	3002.14.00	4409.22.60	7409.19.90
2707.99.40	2914.40.90	2933.49.10	3002.15.00	4409.22.65	7409.21.00
2707.99.51	2914.50.30	2933.49.15	3002.41.00	4409.22.90	7409.29.00
2707.99.55	2914.50.50	2933.49.17	3002.42.00	4409.29.06	7409.31.10

2707.99.59	2914.62.00	2933.49.20	3002.49.00	4409.29.11	7409.31.50
2707.99.90	2914.69.21	2933.49.26	3002.51.00	4409.29.26	7409.31.90
2708.10.00	2914.69.90	2933.49.30	3002.59.00	4409.29.41	7409.39.10
2708.20.00	2914.79.40	2933.49.60	3002.90.10	4409.29.51	7409.39.50
2709.00.10	2915.29.30	2933.49.70	3002.90.52	4409.29.61	7409.39.90
2709.00.20	2915.39.31	2933.52.10	3003.10.00	4409.29.66	7409.40.00
2710.12.15	2915.39.35	2933.52.90	3003.20.00	4409.29.91	7409.90.10
2710.12.18	2915.39.47	2933.53.00	3003.39.10	4410.11.00	7409.90.50
2710.12.25	2915.39.90	2933.54.00	3003.39.50	4410.12.00	7409.90.90
2710.12.45	2915.90.10	2933.59.10	3003.41.00	4410.19.00	7410.11.00
2710.12.90	2915.90.14	2933.59.15	3003.42.00	4410.90.00	7410.12.00
2710.19.06	2915.90.18	2933.59.18	3003.49.00	4411.12.10	7410.21.30
2710.19.11	2915.90.20	2933.59.21	3003.90.01	4411.12.20	7410.21.60
2710.19.16	2915.90.50	2933.59.22	3004.10.10	4411.12.30	7410.22.00
2710.19.24	2916.19.30	2933.59.36	3004.10.50	4411.12.60	7411.10.10
2710.19.25	2916.19.50	2933.59.46	3004.20.00	4411.12.90	7411.10.50
2710.19.26	2916.20.50	2933.59.53	3004.31.00	4411.13.10	7411.21.10
2710.19.30	2916.31.50	2933.59.59	3004.32.00	4411.13.20	7411.21.50
2710.19.35	2916.39.46	2933.59.70	3004.39.00	4411.13.30	7411.22.00
2710.19.40	2916.39.79	2933.59.80	3004.41.00	4411.13.60	7411.29.10
2710.19.45	2917.13.00	2933.59.85	3004.42.00	4411.13.90	7411.29.50
2710.19.90	2917.19.10	2933.59.95	3004.49.00	4411.14.10	7412.10.00
2710.20.05	2917.19.70	2933.69.60	3004.50.10	4411.14.20	7412.20.00
2710.20.10	2917.34.01	2933.72.00	3004.50.20	4411.14.30	7413.00.10
2710.20.15	2917.39.30	2933.79.08	3004.50.30	4411.14.60	7413.00.50
2710.20.25	2918.11.51	2933.79.15	3004.50.40	4411.14.90	7413.00.90
2710.91.00	2918.13.50	2933.79.85	3004.50.50	4411.92.10	7415.10.00
2710.99.05	2918.16.50	2933.91.00	3004.60.00	4411.92.20	7415.21.00
2710.99.10	2918.19.60	2933.99.01	3004.90.10	4411.92.30	7415.29.00
2710.99.16	2918.19.90	2933.99.02	3004.90.92	4411.92.40	7415.33.05
2710.99.21	2918.22.10	2933.99.05	3006.30.10	4411.93.10	7415.33.10
2710.99.31	2918.22.50	2933.99.06	3006.30.50	4411.93.20	7415.33.80
2710.99.32	2918.23.30	2933.99.08	3006.60.00	4411.93.30	7415.39.00
2710.99.39	2918.23.50	2933.99.11	3006.70.00	4411.93.60	7418.10.00
2710.99.45	2918.29.20	2933.99.12	3006.93.10	4411.93.90	7418.20.10
2710.99.90	2918.29.65	2933.99.16	3006.93.20	4411.94.00	7418.20.50
2711.11.00	2918.29.75	2933.99.17	3006.93.50	4412.10.05	7419.20.00
2711.12.00	2918.30.25	2933.99.22	3006.93.60	4412.10.90	7419.80.03
2711.13.00	2918.30.30	2933.99.24	3006.93.80	4412.31.06	7419.80.06
2711.14.00	2918.30.90	2933.99.26	3104.20.00	4412.31.26	7419.80.09
2711.19.00	2918.99.30	2933.99.42	3104.30.00	4412.31.42	7419.80.15
2711.21.00	2918.99.43	2933.99.46	3104.90.01	4412.31.45	7419.80.16
2711.29.00	2918.99.47	2933.99.51	3105.10.00	4412.31.48	7419.80.17

2712.10.00	2918.99.50	2933.99.53	3105.20.00	4412.31.52	7419.80.30
2712.20.00	2919.90.30	2933.99.55	3105.60.00	4412.31.61	7419.80.50
2712.90.10	2919.90.50	2933.99.58	3203.00.80	4412.31.92	7508.90.50
2712.90.20	2920.90.51	2933.99.61	3204.13.80	4412.33.06	7901.11.00
2713.11.00	2921.19.11	2933.99.65	3204.17.20	4412.33.26	7901.12.10
2713.12.00	2921.19.61	2933.99.70	3204.18.00	4412.33.32	7901.12.50
2713.20.00	2921.29.00	2933.99.75	3206.11.00	4412.33.57	7901.20.00
2713.90.00	2921.30.10	2933.99.79	3206.19.00	4412.34.26	7902.00.00
2714.10.00	2921.30.50	2933.99.82	3402.42.10	4412.34.32	7907.00.60
2714.90.00	2921.42.90	2933.99.85	3402.42.20	4412.34.57	8001.10.00
2715.00.00	2921.46.00	2933.99.89	3402.42.90	4412.39.10	8001.20.00
2716.00.00	2921.49.38	2933.99.90	3606.90.30	4412.39.30	8002.00.00
2801.20.00	2921.49.43	2933.99.97	3808.94.10	4412.39.40	8007.00.50
2804.29.00	2921.49.45	2934.10.10	3808.94.50	4412.39.50	8101.10.00
2804.50.00	2921.49.50	2934.10.20	3818.00.00	4412.41.00	8101.97.00
2804.61.00	2921.59.80	2934.10.90	3824.91.00	4412.42.00	8103.20.00
2804.80.00	2922.11.00	2934.20.40	3824.99.29	4412.49.00	8103.30.00
2804.90.00	2922.14.00	2934.20.80	3824.99.49	4412.51.10	8103.91.00
2805.19.10	2922.19.09	2934.30.23	3824.99.55	4412.51.31	8103.99.00
2805.19.20	2922.19.20	2934.30.27	3824.99.93	4412.51.41	8104.11.00
2805.19.90	2922.19.33	2934.30.43	3901.90.90	4412.51.51	8104.19.00
2805.30.00	2922.19.60	2934.30.50	3902.90.00	4412.52.10	8104.20.00
2811.11.00	2922.19.70	2934.91.00	3904.61.00	4412.52.31	8104.30.00
2811.19.10	2922.19.90	2934.92.00	3905.91.10	4412.52.41	8104.90.00
2811.29.10	2922.19.96	2934.99.01	3905.99.80	4412.52.51	8105.20.30
2811.29.20	2922.29.27	2934.99.03	3906.90.50	4412.59.80	8105.20.60
2812.19.00	2922.29.61	2934.99.05	3907.10.00	4412.59.90	8105.20.90
2813.90.10	2922.29.81	2934.99.06	3907.21.00	4412.59.95	8105.30.00
2815.20.00	2922.31.00	2934.99.07	3907.29.00	4412.91.06	8105.90.00
2816.10.00	2922.39.25	2934.99.08	3907.30.00	4412.91.10	8106.10.00
2816.40.10	2922.39.45	2934.99.09	3907.61.00	4412.91.31	8106.90.00
2816.40.20	2922.39.50	2934.99.11	3907.69.00	4412.91.41	8108.20.00
2817.00.00	2922.41.00	2934.99.12	3907.70.00	4412.91.51	8108.30.00
2818.10.10	2922.42.50	2934.99.15	3907.99.50	4412.92.07	8108.90.30
2818.10.20	2922.44.00	2934.99.16	3908.10.00	4412.92.11	8108.90.60
2818.20.00	2922.49.10	2934.99.18	3910.00.00	4412.92.31	8110.10.00
2818.30.00	2922.49.26	2934.99.20	3911.90.25	4412.92.42	8110.20.00
2820.10.00	2922.49.30	2934.99.30	3911.90.91	4412.92.52	8110.90.00
2821.10.00	2922.49.37	2934.99.39	3912.31.00	4412.99.58	8111.00.47
2821.20.00	2922.49.49	2934.99.44	3912.39.00	4412.99.61	8111.00.49
2822.00.00	2922.49.80	2934.99.47	3912.90.00	4412.99.71	8112.21.00
2823.00.00	2922.50.07	2934.99.70	3913.90.20	4412.99.81	8112.22.00
2825.20.00	2922.50.10	2934.99.90	3913.90.50	4412.99.91	8112.29.00

2825.50.30	2922.50.11	2935.50.00	3914.00.60	4412.99.97	8112.41.10
2825.60.00	2922.50.13	2935.90.06	4001.10.00	4413.00.00	8112.41.50
2825.80.00	2922.50.14	2935.90.10	4001.21.00	4820.20.00	8112.49.00
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2825.90.90	2922.50.35	2935.90.20	4001.30.00	4901.99.00	8112.92.30
2826.12.00	2922.50.40	2935.90.30	4401.11.00	4902.10.00	8112.92.40
2826.30.00	2922.50.50	2935.90.32	4401.12.00	4902.90.10	8112.92.60
2826.90.90	2923.10.00	2935.90.33	4401.21.00	4902.90.20	8112.92.65
2827.31.00	2923.20.20	2935.90.42	4401.22.00	4903.00.00	8112.99.10
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2827.41.00	2924.19.80	2935.90.95	4401.41.00	4905.90.60	8541.29.00
2827.49.50	2924.21.16	2936.21.00	4401.49.00	4906.00.00	8541.30.00
2827.59.51	2924.21.50	2936.22.00	4402.10.00	4911.10.00	8541.49.10
2827.60.10	2924.29.10	2936.23.00	4402.20.00	4911.99.60	8541.49.70
2827.60.51	2924.29.62	2936.24.01	4402.90.01	4911.99.80	8541.49.80
2833.21.00	2924.29.71	2936.25.00	4403.11.00	7106.91.10	8541.49.95
2833.25.00	2924.29.77	2936.26.00	4403.12.00	7108.12.10	8541.51.00
2833.27.00	2924.29.95	2936.27.00	4403.21.01	7110.11.00	8541.59.00
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2836.99.50	2926.90.43	2937.22.00	4403.95.01	7202.11.50	

(iv) As provided in 9903.01.26, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.25 shall not apply to any products of Canada, including those products of Canada entered free of duty as under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS.

(v) As provided in 9903.01.27, the additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.25 shall not apply to any products of Mexico, including those products of Mexico entered free of duty as under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, including any treatment set forth in subchapter XXIII of chapter 98 and subchapter XXII of chapter 99 of the HTSUS.

- (vi) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to products of iron or steel provided for in headings 9903.81.87 and 9903.81.88.
- (vii) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to derivative iron or steel products provided for in headings 9903.81.89, 9903.81.90, 9903.81.91, 9903.81.92 and 9903.81.93.
- (viii) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to products of aluminum provided for in heading 9903.85.02.
- (ix) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to derivative aluminum products provided for in headings 9903.85.04, 9903.85.07, 9903.85.08 and 9903.85.09.
- (x) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and light trucks provided for in headings 9903.94.01 and 9903.94.03.
- (xi) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to parts of passenger vehicles (sedans, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, minivans, and cargo vans) and parts of light trucks provided for in heading 9903.94.05.
- (xii) The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76 shall not apply to the U.S. content of an article, provided at least 20% of the customs value, as determined under 19 U.S.C. 1401a, of the product is U.S. originating, consistent with heading 9903.01.34. For greater certainty, with respect to an article for which at least 20% of the customs value is U.S. originating, consistent with 9903.01.34, the additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, and 9903.01.43-9903.01.76, shall apply only to the non-U.S. content of such article. Heading 9903.01.34 covers only the U.S. content portion of articles described by that heading. The term “U.S. content” refers to the value of an article attributable to the components wholly obtained, produced entirely, or substantially transformed in the United States.
- (xiii) Heading 9903.01.25 shall not apply to articles the product of the following countries entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025, and that were not in transit on the final mode of transit prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 9, 2025:
- 1) Algeria, subject to an additional duty of 30%
 - 2) Angola, subject to an additional duty of 32%
 - 3) Bangladesh, subject to an additional duty of 37%
 - 4) Bosnia and Herzegovina, subject to an additional duty of 35%

- 5) Botswana, subject to an additional duty of 37%
- 6) Brunei, subject to an additional duty of 24%
- 7) Cambodia, subject to an additional duty of 49%
- 8) Cameroon, subject to an additional duty of 11%
- 9) Chad, subject to an additional duty of 13%
- 10) China, including Hong Kong and Macau, subject to an additional duty of 34%
- 11) Côte d'Ivoire, subject to an additional duty of 21%
- 12) Democratic Republic of the Congo, subject to an additional duty of 11%
- 13) Equatorial Guinea, subject to an additional duty of 13%
- 14) European Union, subject to an additional duty of 20%
- 15) Falkland Islands, subject to an additional duty of 41%
- 16) Fiji, subject to an additional duty of 32%
- 17) Guyana, subject to an additional duty of 38%
- 18) India, subject to an additional duty of 26%
- 19) Indonesia, subject to an additional duty of 32%
- 20) Iraq, subject to an additional duty of 39%
- 21) Israel, subject to an additional duty of 17%
- 22) Japan, subject to an additional duty of 24%
- 23) Jordan, subject to an additional duty of 20%
- 24) Kazakhstan, subject to an additional duty of 27%
- 25) Laos, subject to an additional duty of 48%
- 26) Lesotho, subject to an additional duty of 50%
- 27) Libya, subject to an additional duty of 31%
- 28) Liechtenstein, subject to an additional duty of 37%
- 29) Madagascar, subject to an additional duty of 47%
- 30) Malawi, subject to an additional duty of 17%
- 31) Malaysia, subject to an additional duty of 24%
- 32) Mauritius, subject to an additional duty of 40%
- 33) Moldova, subject to an additional duty of 31%
- 34) Mozambique, subject to an additional duty of 16%
- 35) Myanmar (Burma), subject to an additional duty of 44%
- 36) Namibia, subject to an additional duty of 21%
- 37) Nauru, subject to an additional duty of 30%
- 38) Nicaragua, subject to an additional duty of 18%
- 39) Nigeria, subject to an additional duty of 14%
- 40) North Macedonia, subject to an additional duty of 33%
- 41) Norway, subject to an additional duty of 15%
- 42) Pakistan, subject to an additional duty of 29%
- 43) Philippines, subject to an additional duty of 17%
- 44) Serbia, subject to an additional duty of 37%
- 45) South Africa, subject to an additional duty of 30%
- 46) South Korea, subject to an additional duty of 25%
- 47) Sri Lanka, subject to an additional duty of 44%
- 48) Switzerland, subject to an additional duty of 31%
- 49) Syria, subject to an additional duty of 41%
- 50) Taiwan, subject to an additional duty of 32%

- 51) Thailand, subject to an additional duty of 36%
- 52) Tunisia, subject to an additional duty of 28%
- 53) Vanuatu, subject to an additional duty of 22%
- 54) Venezuela, subject to an additional duty of 15%
- 55) Vietnam, subject to an additional duty of 46%
- 56) Zambia, subject to an additional duty of 17%
- 57) Zimbabwe, subject to an additional duty of 18%”

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