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

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 240 and 242

[Release No. 34-102886; File Nos. S7-34-10; S7-35-10]

RINs 3235-AK79; 3235-AK80

Regulation SBSR (Reporting and Dissemination of Security-Based Swap Information) and Security-Based Swap Data Repository Rules; Extension

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Extension of Commission statement.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission is extending a statement regarding compliance with rules for security-based swap data repositories and Regulation SBSR.

DATES: As of June 23, 2025, the expiration date of the statement regarding compliance with rules for security-based swap data repositories and Regulation SBSR, published at 85 FR 6346 (February 4, 2020), is extended until November 5, 2029.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Pica, Assistant Director, Rajal Patel, Senior Special Counsel, or Richard Mo, Senior Special Counsel, at (202) 551-5870, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-8010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Compliance Statement Extension

Market participants have been reporting security-based swap (“SBS”) transactions to security-based swap data repositories (“SDRs”) pursuant to 17 CFR 242.900 through 242.909 (“Regulation SBSR”), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”),¹ since November 8,

2021.² In addition, 17 CFR 240.13n-1 through 240.13n-12, under the Exchange Act, govern: (1) the procedures for registration as an SDR; (2) Form SDR requirements; and (3) the duties and cores principles applicable to an SDR (the “SDR Rules”).³ (Regulation SBSR and the SDR Rules are hereinafter referred to collectively as the “SBS Reporting Rules”). There are currently three SDRs registered with the Commission.⁴

Regulation SBSR in 2015 and adopted additional provisions in 2016. *See* Regulation SBSR—Reporting and Dissemination of Security-Based Swap Information, Exchange Act Release No. 74244 (Feb. 11, 2015), 80 FR 14564 (Mar. 19, 2015) (“2015 Regulation SBSR Release”); Regulation SBSR—Reporting and Dissemination of Security-Based Swap Information, Exchange Act Release No. 78321 (July 14, 2016), 81 FR 53546 (Aug. 12, 2016).

² The first compliance date for Regulation SBSR with respect to an SBS asset class was the first Monday that was the later of: (1) six months after the date on which the first SDR that can accept transaction reports in that asset class registers with the Commission; or (2) one month after the compliance date for registration and regulatory requirements for security-based swap dealers (“SBSDs”) and major security-based swap participants (“MSBSPs”). *See* Cross-Border Application of Certain Security-Based Swap Requirements, Exchange Act Release No. 87780 (Dec. 18, 2019), 85 FR 6270, 6346 (Feb. 4, 2020) (“Cross-Border Amendments Release”). DTCC Data Repository (U.S.), LLC (“DDR”) registered as an SDR for the credit, equity, and interest rate asset classes on May 7, 2021. *See* Security-Based Swap Data Repositories; DTCC Data Repository (U.S.), LLC; Order Approving Application for Registration as a Security-Based Swap Data Repository, Exchange Act Release No. 91798 (May 7, 2021), 86 FR 26115 (May 12, 2021) (“DDR Order”). November 8, 2021, was both the first Monday that was six months after May 7, 2021, and the first Monday that was one month after the October 6, 2021, compliance date for registration and regulatory requirements for SBSDs and MSBSPs. *See also* SEC Approves Registration of First Security-Based Swap Data Repository; Sets the First Compliance Date for Regulation SBSR (May 7, 2021), available at <https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2021-80> (stating that Nov. 8, 2021, is the first compliance date for Regulation SBSR).

³ The Commission adopted the SDR Rules in 2015. Security-Based Swap Data Repository Registration, Duties, and Core Principles, Exchange Act Release No. 74246 (Feb. 11, 2015), 80 FR 14438 (Mar. 19, 2015) (“SDR Adopting Release”).

⁴ The applications for registration as an SDR for DDR and ICE Trade Vault, LLC, were approved in 2021, and the application for registration as an SDR for KOR Reporting, Inc., was approved in 2024. *See* Security-Based Swap Data Repositories; KOR Reporting, Inc.; Order Approving Application for Registration as a Security-Based Swap Data Repository, Exchange Act Release No. 101511 (Nov. 4, 2024), 89 FR 88829 (Nov. 8, 2024); Security-Based Swap Data Repositories; ICE Trade Vault, LLC; Order Approving Application for Registration as a Security-Based Swap Data Repository, Exchange Act Release No. 92189 (June 16, 2021), 86 FR 23703 (June 22, 2021); DDR Order, 86 FR 26115.

As part of the Cross-Border Amendments Release, which had implications for the SBS Reporting Rules’ compliance date, the Commission issued a statement regarding compliance with the SBS Reporting Rules (“2019 Compliance Statement”).⁵ In the 2019 Compliance Statement, the Commission stated that it was mindful of the time and costs that may be incurred by SDRs and swap market participants to implement aspects of the SBS Reporting Rules that have no analog in, or are not wholly consistent with, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission’s (“CFTC’s”) rules.⁶ The Commission further stated that “the implementation of [SBS Reporting Rules] can and should be done in a manner that carries out the fundamental policy goals of the [SBS Reporting Rules] while minimizing burdens as much as practicable.”⁷ However, in light of the Commission’s efforts to promote harmonization with the CFTC’s swap reporting and swap data repository rules, at a time when the CFTC had announced plans to reconsider its swap reporting rules,⁸ and ongoing concerns among market participants about incurring unnecessary burdens, the 2019 Compliance Statement provided that certain actions with respect to the SBS Reporting Rules temporarily would not provide a basis for a Commission enforcement action, as set forth in more detail in the 2019 Compliance Statement.⁹ The 2019 Compliance Statement is scheduled to expire on November 8, 2025.¹⁰

Since the issuance of the 2019 Compliance Statement, the CFTC has revised its swap reporting rules,¹¹ as well as the CFTC Technical

⁵ Cross-Border Amendments Release, 85 FR 6346 through 6349.

⁶ *Id.* at 6347.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *See id.* at 6346 through 6347.

⁹ *Id.* at 6347 through 6349.

¹⁰ *See* Cross-Border Amendments Release, 85 FR 6349 (stating that the 2019 Compliance Statement is in effect until the earlier of (1) four years following Regulation SBSR’s Compliance Date 1 in a particular SBS asset class (which was November 8, 2021), or (2) 12 months after the Commission provides notice that the position will expire).

¹¹ *See* Swap Data Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75503 (Nov. 25, 2020); Real-Time Public Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75422 (Nov. 25, 2020); Certain Swap Data Repository and Data Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75601 (Nov. 25, 2020).

¹ The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) initially adopted

Specification,¹² in a manner that was designed to, among other things, better harmonize with international technical guidance for reporting.¹³ The Commission continues to be mindful of the time and costs that may be incurred by SDRs and swap market participants to implement aspects of the SBS Reporting Rules that have no analog in, or are not wholly consistent with, the CFTC's swap reporting rules and, therefore, the Commission needs additional time to consider whether changes would be appropriate to more fully harmonize the Commission's SBS Reporting Rules with the CFTC's swap reporting and swap data repository rules.

Therefore, the Commission is extending the expiration date of the 2019 Compliance Statement until November 5, 2029.¹⁴

By the Commission.

Dated: April 17, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-06920 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG-2025-0175]

Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Captain of the Port Charleston

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations for the Low Country Splash event on May 24, 2025, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event.

¹² Versions of the CFTC Technical Specification were issued in September 2020, September 2021, August 2022, and March 2023. See CFTC, Data Recordkeeping (Technical Specification Versions), available at https://www.cftc.gov/LawRegulation/DoddFrankAct/Rulemakings/DF_17_Recordkeeping/index.htm.

¹³ See Swap Data Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75503 (stating that, among other things, the amendments define and adopt swap data elements that harmonize with international technical guidance). See also Real-Time Public Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75422 (Nov. 25, 2020); Certain Swap Data Repository and Data Reporting Requirements, 85 FR 75601 (Nov. 25, 2020).

¹⁴ Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has designated this statement as a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). See 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

Our regulation for marine events within the Seventh Coast Guard District identifies the regulated area for this event in Charleston and Mt. Pleasant, SC. During the enforcement periods, no person or vessel may enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area unless authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 will be enforced for the Low Country Splash regulated area listed in item 4 in Table 1 to § 100.704 from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., on May 24, 2025.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 for the Low Country Splash regulated area listed in item 4 in Table 1 to § 100.704, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on May 24, 2025. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this swim event. Our regulation for Marine Events within the Captain of the Port Charleston, § 100.704, Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. 4, specifies the location of the regulated area for the Low Country Splash which encompasses portions of the Wando River and Cooper River. Under the provisions of § 100.704(c), all persons and vessels are prohibited from entering the regulated area, except those persons and vessels participating in the event, unless they receive permission to do so from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, or designated representative.

Under the provisions of § 100.704(c), spectator vessels may safely transit outside the regulated area, but may not anchor, block, loiter in, impede the transit of festival participants or official patrol vessels or enter the regulated area without approval from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander or a designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation. In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated area via Local Notice to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Bulletins, Broadcast Notice to Mariners,

and on-scene designated representatives.

F.J. DelRosso,

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

[FR Doc. 2025-07077 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG-2023-0601]

RIN 1625-AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; West Palm Beach, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is modifying the operating schedule that governs the Flagler Memorial (SR A1A) Bridge, mile 1021.8, the Royal Park (SR 704) Bridge, mile 1022.6, and the Southern Boulevard (SR 700/80) Bridge, mile 1024.7, across Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW), at West Palm Beach, FL. This modification will allow the drawbridges to operate in concert while assisting local communities with vehicle congestion during peak weekday traffic hours.

DATES: This rule is effective March 31, 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-2023-0601) in the "SEARCH" box and click "SEARCH". In the Document Type column, select "Supporting & Related Material."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Ms. Jennifer Zercher, Bridge Management Specialist, Seventh Coast Guard District; telephone (571) 607-5951, email Jennifer.N.Zercher@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
OMB Office of Management and Budget
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
SNPRM Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code
SR State Route

TD Temporary Deviation
AICW Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway
FDOT Florida Department of
Transportation

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On July 31, 2023, the Coast Guard published a notice of temporary deviation entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, West Palm Beach, FL” in the **Federal Register** (88 FR 49287). The comment period ended September 29, 2023, with 529 comments received. Those comments were addressed in the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) discussed next.

On May 20, 2024, we published a NPRM entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, West Palm Beach, FL” in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 43797). The comment period ended June 20, 2024, with 1,153 comments received. Those comments were addressed in the Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) discussed next.

On November 6, 2024, we published a SNPRM entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, West Palm Beach, FL” in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 87990). During the comment period that ended December 6, 2024, we received five comments, and those comments are addressed in Section IV of this Final Rule.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The drawbridges have been operating under a temporary deviation that is set to expire March 31, 2025. Delaying the effective date of the rule would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest as the drawbridges would be required to revert to operating schedules that do not meet the reasonable needs of all modes of transportation and would have a negative impact on roadway traffic.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 33 U.S.C. 499.

The Flagler Memorial (State Route (SR) A1A) Bridge, across the AICW, mile 1021.8, at West Palm Beach, FL is a double-leaf bascule bridge with a 24-foot vertical clearance at mean high water in the closed position. The normal operating schedule is set forth in 33 CFR 117.261(u). The Royal Park (SR 704) Bridge, across the AICW, mile 1022.6, at West Palm Beach, FL is a double-leaf bascule bridge with a 21-foot vertical clearance at mean high water in the

closed position. The normal operating schedule is set forth in 33 CFR 117.261(v). The Southern Boulevard (SR 700/80) Bridge, across the AICW, mile 1024.7, at West Palm Beach, FL is a double-leaf bascule bridge with a 25-foot vertical clearance at mean high water in the closed position. The normal operating schedule is set forth in 33 CFR 117.261(w).

Palm Beach County and the communities surrounding the bridges requested the Coast Guard consider placing additional weekday restrictions during peak traffic hours to assist with alleviating vehicle congestion. Vehicle traffic across these bridges is exceeding the roadway capacity during certain times of the day. The Coast Guard has modified the drawbridge schedules to allow openings once an hour during designated times on weekdays. The drawbridges will open twice an hour at all other times or as outlined in each drawbridge operating regulation.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes and the Final Rule

The Coast Guard provided a comment period of 30 days, and five comments were received. The first comment asked if there would be a change in vessel traffic and if so, would the vessels need to “park”. Also, would this cause additional environmental impacts. The Coast Guard feels the regulation change will not require vessels to “park” or moor or anchor in nautical terms. Vessels may have to adjust speed through the water to meet the new opening times or they may choose to temporarily anchor or moor at a facility. The Coast Guard states this drawbridge operation regulation action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

The Marine Industries Association of Palm Beach County, Inc. expressed concern with reduced drawbridge openings during the Palm Beach International Boat Show. They have requested to be notified as soon as possible to any changes to drawbridge operations and consider input from marine interest on how changes may affect the flow of vessel traffic during the boat show. The Coast Guard will notify and work with marine interests during the boat show and any event that may increase vessel traffic and may require special consideration to waterway traffic to ensure the safety of navigation.

The third commentor suggested an alternate opening schedule for what they considered the main bridge, the Royal Park Bridge. They stated that

having it open on the three-quarter hour will continue his delay into work and suggested the Royal Park Bridge open on the half-hour, quarter hour, or not open from 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. The other two bridges, Flagler Memorial and Southern Blvd. Bridges can open one half-hour opposite the Royal Park Bridge. The SNPRM did propose to change the opening time for the Royal Park Bridge from the three-quarter hour to the half-hour and the other two bridges open on the quarter hour given their distance to the Royal Park Bridge.

The fourth commentor suggested the three bridges should not open more than once an hour at all times unless instructed by the Coast Guard for official business. The AICW is a Federal Project Waterway extending over 1,500 miles from Boston to Florida Bay. It is the main waterway artery for all recreational and commercial traffic that are unable to safely transit offshore. The Coast Guard has the responsibility to ensure reasonable access to this waterway is maintained. Allowing only hourly openings at all times would not meet the reasonable needs of navigation and is contrary to our responsibility.

The last comment received wanted more information on how the proposal would affect vessels during the proposed time changes. The commentor stated that some members of the community have stated that vessels should have more access to the waterway not the proposed less. They feel the changes that might need to be made should come from multiple forms so that no one group is overly affected by the impact of the new rule. The Coast Guard has published a temporary test deviation, NPRM, and SNPRM all with a request for comments from the public. In total we received 1,687 comments on the proposed rule from multiple sources. The Coast Guard feels ample opportunity was provided during the comment periods for different entities to provide input on the proposed rule.

This rule modifies the operating schedule of the Flagler Memorial, Royal Park, and Southern Blvd. Bridges by allowing the bridges to open once an hour versus twice an hour during designated peak traffic times. The bridges will continue to open twice an hour outside of those designated peak traffic times as outlined in their respective operating regulation.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this 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 section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the ability that vessels can still transit the bridge during the designated times and vessels able to pass without an opening may do so at any time.

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 received zero comments from the Small Business Administration on this rule. 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.

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 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.

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.

■ 2. Amend § 117.261 by revising paragraphs (u), (v), and (w) to read as follows:

§ 117.261 Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from St. Marys River to Key Largo.

* * * * *

(u) Flagler Memorial (SR A1A) Bridge, mile 1021.8, at West Palm Beach.

(1) The draw will open on the quarter and three-quarter hour, except Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays) from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., the draw need only open on the quarter hour.

(2) When the Presidential Security Zone is enforced, the draw will open on the quarter and three-quarter hour, except Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays) from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 2:15 p.m. to 6 p.m., the draw need only open on the quarter hour.

(v) Royal Park (SR 704) Bridge, mile 1022.6, at West Palm Beach.

(1) The draw will open on the hour and half hour, except Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays) from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., the draw need only open on the half hour.

(2) When the Presidential Security Zone is enforced, the draw will open on the hour and half hour, except Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays) from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 2:15 p.m. to 6 p.m., the draw need only open on the half hour.

(w) Southern Boulevard (SR 80) Bridge, mile 1024.7, at West Palm Beach.

(1) The draw will open on the quarter and three-quarter hour, except Monday

through Friday (except Federal holidays) from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., the draw need only open on the quarter hour.

(2) When the Presidential Security Zone is enforced, the draw may be closed without advance notice to permit uninterrupted transit of dignitaries across the bridge. At all other times the bridge shall open on the quarter and three-quarter hour, or as directed by the on-scene designated representative.

* * * * *

Dated: March 24, 2025.

Douglas M. Schofield,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard Commander,
Coast Guard Seventh District.*

[FR Doc. 2025–07058 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 250312–0037; RTID 0648–XE593]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the A season allowance of the 2025 total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock for Statistical Area 630 in the GOA.

DATES: Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), April 21, 2025, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., May 31, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Abby Jahn, 907–586–7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared and recommended by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

The A season allowance of the 2025 TAC of pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA is 16,751 metric tons (mt) as established by the final 2025 and 2026 harvest specifications for groundfish in the GOA (90 FR 12468, March 18, 2025).

In accordance with §§ 679.20(d)(1)(i) and 679.20(d)(1)(ii)(B), the Regional Administrator has determined that the A season allowance of the 2025 TAC of pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA will soon be or has been reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a directed fishing allowance of 16,251 mt and is setting aside the remaining 500 mt as bycatch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries. In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), the Regional Administrator finds that this directed fishing allowance has been or will be reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA to prevent exceeding the A season

allowance of pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA.

While this closure is effective the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a trip.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR part 679, which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest, as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay the closure of directed fishing in the A season for pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the GOA. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing time for public comment because the most recent, relevant data only became available as of April 20, 2025.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

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

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07065 Filed 4–21–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 78

Thursday, April 24, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 460

[EERE-2009-BT-BC-0021]

RIN 1904-AF73

Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the compliance date for its manufactured housing energy conservation standards. Currently, manufacturers must comply with these standards on and after July 1, 2025, for Tier 2 homes and 60 days after the issuance of enforcement procedures for Tier 1 homes. DOE is proposing to delay the Tier 2 compliance date to allow DOE more time to consider the proposed enforcement procedures and comments submitted, and to evaluate appropriate next steps that provide clarity for manufacturers and other stakeholders.

DATES: DOE will accept comments, data, and information regarding the NOPR received no later than May 27, 2025. See section IV, “Public Participation,” for details.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number EERE-2009-BT-BC-0021. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE-2009-BT-BC-0021, by any of the following methods:

(1) *Email:* ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

(2) *Postal Mail:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S.

Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE-5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121.

Telephone: (202) 287-1445. If possible, please submit all items on a compact disc (“CD”), in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

(3) *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 287-1445. If possible, please submit all items on a CD, in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

No telefacsimiles (“faxes”) will be accepted. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on this process, see section IV of this document.

Docket: The docket for this rulemaking, which includes **Federal Register** notices, public meeting attendee lists and transcripts (if one is held), comments, and other supporting documents and materials, is available for review at www.regulations.gov. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. However, not all documents listed in the index may be publicly available, such as information that is exempt from public disclosure.

The docket web page can be found at www.regulations.gov/docket/EERE-2009-BT-BC-0021. The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket, as well as a summary of the rulemaking. See section, “Public Participation,” for further information on how to submit comments through www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Matthew Schneider, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC-33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 586-4798. Email: Matthew.Schneider@hq.doe.gov.

Mr. Jeremy Williams, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 441-1288. Email: Jeremy.williams@ee.doe.gov.

For further information on how to submit a comment or review other public comments and the docket contact the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program staff at (202) 287-1445 or by email: ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Background

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (“EISA,” Pub. L. 110-140) directs the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE” or, in context, “the Department”) to establish energy conservation standards for manufactured housing (“MH”). (42 U.S.C. 17071) Manufactured homes are constructed according to a code administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD Code”). 24 CFR part 3280. See also generally 42 U.S.C. 5401-5426. Structures, such as site-built and modular homes, that are constructed to state, local, or regional building codes are excluded from the coverage of the HUD Code.

The rulemaking history of the MH energy conservation standards is discussed in the final rule DOE adopted on May 31, 2022 (“May 2022 Final Rule”). 87 FR 32728. In that rule, DOE adopted energy conservation standards for manufactured housing in a new part of the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”) under 10 CFR part 460, subparts A, B, and C. Subpart A of 10 CFR part 460 presents generally the scope of the rule and provides definitions of key terms. Subpart B establishes new requirements for manufactured homes that relate to climate zones, the building thermal envelope, air sealing, and installation of insulation, based on certain provisions of the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (“2021 IECC”). Subpart C establishes new requirements based on the 2021 IECC related to duct sealing; heating, ventilation, and air

conditioning (“HVAC”); service hot water systems; mechanical ventilation fan efficacy; and heating and cooling equipment sizing.

Under the energy conservation standards, the stringency of the requirements under subpart B are based on a tiered approach depending on the number of sections of the manufactured home. Accordingly, two sets of standards are established in subpart B (*i.e.*, Tier 1 and Tier 2). Both Tier 1 and Tier 2 incorporate building thermal envelope measures based on certain thermal envelope components subject to the 2021 IECC that DOE determined applicable and appropriate for manufactured homes. Tier 1 applies these building thermal envelope provisions to single-section manufactured homes but only includes components at stringencies that would increase the incremental purchase price by less than \$750 in order to address affordability concerns that were raised by HUD and other stakeholders during the consultation and rulemaking process. Tier 2 applies these same building thermal envelope provisions to multi-section manufactured homes but at higher stringencies specified for site-built homes in the 2021 IECC, with an alternate exterior wall insulation requirement (R–21) for climate zones 2 and 3 based on consideration of the design and factory construction techniques of manufactured homes. Manufacturers can comply with the building thermal envelope requirements through a prescriptive pathway (*e.g.*, using materials with specified ratings) or a performance pathway based on overall thermal transmittance (Uo). See 10 CFR 460.102(c). Further, the energy conservation standards for both tiers also include duct and air sealing, insulation installation, HVAC and service hot water system specifications, mechanical ventilation fan efficacy, and heating and cooling equipment sizing provisions, based on the 2021 IECC. DOE concluded that this approach is cost-effective based on the expected total life-cycle cost (“LCC”) savings for the lifetime of the home associated with implementation of the energy conservation standards. *See e.g.*, 87 FR 32742.

In the May 2022 Final Rule, DOE adopted a compliance date such that the standards would apply to manufactured homes that are manufactured on or after one year following the publication date of the final rule in the **Federal Register**, which is May 31, 2023. In doing so, DOE noted its belief that many manufacturers already have experience complying with efficiency requirements similar to what DOE required in the

May 2022 Final Rule based on manufacturers’ previous experience with HUD Uo requirements and ENERGY STAR Version 2 efficiency requirements for homes produced on or after June 1, 2020. 87 FR 32759. DOE did not specify its approach for enforcement of the standards in the May 2022 Final Rule and stated that manufacturers would be able to comply with the standards as they were issued. DOE posited that many of the requirements in the standards would require minimal compliance efforts (*e.g.*, documenting the use of materials subject to separate Federal or industry standards, such as the R-value of insulation or U-factor values for fenestration). 87 FR 32758, 32790. Nevertheless, DOE noted in the May 2022 Final Rule that it may address compliance and enforcement issues and procedures in a future agency action (see 87 FR 32757–32758).

On March 24, 2023, DOE published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) proposing to amend the compliance date for the manufactured housing energy conservation standards (88 FR 17745, “March 2023 NPR”). In that NPR, DOE described the need to amend the compliance date for the manufactured housing standards, noting that it had not yet issued procedures for investigating and enforcing against noncompliance with the standards, and that a delay was necessary to ensure that DOE could receive and incorporate meaningful stakeholder feedback into its enforcement procedures prior to part 460’s compliance date. Accordingly, DOE proposed to require compliance with the Tier 1 standards beginning 60 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures, and compliance with the Tier 2 standards beginning 180 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures. Similarly, DOE proposed to require Tier 1 homes to comply with the requirements of subpart C of 10 CFR part 460 beginning 60 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures, and Tier 2 homes to comply with those requirements beginning 180 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures. 88 FR 17746.

In a final rule published on May 30, 2023, DOE amended the compliance date for 10 CFR part 460 consistent with its proposed compliance date in the NPR for Tier 1 (*i.e.*, 60 days after issuance of DOE’s enforcement procedures for part 460). However, for Tier 2, DOE amended the compliance date to July 1, 2025. After consideration of comments received in response to the March 2023 NPR, DOE determined

that amending the compliance date to July 1, 2025, for Tier 2 homes would provide greater certainty for manufacturers versus an indeterminate date. DOE published a NPR on December 26, 2023, proposing enforcement procedures for manufactured homes (88 FR 88844, “December 2023 Enforcement NPR”). DOE is continuing to consider the proposed enforcement procedures and comments submitted, and has not yet published a final rule establishing enforcement procedures.

II. Need To Amend Compliance Date

In the March 2023 NPR and subsequently-adopted final rule, DOE recognized that additional lead time for MH manufacturers to comply with the energy conservation standards until after the issuance of enforcement procedures was appropriate, particularly for Tier 2 homes. Indeed, consistent with this approach, and as previously noted, DOE initially proposed in the March 2023 NPR providing a staggered conditional compliance date—for Tier 1 homes, 60 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures, and for Tier 2 homes, 180 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures. 88 FR 17746. While DOE continues to consider the proposed enforcement procedures and comments submitted, and evaluate appropriate next steps, DOE recognizes there is a possibility that the cadence for compliance dates could become misaligned, *i.e.*, compliance with the more stringent, multi-section Tier 2 standards could be required before the less stringent, single section Tier 1 standards (and before publication of final enforcement procedures). While DOE believes manufacturers are capable of complying with the DOE standards as written, DOE nevertheless recognizes that having enforcement procedures in place prior to requiring compliance would help provide clarity to manufacturers that are new to DOE’s regulatory program. DOE is proposing an extension here consistent with its intent that the Tier 2 compliance deadline occurs after both the Tier 1 compliance deadline and the promulgation of final enforcement procedures. DOE previously determined that a date certain for requiring compliance with Tier 2 would accomplish this while providing greater certainty for manufacturers. As DOE has not yet issued enforcement procedures, DOE has tentatively determined a further extension is required.

A delay of the current July 1, 2025, compliance date is therefore necessary to ensure that DOE can evaluate and

incorporate meaningful stakeholder feedback regarding appropriate next steps for the manufactured housing standard enforcement procedures, while still providing appropriate lead time for compliance.

III. Discussion of Proposal

Pursuant to its authority to establish energy conservation standards for manufactured housing (42 U.S.C. 17071), DOE is proposing to extend the compliance date for Tier 2 homes under the manufactured housing energy conservation standards in 10 CFR part 460 until after DOE's forthcoming enforcement procedures take effect. More specifically, DOE is proposing to require compliance with the Tier 2 standards in subparts B and C beginning 180 days after publication of its final enforcement procedures. DOE is not proposing to amend the compliance date for Tier 1 homes. Such homes will be subject to the standards in subparts B and C beginning 60 days after publication of DOE's final enforcement procedures. The proposal aligns with the proposal in the March 2023 NOPR.

DOE believes enforcement procedures will provide additional clarity to manufacturers and consumers regarding DOE's expectations of manufacturers and DOE's plans for enforcing the standards. Delaying the compliance date until after the enforcement procedures are effective also will provide manufacturers time to understand DOE's enforcement procedures and prepare their operations to ensure compliance with DOE's standards. Accordingly, DOE proposes to delay the July 1, 2025, compliance date for the standards of 10 CFR part 460 applicable to Tier 2 homes until 180 days after DOE's publication of its final enforcement procedures. The existing compliance date for Tier 1 homes would remain as 60 days after publication of DOE's final enforcement procedures.

IV. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

A. Review Under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Order ("E.O.") 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," as supplemented and reaffirmed by E.O. 13563, "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review," 76 FR 3821 (Jan. 21, 2011), requires agencies, to the extent permitted by law, to (1) propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify); (2) tailor regulations to impose the least burden on society,

consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives, taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations; (3) select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity); (4) to the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than specifying the behavior or manner of compliance that regulated entities must adopt; and (5) identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives to encourage the desired behavior, such as user fees or marketable permits, or providing information upon which choices can be made by the public. DOE emphasizes as well that E.O. 13563 requires agencies to use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible. In its guidance, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs ("OIRA") in the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") has emphasized that such techniques may include identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes. For the reasons stated in the preamble, this draft regulatory action is consistent with these principles.

Section 6(a) of E.O. 12866 also requires agencies to submit "significant regulatory actions" to OIRA for review. OIRA has determined that this proposed regulatory action constitutes a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. Accordingly, this action was submitted to OIRA for review under E.O. 12866.

B. Review Under Executive Orders 14154 and 14192

DOE has examined this proposed rulemaking and has tentatively determined that it is consistent with the policies and directives outlined in E.O. 14154 "Unleashing American Energy," E.O. 14192, "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation," and Presidential Memorandum, "Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis." This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is expected to be an E.O. 14192 deregulatory action.

C. Review Under Additional Executive Orders and Procedural Requirements

DOE has concluded that the determinations made pursuant to the

various other procedural requirements applicable to the May 2022 Final Rule remain unchanged for this proposed confirmation of that rule. These determinations are set forth in the May 2022 Final Rule. 87 FR 32728, 32809–32817.

V. Public Participation

Submission of Comments. DOE will accept all comments, data, and information regarding this proposed rule no later than the date provided in the **DATES** section at the beginning of this proposed rule. Interested parties may submit comments, data, and other information using any of the methods described in the **ADDRESSES** section at the beginning of this document.

Submitting comments via www.regulations.gov. The www.regulations.gov web page will require you to provide your name and contact information. Your contact information will be viewable to DOE Building Technologies staff only. Your contact information will not be publicly viewable except for your first and last names, organization name (if any), and submitter representative name (if any). If your comment is not processed properly because of technical difficulties, DOE will use this information to contact you. If DOE cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, DOE may not be able to consider your comment.

However, your contact information will be publicly viewable if you include it in the comment itself or in any documents attached to your comment. Any information that you do not want to be publicly viewable should not be included in your comment, nor in any document attached to your comment. Otherwise, persons viewing comments will see only first and last names, organization names, correspondence containing comments, and any documents submitted with the comments.

Do not submit to www.regulations.gov information for which disclosure is restricted by statute, such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information (hereinafter referred to as Confidential Business Information ("CBI")). Comments submitted through www.regulations.gov cannot be claimed as CBI. Comments received through the website will waive any CBI claims for the information submitted. For information on submitting CBI, see the Confidential Business Information section.

DOE processes submissions made through www.regulations.gov before posting. Normally, comments will be

posted within a few days of being submitted. However, if large volumes of comments are being processed simultaneously, your comment may not be viewable for up to several weeks. Please keep the comment tracking number that www.regulations.gov provides after you have successfully uploaded your comment.

Submitting comments via email.

Comments and documents submitted via email also will be posted to www.regulations.gov. If you do not want your personal contact information to be publicly viewable, do not include it in your comment or any accompanying documents. Instead, provide your contact information in a cover letter. Include your first and last names, email address, telephone number, and optional mailing address. The cover letter will not be publicly viewable as long as it does not include any comments. Include contact information each time you submit comments, data, documents, and other information to DOE. No telefacsimiles (“faxes”) will be accepted. Comments, data, and other information submitted to DOE electronically should be provided in PDF (preferred), Microsoft Word or Excel, WordPerfect, or text (ASCII) file format. Provide documents that are not secured, that are written in English, and that are free of any defects or viruses. Documents should not contain special characters or any form of encryption and, if possible, carry the electronic signature of the author.

Campaign form letters. Please submit campaign form letters by the originating organization in batches of between 50 to 500 form letters per PDF or as one form letter with a list of supporters’ names compiled into one or more PDFs. This reduces comment processing and posting time.

Confidential Business Information. 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. DOE will make its own determination about the confidential status of the information and treat it according to its determination.

It is DOE’s policy that all comments may be included in the public docket, without change and as received, including any personal information provided in the comments (except

information deemed to be exempt from public disclosure).

VI. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 460

Administrative practice and procedure, Buildings and facilities, Energy conservation, Housing standards, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on April 18, 2025, by Louis Hrkman, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, 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 21, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DOE is proposing to amend part 460 of Chapter II of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below:

PART 460—ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURED HOMES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 460 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 17071; 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*

■ 2. Revise § 460.1 to read as follows:

§ 460.1 Scope.

This subpart establishes energy conservation standards for manufactured homes as manufactured at the factory, prior to distribution in commerce for sale or installation in the field. Manufacturers must apply the requirements of this part to a manufactured home subject to § 460.4(b) that is manufactured on or after 60 days

after publication of final enforcement procedures for this part. DOE will amend this section to include the specific compliance date, once known. Manufacturers must apply the requirements of this part to a manufactured home subject to § 460.4(c) that is manufactured on or after 180 days after publication of final enforcement procedures for this part. DOE will amend this section to include the specific compliance date, once known.

[FR Doc. 2025–07099 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2024–0216; FRL–12599–01–R5]

Air Plan Approval; Minnesota; Revision to Taconite Federal Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to modify nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emission limits for the indurating furnace at United States Steel’s (U.S. Steel’s) Keetac taconite facility in Keewatin, Minnesota (Keetac), to satisfy the requirement for best available retrofit technology (BART) at taconite facilities. EPA is proposing this action pursuant to sections 110 and 169A of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 10, 2025.

Virtual Public Hearing. EPA is offering the opportunity for a virtual public hearing to provide interested parties the opportunity to present data, views, or arguments concerning the proposal. If anyone contacts us requesting to present at a virtual public hearing on or before May 6, 2025, EPA will hold a virtual public hearing on May 12, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for information on registering and requesting to present at a public hearing.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2024–0216 at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to Arra.Sarah@epa.gov. For comments submitted at Regulations.gov, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the

docket. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to EPA's docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), Proprietary Business Information (PBI), 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. 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, PBI, or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gina Harrison, Environmental Scientist, Air and Radiation Division (AR18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-6956, harrison.gina@epa.gov. The EPA Region 5 office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Participation in Virtual Public Hearing

To request to present at a virtual public hearing, or to pre-register to attend the hearing, if one is held, please use the online registration form available at <https://www.epa.gov/mn/revision-taconite-regional-haze-federal-implementation-plan-mi-and-mn> or contact Mayesha Choudhury at (312) 886-5909 or by email at choudhury.mayesha@epa.gov. EPA is asking all hearing attendees to register, even those who do not intend to present. The last day to request to present at the hearing will be May 6, 2025. If no request to present at the virtual public hearing is received by 11:59 p.m. Central Daylight Time (CDT) May 6, 2025, EPA will not hold the hearing. If a virtual hearing is held, EPA will accept registration until the start of the hearing.

EPA will announce the status of the hearing on May 7, 2025 on the public hearing website at <https://www.epa.gov/mn/revision-taconite-regional-haze->

federal-implementation-plan-mi-and-mn. Alternatively, interested parties may contact Mayesha Choudhury at (312) 886-5909 to find out if the hearing is being held.

If a request to present at the virtual public hearing is received by May 6, 2025, EPA will hold a virtual public hearing on May 12, 2025. EPA will post a general agenda for the hearing on May 8, 2025. The agenda will be available at <https://www.epa.gov/mn/revision-taconite-regional-haze-federal-implementation-plan-mi-and-mn> and will list pre-registered presenters in approximate order. The hearing will convene at 9:00 a.m. CDT and will conclude at 1:00 p.m. CDT, or 15 minutes after the last pre-registered presenter in attendance has presented if there are no additional presenters. EPA will announce further details on the virtual public hearing website at <https://www.epa.gov/mn/revision-taconite-regional-haze-federal-implementation-plan-mi-and-mn>.

If a request to present at the virtual public hearing is timely received, EPA will make every effort to follow the schedule as closely as possible on the day of the hearing; however, please plan for the hearing to run either ahead of schedule or behind schedule. Each commenter will have 5 minutes to provide oral testimony. EPA encourages commenters to provide EPA with a written copy of their oral testimony electronically by including it in the registration form or emailing it to choudhury.mayesha@epa.gov. EPA may ask clarifying questions during the oral presentations but will not respond to the presentations at that time. Written statements and supporting information submitted during the comment period will be considered with the same weight as oral comments and supporting information presented at the virtual public hearing.

Please note that any updates made to any aspect of the hearing will be posted online at <https://www.epa.gov/mn/revision-taconite-regional-haze-federal-implementation-plan-mi-and-mn>. Please monitor our website or contact Mayesha Choudhury at (312) 886-5909 or choudhury.mayesha@epa.gov to determine if there are any updates. EPA does not intend to publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing updates concerning the virtual public hearing.

If you require the services of a translator or a special accommodation such as audio description/closed captioning, please pre-register for the hearing with Mayesha Choudhury at (312) 886-5909 or choudhury.mayesha@epa.gov and describe your needs by May

5, 2025. EPA may not be able to arrange accommodations without advance notice.

II. Background

A. Requirements of the CAA and EPA's Regional Haze Rule

In the CAA Amendments of 1977, Congress created a program for protecting visibility in the nation's national parks and wilderness areas. Section 169A of the CAA establishes as a national goal the "prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas¹ which impairment results from manmade air pollution." Congress added section 169B to the CAA in 1990 to address regional haze issues. EPA promulgated a rule to address regional haze on July 1, 1999 (64 FR 35714), codified at 40 CFR part 51, subpart P—Protection of Visibility (herein after referred to as the "Regional Haze Rule"). The Regional Haze Rule codified and clarified the BART provisions in the CAA at 40 CFR 51.308(e) and revised the existing visibility regulations to add provisions addressing regional haze impairment and establishing a comprehensive visibility protection program for Class I areas.

Section 169A of the CAA directs states, or EPA if developing a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP), to evaluate the use of retrofit controls at certain larger, often uncontrolled, older stationary sources to address visibility impacts from these sources. Specifically, section 169A(b)(2)(A) of the CAA requires that implementation plans contain such measures as may be necessary to make reasonable progress toward the natural visibility goal, including a requirement that certain categories of existing major stationary

¹ Areas designated as mandatory Class I Federal areas consist of national parks exceeding 6,000 acres, wilderness areas and national memorial parks exceeding 5,000 acres, and all international parks that were in existence on August 7, 1977. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). In accordance with section 169A of the CAA, EPA, in consultation with the Department of Interior, promulgated a list of 156 areas where visibility is identified as an important value. 42 FR 69122 (November 30, 1979). The extent of a mandatory Class I area includes subsequent changes in boundaries, such as park expansions. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). Although states and Tribes may designate as Class I additional areas which they consider to have visibility as an important value, the requirements of the visibility program set forth in section 169A of the CAA apply only to "mandatory Class I Federal areas." Each mandatory Class I Federal area is the responsibility of a "Federal Land Manager." 42 U.S.C. 7602(i). When we use the term "Class I area" in this action, we mean a "mandatory Class I Federal area."

sources² built between 1962 and 1977 procure, install, and operate BART³ as determined by EPA.

Under the Regional Haze Rule, states (or in the case of a FIP, EPA) are directed to conduct BART determinations for such “BART-eligible” sources that may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any visibility impairment in a Class I area.

On July 6, 2005, (70 FR 39104), EPA published the Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule at appendix Y to 40 CFR part 51 (hereinafter referred to as the “BART Guidelines”), to assist states and EPA in determining which sources should be subject to the BART requirements and in determining appropriate emission limits for each source subject to BART.

The process of establishing BART emission limitations follows three steps. First, states, or EPA if developing a FIP, must identify and list “BART-eligible sources.”⁴ Once the state or EPA has identified the BART-eligible sources, the second step is to identify those sources that may “emit any air pollutant which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any impairment of visibility” in a Class I area. (Under the Regional Haze Rule, a source that fits this description is “subject to BART.”). Third, for each source subject to BART, the state or EPA must identify the level of control representing BART after considering the five factors set forth in CAA section 169A(g). The BART Guidelines provide a process for making BART determinations that states can use in implementing the BART requirements on a source-by-source basis. See 40 CFR part 51, appendix Y, at IV.D.⁵

States, or EPA if developing a FIP, must address all visibility-impairing pollutants emitted by a source in the BART determination process. The most significant visibility impairing pollutants are sulfur dioxide (SO₂), NO_x, and particulate matter (PM).

A State Implementation Plan (SIP) or FIP addressing regional haze must include source-specific BART emission

limits and compliance schedules for each source subject to BART. Once a state or EPA has made a BART determination, the BART controls must be installed and operated as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than five years after the date of the final SIP or FIP. See CAA section 169A(g)(4) and 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(iv). In addition to what is required by the Regional Haze Rule, general SIP requirements mandate that the SIP or FIP include all regulatory requirements related to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting for the BART controls on the source. See CAA section 110(a).

B. BART FIP and Regulatory History for the Keetac Taconite Facility

On February 6, 2013 (78 FR 8706), EPA promulgated a FIP that included NO_x BART limits for indurating furnaces at seven taconite facilities subject to BART in Minnesota and Michigan (“Original 2013 FIP Rule”). The Original 2013 FIP Rule included NO_x BART limits for indurating furnaces at two U.S. Steel taconite facilities located in Minnesota—Keetac and Minntac. EPA took this action because Minnesota and Michigan had failed to meet a statutory deadline to submit their regional haze SIPs for the first planning period by December 17, 2007, and subsequently failed to require BART at the taconite facilities. The Original 2013 FIP Rule, among other requirements, established NO_x BART emission limits of 1.2 pounds (lbs) of NO_x per million British Thermal Unit (MMBtu) when burning natural gas and 1.5 lbs NO_x/MMBtu when using any fuel other than exclusively natural gas for Keetac’s indurating furnace (along with indurating furnaces at six other taconite facilities in Michigan and Minnesota). These emission limits were based upon the performance of high stoichiometric (high-stoich) low-NO_x burners (LNBs) installed on taconite furnaces at Minntac.

In a related action, on September 30, 2013 (78 FR 59825), EPA finalized partial disapprovals of Minnesota and Michigan’s regional haze SIPs for the first planning period for failing to require BART for the indurating furnaces at taconite facilities (“SIP Disapprovals”). Among other things, EPA found that Minnesota and Michigan had erred by determining that an undefined set of “good combustion practices” represented NO_x BART for Keetac and six other taconite facilities when U.S. Steel had successfully installed LNBs on Lines 6 and 7 at Minntac.

Subsequently, U.S. Steel filed a petition for review of the SIP

Disapprovals in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (“Eighth Circuit”) and submitted to EPA a petition for reconsideration of the SIP Disapprovals. In its petitions for review and reconsideration of the SIP Disapprovals, U.S. Steel simultaneously sought review and reconsideration of the Original 2013 FIP Rule.

On April 12, 2016 (81 FR 21672), EPA promulgated a revised FIP rule, which revised BART emission limits for certain taconite facilities owned by companies other than U.S. Steel (“2016 Revised FIP Rule”). Those companies, along with U.S. Steel, each filed a petition for review in the Eighth Circuit challenging the 2016 Revised FIP Rule. U.S. Steel also submitted to EPA a petition for reconsideration of the 2016 Revised FIP Rule.

On December 4, 2017 (82 FR 57125), EPA denied U.S. Steel’s petitions for reconsideration of the Original 2013 FIP Rule, the SIP Disapprovals, and the 2016 Revised FIP Rule (“Denial of Reconsideration”). U.S. Steel filed a petition for review in the Eighth Circuit challenging EPA’s Denial of Reconsideration. U.S. Steel’s challenge of the Denial of Reconsideration has been in abeyance while the parties have been working toward resolution.

In November 2019, EPA executed a Settlement Agreement with U.S. Steel pertaining to NO_x BART requirements at Minntac.⁶ EPA subsequently proposed and finalized a FIP revision addressing NO_x BART requirements for Minntac.⁷ Most recently, in September 2024, EPA executed a Settlement Agreement with U.S. Steel pertaining to NO_x BART requirements at Keetac.⁸

III. Basis for NO_x Limits

The Original 2013 FIP Rule limits were set based upon the performance of high-stoich LNBs on indurating furnaces at Minntac. Between its two taconite facilities (Minntac and Keetac), U.S. Steel owns and operates six grate-kiln taconite furnaces: five indurating furnaces at Minntac, and one large indurating furnace at Keetac. While all six furnaces are of generally similar design, they each differ in size, gas flow, combustion air design, production throughput, fuels used, type of taconite pellets produced, and heat characteristics in the furnace, among

² The set of “major stationary sources” potentially subject to BART is listed in CAA section 169A(g)(7) and includes “taconite ore processing facilities.”

³ 40 CFR 51.301 “Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART).”

⁴ “BART-eligible sources” are those sources that have the potential to emit 250 tons or more of a visibility-impairing air pollutant, were not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, but were in existence on August 7, 1977, and whose operations fall within one or more of 26 specifically listed source categories. 40 CFR 51.301.

⁵ The BART Guidelines are mandatory for power plants above 750 megawatts and are considered “useful guidance” for other types of sources. 70 FR 39104, 39108 (July 6, 2005).

⁶ See 84 FR 47945 (September 11, 2019) (Minntac proposed Settlement Agreement).

⁷ See 85 FR 6125 (February 4, 2020) (Minntac proposed FIP revision); 86 FR 12095 (March 2, 2021) (Minntac final rule revising FIP).

⁸ See 89 FR 30357 (April 23, 2024) (Keetac proposed Settlement Agreement).

other differences.⁹ Keetac's pellet production is double that of Minntac's, which affects the magnitude of fuel input, number and design of combustion fans required, and burner system components needed to successfully operate a burner.¹⁰

Between 2009 and 2019, U.S. Steel contracted a variety of manufacturers and engineering firms to evaluate different NO_x reduction technologies that could meet the requirements of the Original 2013 FIP Rule at its Minntac and Keetac facilities, which both operate grate-kiln indurating furnaces. Early computational fluid dynamics modeling performed by these contractors showed that a high-stoich low-NO_x burner system would be a feasible option at Minntac. This testing showed that low-NO_x main burner systems, when used in conjunction with other modifications, could achieve a significant decrease in NO_x emissions at those furnaces.

U.S. Steel also conducted NO_x reduction demonstrations with a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) system at Minntac. The results of this testing at Minntac showed that SNCR could produce, at best case, 8–10% NO_x reduction from baseline NO_x emission levels at Minntac, and also in some cases a net increase in NO_x emissions with urea injected at the entrance to the preheater.¹¹ In 2011, U.S. Steel reported the successful pilot testing of a low-NO_x main burner system on Line 7 at Minntac.¹² Based on this testing at Minntac, U.S. Steel identified LNBs as the most effective method of reducing NO_x emissions from the indurating process and evaluated the feasibility of installing LNBs at Keetac. However, the emission and process data generated through subsequent modeling indicated that this specific LNB technology developed for Minntac would not consistently achieve the same results on all taconite indurating furnaces while operating under various fuel use and production scenarios while maintaining pellet quality.¹³ Keetac's pellet

production is double that of Minntac's, which affects the magnitude of the fuel input, the number and design of combustion fans required, and the burner system components needed to successfully operate a burner. Subsequent modeling and engineering studies determined that a new low-NO_x main burner at Keetac would require additional natural gas and, as a result, would need double the amount of air to maintain an appropriate combustion efficiency.¹⁴ These additional requirements were deemed infeasible at Keetac due to several technical factors, including the need to maintain appropriate temperature profiles to ensure pellet quality, space and design constraints, and significant safety concerns.

In 2017, EPA asked U.S. Steel to evaluate additional technology options for Keetac, including evaluating application of water injection to the burner system, providing temperature data for further evaluation of SNCR, further engaging with burner manufacturers to design a low-NO_x main burner, and investigating the potential addition of preheat burners. A subsequent study of water injection at Keetac indicated that water injection would result in a significant reduction in pellet production along with adverse effects to pellet quality.¹⁵ U.S. Steel also collected process data to further evaluate the feasibility of SNCR at Keetac. Based on process temperature measurements, the downdraft drying sections are too cold or below the temperature window for SNCR injection, while the preheat section is too hot and above the temperature window. In addition, due to physical space limitations and flue gas velocity, adequate residence time is not available for the reaction to take place. Consequently, the facility-specific conditions of the operating line at Keetac do not allow for a suitable location to inject urea for SNCR.¹⁶

U.S. Steel provided process and emission data and studies that set forth its concerns regarding potentially serious impacts from high-stoich LNB operation on the overall operation of the furnace, such as the heat balance of the furnace, the fuel used, pellet quality, airflow, safety, and other factors. U.S. Steel provided another engineering report containing a detailed analysis of how Keetac's process and pellet quality

would be affected by changes to the burner operating parameters required to incorporate a high-stoich LNB system.¹⁷ The studies analyzed the effects of low and mid-stoich LNB systems on the Keetac furnace by using simulation modeling that compared Keetac's normal operating conditions with simulations of furnace operations while using LNBs with a higher stoichiometric rate, showing that a low-stoich LNB system may be a viable option to reduce NO_x emissions from the Keetac furnace, with the potential for additional reductions from preheat burners.

Following evaluation of these engineering studies and data, EPA concluded that while the specific LNB design implemented at Minntac would not be appropriate for Keetac, LNB continues to be the appropriate selection for BART at Keetac. Specifically, installation of a low-NO_x main burner combined with low-NO_x preheat burners is expected to yield a 40–45% NO_x reduction when compared to baseline emissions from a standard burner.¹⁸ Modeling of the Keetac indurating furnace with a low-NO_x main burner in conjunction with low-NO_x preheat burners indicated that a limit of 3.4 lbs NO_x/MMBtu represents BART for Keetac when firing exclusively natural gas.¹⁹ Modeling of a low-NO_x main burner also indicated that a limit of 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu represents BART during production cycles when cofiring with coal.²⁰ Modeling of mixed fuel production scenarios only reflects reductions based on the operation of the main burner since data indicate that reductions from preheat burners in these scenarios are limited.²¹

Based on this most recent modeling data, EPA is proposing to replace the existing NO_x BART emission limits applicable to Keetac with the following NO_x BART emission limits: (1) 3.4 lbs NO_x/MMBtu on a 720-hour rolling average when firing exclusively natural gas, which will become enforceable beginning three years after promulgation

⁹ See 2014–7–18 U.S. Steel's Response to EPA's questions; 2017–2–15 USS response to EPA's concerns re Keetac Low NO_x burner costs analysis; and 2020–8–14 August 7 2020 Call follow-up answers from US Steel, in docket.

¹⁰ See 2014–7–18 U.S. Steel's Response to EPA's questions, in docket.

¹¹ See 2009–10–26 Nalco Mobotec US Steel Minntac Line 7 Final Report EPA–R05–OAR–2010–0037–0037_attachment_42, in docket.

¹² See 2011–05–13 USS Minntac Final test results Line 7 burner, in docket.

¹³ See 2012–09–14 Metso Cliffs Tilden modeling report; 2014–07–20 Cliffs UTAC FCT phase 3 modeling report; 2014–08–07 Metso UTAC LNB Grate Kiln L2 study; and 2015–01–13 Metso Cliffs Tilden I Phase III COEN LNB modeling report, in docket.

¹⁴ See 2016–2–24 Barr Report with Appendices; 2016–5–13 FCT Report (Redacted); and 2018–8–08 Keetac Line II LNB technical analysis, in docket.

¹⁵ See 2019–2–08 Metso Keetac Water Injection Analysis study, in docket.

¹⁶ See 2017–4–13 USS Keetac Grate Diagram and Supporting Information, in docket.

¹⁷ Engineering report by Metso dated August 8, 2018 "Technical Analysis for applying LNB technology to Keetac Line II Grate Kiln (GK) system."

¹⁸ Modeling used baseline emission values of 6.0–6.2 lbs NO_x/MMBtu and predicted a range of 40–45% reduction in NO_x emissions while utilizing exclusively natural gas when operating both a main burner and preheat burners. See 2019–2–27 Fives Main Burner Report (Redacted) and 2019–6–28 Fives Preheat Burner Report (Redacted), in docket.

¹⁹ See 2019–6–28 Fives Preheat Burner Report (Redacted).

²⁰ See 2019–2–27 Fives Main Burner Report (Redacted).

²¹ See 2019–8–26 USS proposed solid fuel limit justification email and 2020–6–26 USS Email re solid fuels, in docket.

of a final rule, and (2) a NO_x BART limit of 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu on a 720-hour rolling average when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas, which will become enforceable five years after promulgation of a final rule, with the option for the owner or operator to seek an adjustment up to 2.5 lbs NO_x/MMBtu as discussed below. These values are based on modeling the use of both low-NO_x preheat burners and a low-NO_x main burner when firing exclusively natural gas and the use of a low-NO_x main burner when utilizing mixed fuels.

Due to the facility not utilizing mixed fuels after 2013, the modeling could not be validated for cofiring scenarios. Therefore, EPA is proposing to allow the owner or operator of Keetac, within a period of 52 months from the effective date of the final rule, the option to seek an adjustment of the NO_x BART cofiring emission limit based on collection of Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) data after installation of the NO_x-reduction technology.²² EPA is proposing that, upon receipt of complete emissions data from the owner or operator of Keetac as described in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) of the proposed regulatory text, EPA will evaluate whether the data support adjusting the NO_x BART emission limit while burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas using the applicable equation set forth in 40 CFR 52.1235(f). If the results of the equation support adjustment of the NO_x BART emission limit, EPA shall initiate a rulemaking to adjust the emission limit. If revised, the NO_x BART emission limit when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas may be no greater than 2.5 lbs NO_x/MMBtu, based on a 720-hour rolling average.

EPA's visibility impact analysis in the 2013 FIP was based on the assumption of a 70% reduction in NO_x emissions when firing natural gas. EPA now anticipates a 40–45% reduction in NO_x emissions when firing natural gas as a result of the control technologies and associated emission limits proposed in

this rulemaking.²³ EPA expects the Keetac LNB design to achieve substantial visibility improvements, although slightly less than what was projected to be achieved in the Original 2013 FIP Rule, in an amount roughly corresponding to the decrease in emission reductions.

IV. CAA Section 110(l)

Under CAA section 110(l), EPA cannot approve a plan revision “if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 7501 of this title), or any other applicable requirement of this chapter.” Based on the following analysis, we find that EPA's approval of this revision is consistent with CAA section 110(l) because it will not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment, reasonable further progress, or any other applicable requirements of the CAA.

On June 12, 2012 (77 FR 34801), EPA approved Minnesota's regional haze plan for the first planning period as satisfying the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 51.308, except for BART emission limits for the taconite facilities. As previously discussed, EPA promulgated the Original 2013 FIP Rule to address the BART requirement for taconite facilities. The BART limits set forth in the Original 2013 FIP Rule were based on a LNB designed for Minntac. For reasons discussed above, U.S. Steel was unable to implement this LNB design at Keetac. Years of engineering studies and analysis identified an available LNB design solution for Keetac that will achieve NO_x reductions at the Keetac furnace. Since this analysis concluded Keetac could not meet the limits set forth in the Original 2013 FIP Rule, EPA is setting higher proposed BART limits that reflect the emission reductions achievable using the Keetac LNB design solution. EPA is proposing that these limits represent BART and therefore the BART requirements of the CAA are satisfied.

Minnesota's 2012 long-term strategy for making reasonable progress towards the national visibility goal was among the regional haze plan elements approved by EPA. Minnesota's 2012 long-term strategy did not rely on the achievement of any particular degree of emission control from the taconite

facilities; therefore, the revised NO_x BART emission limits for Keetac represent greater control than was assumed in Minnesota's approved SIP and do not interfere with the reasonable progress goals required by 40 CFR 51.308(d)(1), as set forth in Minnesota's first planning period SIP.

With respect to requirements concerning attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and reasonable further progress, all areas in Minnesota are designated as attainment for all NAAQS that are potentially impacted by NO_x emissions.²⁴ Outside the state, the nearest ozone, particulate matter, or nitrogen dioxide nonattainment areas are the areas designated as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS located along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The nearest of these ozone nonattainment areas along the western Lake Michigan shoreline, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, is over 350 miles from Keewatin, Minnesota. At the time these areas were designated as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, EPA evaluated HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) trajectories to identify areas potentially contributing to monitored violations of the NAAQS. No areas designated as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS showed trajectories indicating that emissions from the area near Keewatin, Minnesota, had the potential to contribute to any of the monitored violations of the ozone NAAQS.

Therefore, based on the information presented above, we find that EPA's approval of these revisions would be consistent with CAA section 110(l). The proposed FIP revision complies with applicable regional haze requirements and general implementation plan requirements and does not interfere with any regional haze program requirements, attainment and reasonable further progress, or any other requirement of the CAA.

V. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to modify NO_x BART emission limits for the indurating furnace at Keetac. Specifically, EPA is proposing to approve the following NO_x BART emission limits for the Keetac Grate Kiln indurating furnace, with compliance to be determined on a rolling 720-hour average: (1) 3.4 lbs NO_x/MMBtu when firing exclusively natural gas, which will become

²² Per the Regional Haze rule, each source subject to BART is required to install and operate BART within 5 years—60 months—of plan approval. To allow EPA sufficient time to review a cofiring adjustment request and take action on that request within the 60-month timeframe, EPA must receive the initial request within 52 months of this final rule. EPA is allowing two additional months for data completion and sufficiency review, for a final request completion deadline of 54 months. If EPA does not receive a complete cofiring adjustment request by 54 months after the final rule, then the 2.0 lbs/MMBtu limit shall remain in place and applicable.

²³ Modeling used baseline emission values of 6.0–6.2 lbs NO_x/MMBtu and predicted a range of 40–45% reduction in NO_x emissions while utilizing exclusively natural gas when operating both a main burner and preheat burners. See 2019–2–27 Fives Main Burner Report (Redacted) and 2019–6–28 Fives Preheat Burner Report (Redacted), in docket.

²⁴ The only nonattainment area in Minnesota is the Dakota County lead nonattainment area in Eagan, MN which is not impacted by NO_x emissions.

enforceable beginning three years after promulgation of a final rule, and (2) 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu when firing any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas, which will become enforceable five years after promulgation of a final rule, unless before that date, EPA promulgates a modified limit in accordance with the following procedure. EPA is also proposing to allow Keetac, within a period of 52 months from the effective date of the final rule, the option to seek a potential adjustment of the cofiring emission limit, not to exceed 2.5 lbs NO_x/MMBtu as a 720-hour rolling average, based on collection of CEMS data after installation of the NO_x reduction technology.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review 13563

This action is exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as it is not a rule of general applicability. This action, if finalized, will specifically regulate the Keetac taconite facility in Minnesota.

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 does not apply because actions that are rules of particular applicability are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866. This action, if finalized, will specifically regulate the Keetac taconite facility in Minnesota.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed action does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, a “collection of information” is defined as a requirement for “answers to . . . identical reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on ten or more persons” 44 U.S.C. 3502(3)(A). Because the FIP applies to one taconite facility in Minnesota, the Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply. *See* 5 CFR 1320(c).

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this proposed action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This proposed action

will not impose any requirements on small entities. This action, if finalized, will add additional controls to one taconite source. This source, the Keetac taconite facility, is not owned by small entities, and therefore is not a small entity.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This proposed action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The proposed action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or Tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This proposed action does not have federalism implications. 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.

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

This proposed action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. It will not have substantial direct effects on Tribal governments. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action. Consistent with the EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes, EPA consulted with Tribal officials during the development of this action. On April 25, 2024, we met with Tribal leaders and presented an overview of the upcoming Keetac action. We encouraged the Tribes to contact us with any questions. Since that meeting we have provided updates on several monthly Tribal calls.

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

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not economically significant as defined in Executive Order 12866, and because EPA does not believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children. To the extent this action, if finalized, will limit emissions of NO_x emissions, the rule will have a beneficial effect on children’s health by reducing air pollution.

I. 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.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Regional haze, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Lee Zeldin,
Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR part 52 as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

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

■ 3. Section 52.1235 is proposed to be amended by revising paragraph (b)(1)(i) to read as follows:

§ 52.1235 Regional haze.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) * * *

(1) NO_x emission limits.

(i) *United States Steel Corporation, Keetac.*

(A) *Emission limitations.*

(1) *Natural gas limit.* An emission limit of 3.4 lbs NO_x/MMBtu, based on a 720-hr rolling average, shall apply to the Keetac Grate Kiln indurating furnace (EU030) when burning exclusively natural gas. This emission limit shall become enforceable beginning [DATE 3 YEARS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE].

(2) *Limit when burning fuel other than exclusively natural gas.* An emission limit of 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu, based on a 720-hr rolling average, shall apply to the Keetac Grate Kiln indurating furnace when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas. This emission limit shall become enforceable beginning [DATE 5 YEARS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE], unless before [DATE 5 YEARS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL

RULE], EPA promulgates a modified limit in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C). The emission limit in this paragraph shall apply unless adjusted as described in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(3), and only if the data submitted to EPA pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) support such an adjustment.

(B) *Installation of NO_x reduction technology.* The NO_x reduction technology shall be installed no later than [DATE 3 YEARS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE].

(C) *Process to modify emission limit when burning fuel other than exclusively natural gas.* If the owner or operator of Keetac requests to modify the emission limit that applies when burning fuel other than natural gas, then the owner or operator shall collect and submit data and an engineering report to EPA in accordance with the following process.

(1) *Collection and reporting of data.* The owner or operator of Keetac shall submit to EPA data collected when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas during the period following installation of the NO_x reduction technology until completion of 5100 hours of data collection. Data shall be submitted to EPA no later than 30 days after completion of 5100 hours of data collection and in any case no later than [DATE 52 MONTHS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE]. The data shall include hourly NO_x emissions recorded by CEMS in lbs NO_x/MMBtu; hourly values of the operating parameters identified in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(2); hourly process and CEMS information and codes; and hourly heat input in MMBtu by fuel type. EPA will consider the data submitted in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph and (b)(1)(i)(C)(3). Data collected during the first 720 hours burning fuel other than exclusively natural gas are considered the optimization period and shall be submitted to EPA but shall not be included in the 4380 hours of data considered for limit adjustment purposes. If the owner or operator wishes to exclude any data from consideration due to pellet quality concerns, then the owner or operator shall, to the extent applicable, submit to EPA information regarding the

following factors: compression, reducibility, before tumble, after tumble, low temperature disintegration, clustering, and swelling. For each of the pellet quality analysis factors, the owner or operator must explain the pellet quality analysis factor, as well as the defined acceptable range for each factor using the applicable product quality standards based upon customers' pellet specifications that are contained in Keetac's ISO 9001 quality management system. The owner or operator shall also provide to EPA pellet quality analysis testing results that state the date and time of the analysis and, in order to define the time period when pellets were produced outside of the defined acceptable range for the pellet quality factors listed, include copies of the production logs that clearly define which hours of operation correspond to the production of the pellets tested, and document which hours produced pellets that met specifications and which hours produced pellets that failed to meet specifications. The owner or operator shall report all raw data in a format consistent with and able to be manipulated by Microsoft Excel including formulas, as appropriate, in each cell.

(2) *Engineering report.* No later than 30 days after completion of 5100 hours of data collection and in any case no later than [DATE 52 MONTHS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE], the owner or operator of Keetac shall submit to EPA a final report including modeling demonstrating the selected NO_x reduction technology is designed to achieve NO_x emissions no greater than the emission limits specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(A)(2) and identifying the operating parameters and set points upon which the modeling was based.

(3) *Emission limit adjustment.* If EPA determines that the data submitted in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) satisfy the criteria in that paragraph, then EPA shall use the applicable equation set forth in paragraph (f) to determine whether adjustment of the emission limit set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(A)(2) is appropriate. If revised, the NO_x emission limit when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas may be no greater than 2.5 lbs NO_x/MMBtu, based

on a 720-hr rolling average. The data set used for the determination shall include only data that meet both pellet quality specifications and optimized operating parameters related to process and NO_x reduction technology operation as identified in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(2). If the data submitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) are normally distributed and statistically independent, EPA shall use the upper predictive limit (UPL) equation provided in paragraph (f)(1). If the data submitted pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) are not normally distributed or are normally distributed but not statistically independent, EPA shall use the non-parametric equation provided in paragraph (f)(2). If, after receiving complete data from the owner or operator as specified in (b)(1)(i)(C)(1), the results of the equation support an emission limit other than 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu when burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas, EPA shall initiate a rulemaking to adjust the emission limit. If the results of the equation do not support an adjustment of the 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu emission limit, then EPA shall take final agency action to notify the owner or operator of Keetac in writing. If the owner or operator does not submit data to EPA by [DATE 54 MONTHS AFTER EFFECTIVE DATE OF FINAL RULE] in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1) for burning any fuel or combination of fuels other than exclusively natural gas or if EPA determines that the owner or operator did not provide complete data supporting such an adjustment in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C)(1), then the 2.0 lbs NO_x/MMBtu emission limit shall remain in place and applicable.

(D) *Compliance demonstration.* Compliance with the emission limits shall be demonstrated with hourly data collected by a continuous emissions monitoring system for NO_x. The CEMS shall be continuously operated and maintained in accordance with 40 CFR part 60 Appendix F. CEMS records shall be maintained onsite for a period no less than 5 years.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025-07055 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 78

Thursday, April 24, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to 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.

Comments regarding this information collection received by May 27, 2025 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food and Nutrition Service

Title: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: 2008 Farm Bill Provisions on Clarification of Split Issuance; Accrual of Benefits and Definition Changes.

OMB Control Number: 0584–0673.

Summary of Collection: This collection is for providing SNAP households advance or concurrent notice of State agency action to store unused SNAP benefits offline due to three or more months of account inactivity and for those households to seek reinstatement of benefits prior to permanent expungement. Additionally, this collection is for providing SNAP households advance or concurrent notice prior to the State agency expunging unused SNAP benefits from the household's Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) account due to nine months of account inactivity.

Need and Use of the Information: SNAP regulations at 7 CFR 274.2, require State agencies to send notices via mail to SNAP participants to inform them if their benefits are being moved off-line and if their benefits are about to be expunged. Notices are sent to the home address of SNAP individuals/households via United States Postal Service. Off-line storage notices are sent up to 10 days prior to or concurrent with benefits moving off-line, and expungement notices must be sent, at a minimum, 30 days prior to benefits being expunged. If a household contacts the State agency after the off-line notice has been sent or reapplies for SNAP benefits, the State agency must reinstate those benefits and make them available within 48 hours.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal Government and Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 3,505,850.

Frequency of Responses: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 239,134.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–07086 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–1–2025]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 265; Authorization of Production Activity; Unimacts Company; (Steel Products); Conroe, Texas

On December 19, 2024, The City of Conroe Texas, grantee of FTZ 265, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Unimacts Company, within FTZ 265, in Conroe, Texas.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (90 FR 1435, January 8, 2025). On April 18, 2025, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including section 400.14.

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07027 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–61–2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 29; Authorization of Production Activity; GoPro, Inc; (Camera Bundles); Louisville, Kentucky

On December 19, 2024, Arvato USA, LLC, on behalf of GoPro, Inc, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within FTZ 29, in Louisville, Kentucky.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (90 FR 70, January 2, 2025). On April 18, 2025, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act

and the FTZ Board's regulations, including section 400.14.

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07028 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-888, C-570-105]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From India and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Orders; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published notice in the **Federal Register** of March 11, 2025 in which Commerce published the final results of the expedited first sunset review of the countervailing duty orders on carbon and alloy steel threaded rod from India and the People's Republic of China (China). This notice incorrectly identified the subsidy rates likely to prevail for Ningbo Zhongjiang High Strength Bolts Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Junyue Standard Part Co., Ltd.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Hooker, 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) 482-6299.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 11, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the expedited first sunset review of the countervailing duty orders on carbon and alloy steel threaded rod from India and China.¹ We incorrectly identified the net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail for Ningbo Zhongjiang High Strength Bolts Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Junyue Standard Part Co., Ltd.²

¹ See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Orders*, 90 FR 11708 (March 11, 2025).

² Commerce also incorrectly identified the net countervailable subsidy rates in the Issues and

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of March 11, 2025, in FR Doc 2025-03825, on page 11709, in the section titled, "Final Results of Sunset Reviews", in the second table, under the heading titled, "Net countervailable subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)", in the entry for Ningbo Zhongjiang High Strength Bolts Co., Ltd, correct the rate from "69.20" to "31.68", and in the entry for Zhejiang Junyue Standard Part Co., Ltd, correct the rate from "31.20" to "69.20".

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

Dated: April 18, 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. 2025-07081 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Greater Atlantic Region Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on October 10, 2024, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Decision Memorandum. See *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Orders*, 90 FR 11708 (March 11, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 14.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

Title: Greater Atlantic Region, Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan.

OMB Control Number: 0648-0491.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular (extension of current information collection).

Number of Respondents: 804.

Average Hours per Response: Trip exchange request (full & part-time)—15 minutes; Quota transfer application (temporary & permanent)—5 minutes; Cost Recovery—2 hours; Sector Proposals & Operation Plans—250 hours.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 980 hours.

Needs and Uses: This is a request for renewal of an approved information collection. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Secretary of Commerce has the responsibility for the conservation and management of marine fishery resources. Much of this responsibility has been delegated to NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). NMFS manages the Atlantic Sea Scallop (scallop) fishery through a set of regulations that limit catch of scallops and fishing vessel activity. In addition, regulations limit catch of certain other species of fish in order to minimize bycatch and bycatch mortality (bycatch is the catch and discard of species that are not targeted in the scallop fishery). Finally, the regulations control vessel permitting and the exchange of effort and quota allocations between vessels. In order to effectively manage these resources, track fishing effort and catch, and to allow vessel owners to exchange fishing trips and quota, NMFS must collect information through the reporting requirements included in this renewal. This renewal contains the following information collections: Access area trip exchange application procedures; Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) transfers; Cost recovery; and IFQ sector program.

Access Area Trip Exchange Application

The one-for-one access area trip exchange program provides flexibility to scallop vessels about where they may fish. Participants need to send an access area trip exchange application to NMFS with the following information: Vessel name and permit number, owner name and signature, specification of the areas involved in the exchange. Both vessels involved in the exchange are required to submit forms for cross verification. This measure provides flexibility to vessels regarding which areas to fish, thereby

reducing the possibility of revenue loss to those vessels that are unable to access some distant areas due to vessel capacity constraints.

IFQ Transfers

IFQ permit holders can temporarily and/or permanently transfer individual fishing quota from one IFQ vessel to another. Quota transfers are requested through the submission of transfer applications. Required information includes vessel information, quota transfer information, and authorizing signatures from both parties. The IFQ transfer program is entirely optional and provides greater flexibility for IFQ permit holders by enabling them to increase their vessel's IFQ or for individuals to lease or sell IFQ if they choose not to fish the allocation.

Cost Recovery

Section 304(d)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) requires an IFQ cost recovery plan to recover management and enforcement costs for IFQ fisheries. The FMP includes an IFQ cost recovery program, whereby NMFS will collect up to 3% of ex-vessel value of landed product to cover actual costs directly related to enforcement and management of the IFQ program. IFQ permit holders are required to submit a cost recovery payment annually via a pre-existing Federal payment system called www.pay.gov, which is also currently used by the Alaska Region and the Southeast Region. Information submitted via the internet would require the user to establish an online account, including personal and financial information. This requirement is necessary in order to comply with the provisions of the MSA and to collect payments from individuals that have been granted an allocation to a public resource.

IFQ Sector Program

The FMP contains provisions that authorize allocation of a portion of the overall IFQ fishery total allowable catch (TAC) to a self-selected group of IFQ permit holders (sector), provided the sector provides adequate information describing the formation of the sector and its intended plan of operations. Individuals or other entities (corporations, cooperatives, etc.) proposing a sector are required to submit a Sector Allocation Proposal and Operations Plan. Any person may submit a Sector Allocation Proposal for a group of limited access general category scallop vessels to the Council, at least 1 year in advance of the start of a sector, and request that the Sector be implemented through a framework

procedure specified at § 648.55. A group that wants to form a Sector and receive an allocation is required to submit a legally binding Operations Plan to the Council and the Regional Administrator. The operations plan must be agreed upon and signed by all members of the sector and, if approved, will constitute a contract. This information is necessary to describe the proposed sector and the proposed rules under which the sector would operate. This information is used to determine whether this sector would maintain consistency with the goals and objectives of the FMP.

Affected Public: Businesses and other for-profit organizations are primarily affected.

Frequency: Varies based on information collected.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0491.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2025–07088 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE867]

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 MAFMC will hold a public webinar meeting of its Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Monitoring

Committee. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for agenda details.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Thursday, May 15, 2025, from 9:30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Webinar connection information will be posted to the calendar section of www.mafmc.org prior to the meeting.

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 Mackerel, Squid, Butterfish Monitoring Committee will meet via webinar to discuss catch and landings limits and other measures (*i.e.*, specifications) for chub mackerel, longfin squid, and butterfish. The Monitoring Committee will review recent fishery performance information and recommendations from the Advisory Panel, Scientific and Statistical Committee, and staff. The Monitoring Committee will then provide recommendations for 2026–2028 specifications for chub mackerel. The Monitoring Committee may also recommend any appropriate revisions to the previously implemented 2026 specifications for longfin squid and butterfish.

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 21, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07094 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Economic Surveys of Specific US Commercial Fisheries**

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

Title: Economic Surveys of Specific US Commercial Fisheries.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0773.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission. Extension of a currently approved collection.

Number of Respondents: 1,480.

Average Hours per Response:

NWFSC: West Coast Limited Entry Groundfish Fixed Gear Fisheries Economic Data Collection: 3 hours.

NWFSC: West Coast Open Access Groundfish, Non-tribal Salmon, Crab, and Shrimp Fisheries Economic Data Collection: 3 hours.

PIFSC: American Samoa Longline Fishery Economic Data Collection: 1 hour.

PIFSC: Hawaii Pelagic Longline Fishery Economic Data Collection: 1 hour.

PIFSC: Hawaii Small Boat Fishery Economic Data Collection: 45 minutes.

PIFSC: American Samoa Small Boat Fishery Economic Data Collection: 45 minutes.

PIFSC: American Samoa, Guam, and The Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands Small Boat-Based Fisheries Economic Data Collection (an add-on to a creel survey): 10 minutes.

PIFSC: Mariana Archipelago Small Boat Fleet Economic Data Collection: 45 minutes.

SEFSC: USVI F Small-Scale Commercial Fisheries Economic Data Collection: 1 hour.

SEFSC: Puerto Rico Small-Scale Commercial Fisheries Economic Data Collection: 1 hour.

SEFSC: Gulf of Mexico Inshore Shrimp Fishery Economic Data Collection: 28 minutes.

SEFSC: U.S. South Atlantic Region Golden Crab Fishery Economic Data Collection: 28 minutes.

SWFSC: West Coast Coastal Pelagic Fishery Economic Data Collection: 3 hours.

SWFSC: West Coast Swordfish Fishery Economic Data Collection: 30 minutes.

SWFSC: West Coast North Pacific Albacore Fishery Economic Data Collection: 65 minutes.

NEFSC: Northeast Commercial Fishing Business Economic Data Collection: 45 minutes.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,696.

Needs and Uses: This is a request for extension of an approved information collection.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Science and Technology is sponsoring the collection Economic Surveys of Specific US Commercial Fisheries.

The requested information includes different components of operating costs/ expenditures, earnings, ownership, vessel characteristics, effort/gear descriptors, employment, and demographic information for the various types of fishing vessels operating in the 16 U.S. commercial fisheries or groups of fisheries listed below.

1. West Coast Limited Entry Groundfish Fixed Gear Fishery
2. West Coast Open Access Groundfish, Non-tribal Salmon, Crab, and Shrimp Fisheries
3. American Samoa Longline Fishery
4. Hawaii Longline Fishery
5. Hawaii Small Boat Fishery
6. American Samoa Small Boat Fishery
7. American Samoa (ESAS), Guam, and The Commonwealth of The Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Small Boat-Based Fisheries
8. Mariana Archipelago Small Boat Fishery
9. USVI Small-Scale Fisheries
10. Puerto Rico Small-Scale Fisheries
11. Gulf of Mexico Inshore Shrimp Fishery
12. Golden Crab Fisheries in the U.S. South Atlantic Region
13. West Coast Coastal Pelagic Fishery
14. West Coast Swordfish Fishery
15. West Coast North Pacific Albacore Fishery
16. Greater Atlantic Region Commercial Fisheries

A variety of laws, Executive Orders (EOs), and NOAA strategies and policies include requirements for economic data and the analyses they support. When met adequately, those requirements allow better-informed conservation and management decisions on the use of living marine resources and marine habitat in federally managed fisheries. Obtaining these data improves the ability of NOAA Fisheries and the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) to monitor, explain and predict changes in the economic performance and impacts of federally managed commercial fisheries.

Measures of economic performance include costs, earnings, and profitability (net revenue); productivity and economic efficiency; capacity; economic stability; the level and distribution of net economic benefits to society; and market power. The economic impacts include sector, community or region-specific and national employment, sales, value-added, and income impacts. Economic data are required to support more than a cursory effort to comply with or support the following laws, EOs, and NOAA strategies and policies:

1. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)
2. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)
3. Endangered Species Act (ESA)
4. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
5. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)
6. E.O. 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review)
7. The NOAA Fisheries Guidelines for Economic Reviews of Regulatory Actions
8. NOAA FY22–26 Strategic Plan, Building a Climate Ready Nation
9. The NOAA Fisheries Strategic Plan 2022–2025 (Strategic Plan)
10. The NOAA Fisheries Ecosystem-Based Fishery Management (EBFM) Road Map
11. The NOAA Fisheries National Bycatch Reduction Strategy
12. NOAA's Catch Share Policy.

Data collections will focus each year on a different set of the 16 commercial fisheries or groups of fisheries. This cycle of data collection will facilitate economic data being available and updated for all those commercial fisheries.

There will be an effort to coordinate the data collections in order to reduce the additional burden for those who participate in multiple fisheries. To further reduce the burden, the requested information for a specific fishery will be limited to that which is not available

from other sources. Participation in these data collections will be voluntary.

Affected Public: Individuals/households and business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Every 3 to 8 years for 15 of the fisheries and on average 2.7 times per year for the other fisheries.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and Regulatory Flexibility Act.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0773.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2025–07087 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE815]

Marine Mammals; File No. 28533

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permit.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a permit has been issued to Leslie Hart, Ph.D., College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424 to import, export, and receive marine mammal parts for scientific research.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D., or Carrie Hubbard, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 17, 2024, notice was published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 102118) that a request for a permit to import, export, and receive marine mammal parts for scientific research had been submitted by the above-named applicant. The requested permit has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR parts 222–226), and the Fur Seal Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1151 *et seq.*).

The permit was issued on March 25, 2025 and is valid through March 31, 2030 and authorizes receipt, import, and export of parts from up to 700 individual cetaceans and 700 individual pinnipeds (excluding walrus) annually to investigate exposure to environmental microplastics.

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

As required by the ESA, issuance of this permit was based on a finding that such permit: (1) was applied for in good faith; (2) will not operate to the disadvantage of such endangered species; and (3) is consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in section 2 of the ESA.

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Julia M. Harrison,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07070 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE871]

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 (Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) will hold a meeting.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 13, 2025, starting at 9:30 a.m. and continue through 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 14, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for agenda details.

ADDRESSES: This will be an in-person meeting with a virtual option. SSC members, other invited meeting participants, and members of the public will have the option to participate in person at the Royal Sonesta Harbor Court, 550 Light Street, Baltimore, MD or virtually via Webex webinar. Webinar connection instructions and briefing materials will be available at: www.mafmc.org/ssc.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; website: 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: During this meeting, the SSC will make multi-year acceptable biological catch (ABC) recommendations for Blueline Tilefish and Chub Mackerel. The SSC will recommend new 2026–2028 ABC specifications for Blueline Tilefish based on updated stock assessment results and recommendations from a joint Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Blueline Tilefish SSC Working Group. The SSC will recommend new 2026–2028 ABC specifications for Chub Mackerel based on updated catch and survey information. The SSC will also review the most recent survey and fishery data and the previously recommended 2026 ABC for Atlantic Surfclam, Ocean Quahog, Golden Tilefish, Butterfish, and Longfin Squid. The SSC will discuss the activities and future products of the Overfishing Limit (OFL) Coefficient of Variation (CV) subgroup and the sector-specific OFL/ABC white paper subgroup. The SSC will also discuss the final recommendations and Mid-Atlantic action items developed from the 8th National Scientific Coordination Sub-Committee Workshop. The SSC may take up any other business as necessary.

A detailed agenda and background documents will be made available on the Council's website (www.mafmc.org) prior to the meeting.

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 21, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07095 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[RTID 0648–XE872]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council’s (Pacific Council) Highly Migratory Species Management Team (HMSMT) will hold an online meeting that is open to the public.

DATES: The meeting will be held Monday, May 12, 2025, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Pacific Time, or until business for the day has been completed.

ADDRESSES: This meeting will be held online. Specific meeting information, including directions on how to join the meeting and system requirements will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council’s website (see www.pcouncil.org). You may send an email to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov) or contact him at (503) 820–2412 for technical assistance.

Council address: Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, OR 97220–1384.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kerry Griffin, Staff Officer, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820–2409.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The primary purpose of this meeting is to continue developing a process, structure, and format for the annual Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation document. Other topics may be considered as well.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the meeting agenda may be

discussed, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this document and any issues arising after publication of this document that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, provided the public has been notified of the intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations

Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov; (503) 820–2412) at least 10 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07096 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[RTID 0648–XE653]

Determination of Overfishing or an Overfished Condition

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This action serves as a notice that NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary), has found that witch flounder and Saint Matthew Island blue king crab continue to be overfished; Gulf of America lane snapper, Southern Atlantic snowy grouper and Southern Atlantic gag continue to be subject to overfishing; and Southern Atlantic blueline tilefish is now subject to overfishing. NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary, is required to provide this notice whenever it determines that a stock or stock complex is subject to overfishing, overfished, or approaching an overfished condition.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Regina Spallone, (301) 427–8568.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 304(e)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1854(e)(2), NMFS, on behalf of the Secretary, must

notify councils, and publish a notice in the **Federal Register**, whenever it determines that a stock or stock complex is subject to overfishing, overfished, or approaching an overfished condition. To comply with Executive Order (E.O.) 14172, this notice uses the term “Gulf of America” for all references to the area referred to as the “Gulf of Mexico” in the regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

NMFS has determined that Northwestern Atlantic witch flounder continues to be overfished. This determination is based on the most recent assessment completed in 2024 and using data through 2023 that continued to support the determination that the stock remains overfished. NMFS continues to work with the New England Fishery Management Council to rebuild this stock.

NMFS has determined that the Saint Matthew Island blue king crab continues to be overfished. This determination is based on the most recent assessment, completed in 2024 using data through 2024 that found that the mature male biomass is less than the minimum stock size threshold. NMFS continues to work with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to rebuild this stock.

NMFS has determined that Gulf of America lane snapper continues to be subject to overfishing. This determination is based on landings data from 2023 that found the landings were greater than the overfishing limit (OFL). NMFS continues to work with the Gulf of Mexico¹ Fishery Management Council to end overfishing on this stock.

NMFS has determined that both Southern Atlantic snowy grouper and Southern Atlantic gag continue to be subject to overfishing. These determinations are based on landings data from 2023 that found the landings were greater than the OFL for both stocks. NMFS continues to work with the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council to end overfishing on these stocks.

NMFS has determined that Southern Atlantic blueline tilefish is now subject to overfishing. This determination is based on landings data from 2023 that found the landings were greater than the OFL. NMFS has notified the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council of its requirement to end overfishing.

¹ As established in section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)(E)).

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Karen H. Abrams,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–07049 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Planning, Protection or Restoration

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on December 17, 2024, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

Title: Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Planning, Protection or Restoration.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0459.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

Number of Respondents: 55.

Average Hours per Response: Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Planning (CELCP) Plans, 120 hours to develop, 35 hours to revise or update; project application and checklist, 20 hours; final grant application for selected projects, 3.5 hours; semi-annual and annual reporting, 1.5 hours each.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,455.

Needs and Uses: This request is for extension of a currently approved information collection. NOAA has, or is given, authority under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), annual appropriations or other authorities, to issue funds to coastal states, localities, or other recipients for planning,

conservation, acquisition, protection, restoration, or construction projects. The required information enables NOAA to implement the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CZMA Section 307A), under its current or future authorization, and facilitate the review of similar projects under different, but related, authorities, including the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (CZMA Section 315) Land Acquisition and Construction program; the Coastal Zone Management Program's low-cost acquisition and construction program (CZMA Section 306A), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Affected Public: Primary respondents are State, Local, or Tribal government.

Frequency: Information is collected once every five years for CELCP plans; one time each year for project proposals, final grant applications, and due diligence materials for selected projects; two times per year for progress reports.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to Obtain or Retain Benefits.

Legal Authority: Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq.*)

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0459.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2025–07089 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Expansion of the Foreign Military Sales F–35 Pilot Training Center at Ebbing Air National Guard Base, Arkansas

AGENCY: Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense,

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Air Force (DAF) is issuing this Notice of Intent (NOI), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with proposed changes to the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Pilot Training Center (PTC) at Ebbing Air National Guard (ANG) Base where the ANG is a tenant at Fort Smith Regional Airport, Arkansas. The SEIS evaluates the Proposed Action, the Refine Operations Alternative, and the No Action Alternative. The DAF is the leading agency on the preparation of this SEIS and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Airports Division, is participating as a cooperating agency because the action involves changes to the Airport Layout Plan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The project website (<https://www.fmsptceis.com/>) provides information related to the SEIS, such as environmental documents, schedule, and project details. Members of the public who want to receive future mailings informing them of the availability of the Draft SEIS and Final SEIS are encouraged to submit a request via the website. For other inquiries, please contact Daniel Hawkins, AETC Public Affairs by email at AETC.PAO@us.af.mil (include Ebbing FMS SEIS in the subject line of the email), by mail at AETC/PA 100 H Street West, Bldg. 905, Joint Base San Antonio, Randolph, TX 78150, or by phone at (210) 652–4400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In January 2023, the DAF published the *Beddown of a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Pilot Training Center (PTC) at Ebbing Air National Guard Base, Arkansas or Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan Final Environmental Impact Statement* (hereinafter referred to as the "2023 FMS PTC EIS") and signed the DAF Record of Decision (ROD) on March 11, 2023, selecting Ebbing ANG Base as the location to establish the FMS F–35 PTC. The FAA also served as a cooperating agency for the development of the initial EIS. After the signing of the DAF ROD for the 2023 FMS PTC EIS, new training requirements have emerged due to additional FMS purchases of F–35 aircraft, including operations that incorporate the F–35B's Short Takeoff and Vertical Landing (STOVL) capabilities.

The purpose for the DAF's Proposed Action furthers the 2023 FMS PTC EIS and ROD to establish a permanent FMS

PTC at a single location within the Continental United States to provide consolidated FMS F-35 pilot training for our FMS nation partners. The need for the Proposed Action addresses the increased capacity required to support the additional purchases of FMS aircraft by our nation partners. The DAF has identified a Proposed Action, the No Action Alternative, and the Refine Operations Alternative to be carried forward for analysis in the SEIS. Under all alternatives, air crews would utilize existing designated special use airspace over areas in Arkansas and Oklahoma. No new special use airspace would be created or modified as part of any of the alternatives.

Under the Proposed Action, the DAF proposes to expand the permanent FMS PTC mission at Ebbing ANG Base over what was analyzed and authorized in the 2023 FMS PTC EIS and ROD. This Proposed Action would beddown an additional 12 F-35s at Ebbing ANG Base and increase F-35 operations (to include F-35B STOVL operations), personnel, and new facilities. Proposed changes in aircraft operations that were not evaluated in the 2023 FMS PTC EIS include the addition of STOVL operations for F-35B aircraft; F-35A and F-35B flight tracks and flight profiles would be revised based on an updated training syllabus; afterburner would be used on 95% of departures for both the F-35A and F-35B; and there would be no reduced-power departures, allowing the F-35 aircraft to accelerate to a 350-knot climb airspeed.

Under the No Action Alternative, the DAF would not expand the FMS PTC mission at Ebbing ANG Base and the DAF would proceed with the implementation of the 2023 FMS PTC ROD issued on March 11, 2023.

Under the Refine Operations Alternative, the DAF would not beddown the additional 12 F-35 aircraft, but aircraft operations would be modified as described in the Proposed Action for the existing 24 F-35 aircraft to satisfy the additional requirements and operational procedures identified for F-35A and F-35B aircraft after completion of the 2023 FMS PTC EIS. With the Refine Operations Alternative, the numbers of annual operations at Ebbing ANG Base, airspace events, Military Training Route events, nighttime operations and events, as well as use of munitions and countermeasures would not change from those listed under the 2023 FMS PTC EIS. Personnel numbers would not change from those described in the 2023 FMS PTC EIS. No additional construction activities would occur under the Refine Operations alternative

except for the construction of a vertical landing pad for STOVL operations. Both the Proposed Action and Refine Operations Alternative would require changes to the Airport Layout Plan, necessitating review and approval by the FAA. Potential impacts may include impacts resulting from, or to, noise, land use, socioeconomics, cultural resources, biological resources, physical resources, and air quality.

Potential permits that could be required include, but are not limited to, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, General Construction, and a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

Consultation will include, but not necessarily be limited to, consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, to include consultation with federally recognized Native American Tribes. The Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft SEIS is anticipated in the Summer of 2025 and the NOA for the Final SEIS is anticipated in the Spring of 2026. A decision could be made no earlier than 30 days after the Final SEIS is published. There is no formal scoping period that will take place for this project and there will be no public scoping meetings as allowed in 32 CFR 989.20(b).

Tommy W. Lee,

Acting Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-07091 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3911-44-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the South Carolina Highway 22 Extension Project in Horry County, South Carolina

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District intends to prepare a draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to assess the potential social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed extension of South Carolina Highway 22 (SAC-2024-00107) by the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT). In accordance with the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Corps is the lead Federal agency responsible for the preparation of the DEIS. Information included in the DEIS will serve as the basis for the Corps' evaluation of the proposed highway extension project pursuant to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) and section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The DEIS will assess potential effects of the proposed highway extension project and a range of reasonable alternatives on impacts to navigable waters and other waters of the United States. The DEIS will also provide information for Federal, State, and local agencies having other jurisdictional responsibility.

DATES: All comments and suggestions must be submitted by May 27, 2025. Individuals and organizations that are interested in the proposed highway extension project or whose interests may be affected by the proposed work are encouraged to submit oral and/or written comments to the Charleston District.

ADDRESSES: Charleston District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: Ann Eaddy, 69A Hagood Avenue, Charleston, South Carolina 29403.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information and/or questions about the proposed highway extension project and DEIS, please contact Ms. Ann Eaddy, Project Manager, by *email*: Ann.W.Eaddy@usace.army.mil, by *telephone*: 843-365-4239, or by *mail*: Ms. Ann Eaddy, Project Manager, Regulatory Division, 69A Hagood Avenue, Charleston, South Carolina 29403.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Corps is evaluating a proposal from the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) for the proposed extension of South Carolina Highway 22 (SAC-2024-00107) in accordance with section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. 403), section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), and NEPA. Based on the available information, the Corps has determined that SCDOT's proposed extension of SC Highway 22 has the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore warrants the preparation of an EIS. Additional information about the proposed highway extension project and the NEPA process is available on the project website at: <https://sc-22extension.com>.

1. *Description of Proposed Project.* The South Carolina Highway 22 Extension Project (the proposed Project) includes the establishment of a new highway originating at US Highway 501,

near Aynor, Horry County, South Carolina, and terminating at or near US Highway 17, near Surfside Beach, Horry County, South Carolina. According to SCDOT, the purpose and need for the proposed Project is to provide the southern region of Horry County with congestion relief, improved hurricane evacuation, and improved access to needed services east and west of the Waccamaw River.

2. *Alternatives.* A range of alternatives to the proposed action will be identified, and those found to be reasonable alternatives will be fully evaluated in the EIS, including: the no-action alternative, the applicant's proposed alternative, alternative site configurations, alternatives that may result in avoidance and minimization of impacts, and mitigation measures not in the proposed action. However, this list is not exclusive and additional alternatives may be considered for inclusion.

3. *Scoping and Public Involvement Process.* A scoping meeting will be conducted to gather information on the scope of the project and alternatives to be addressed in the EIS. A local public notice will be issued by the Charleston District, and a meeting announcement will be published in local newspapers once the date and location for the scoping meeting has been determined. Additional public and agency involvement will be sought through the implementation of a public involvement plan and through an agency coordination team.

4. *Significant Issues.* Issues associated with the proposed Project to be given detailed analysis in the DEIS are likely to include, but are not necessarily limited to, the potential impacts of the proposed highway on the existing and proposed transportation infrastructure, waters of the United States, water quality, wetlands and stream habitats, federal and state listed species of concern, threatened and endangered species, mitigation, noise, conservation, economics, cultural resources, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, recreation, water supply and conservation, safety, and in general, the needs and welfare of the people.

5. *Additional Review and Consultation.* Additional review and consultation, which will be incorporated into the preparation of this DEIS, will include, but will not necessarily be limited to, section 14 of the RHA (33 U.S.C. 408), Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery

Conservation and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Act.

6. *Availability of the Environmental Impact Statement.* The DEIS is anticipated to be available in early 2027. A Public Hearing will be conducted following the release of the DEIS.

Daniel H. Hibner,

Brigadier General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division.

[FR Doc. 2025-07071 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720-58-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Extension of Comment Period for the Draft Amended Analysis to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for EA-18G "Growler" Airfield Operations at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island Complex

AGENCY: Department of the Navy (DoN), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: On March 14, 2025, the Department of the Navy (DoN) published in the **Federal Register** a Notice of Public Meetings for the Draft Amended Analysis to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for EA-18G Growler Airfield Operations at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island Complex. In addition to announcing its hosting of two in-person public meetings (April 1 and 2, 2025) and one virtual meeting (April 3, 2025), the DoN announced a 45-day public comment period beginning March 14, 2025 and ending April 28, 2025. DoN is now extending the comment period until May 13, 2025 to allow the public additional time to review and submit comments on the Draft Amended Analysis.

DATES: The comment period for the notice published on March 14, 2025 at 90 FR 12155 (FR Doc. 2025-04111) is extended. DoN must receive comments by May 13, 2025 to be considered in the Final Amended Analysis. Comments submitted concerning the Draft Amended Analysis prior to this announcement do not need to be resubmitted.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Draft Amended Analysis may be provided electronically through the project website: www.nepa.navy.mil/growler/, or by mail to: Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command

Atlantic; Attention: Code EV21JB (Growler Project Manager); 6506 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23508-1278.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Fleet Forces Command, 1562 Mitscher Avenue, Suite 250, Norfolk, VA 23551-2487, Attention: Mr. Theodore Brown, Installations and Environment Public Affairs Officer, 757-836-4427, theodore.c.brown4.civ@us.navy.mil, or visit the project website www.nepa.navy.mil/growler/.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In July 2019, the Navy defended lawsuits in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington challenging the Navy's 2018 Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and 2019 Record of Decision (ROD) for EA-18G Growler Airfield Operations at Naval Air Station (NAS) Whidbey Island Complex. These cases were later consolidated.

In 2022, the Court found the Navy's EIS and ROD violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by "failing to disclose the basis for greenhouse gas emissions calculations, failing to quantify the impact of increased operations on classroom learning, failing to take a hard look at species-specific impacts on birds, and failing to give detailed consideration to the El Centro, California, alternative."

All other claims were dismissed with prejudice. Therefore, the public meetings for the Draft Amended Analysis (held April 1, 2, and 3, 2025) were limited to these four areas identified by the Court. Notice of the availability of the Draft Amended Analysis was distributed to local Tribes, Federal, State, and local agencies, elected officials, and relevant organizations.

Dated: April 18, 2025.

R.A. Kennedy,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025-07032 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-FF-P

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Notice of Designation of Policy-Making Positions

AGENCY: Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

ACTION: Notice of determination of policy-making positions.

SUMMARY: The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) has determined that the Deputy General

Counsel position is of a policy-determining and policy-advocating character and is not normally subject to change as a result of a Presidential transition. Accordingly, this position is designated as a Schedule Policy/Career position.

DATES: April 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: 625 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kyle Johnson, Chief of Staff, 625 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 694-7000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Executive Order 13957 (85 FR 67631 (Oct. 21, 2020)), as amended by Executive Order 14171 (90 FR 8625 (Jan. 31, 2025)) directs agencies to conduct a review of agency positions and, “for positions excepted from the competitive service by statute, determine which such positions are of a confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character and are not normally subject to change as a result of a Presidential transition.” *Id.* at 67633. Agencies were further directed to “publish this determination in the **Federal Register.**” *Id.*

DNFSB has conducted a review of agency positions and determined that the Deputy General Counsel position is of a policy-determining and policy-advocating character and is not normally subject to change as a result of a Presidential transition. Accordingly, this position is designated as a Schedule Policy/Career position. This determination is based on the duties of the Deputy General Counsel position, which fall within those outlined in section 5(c) of Executive Order 13957 and the Office of Personnel Management’s guidance issued on January 27, 2025.

Authority: E.O. 13957, 85 FR 67631.

Dated: April 21, 2025.

On behalf of the Board.

Thomas A. Summers,

Acting Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

[FR Doc. 2025-07093 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3670-01-P

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Notice of Public Hearing and Business Meeting

May 7, 2025 and June 11, 2025.

Notice is hereby given that the Delaware River Basin Commission will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, May 7, 2025. A business meeting will be

held the following month on Wednesday, June 11, 2025. Both the hearing and the business meeting are open to the public. The public hearing will be conducted virtually, and the business meeting will be held in person.

Public Hearing. The Commission will conduct the public hearing virtually on May 7, 2025, commencing at 1:30 p.m. Hearing items will include draft dockets for withdrawals, discharges, and other projects that could have a substantial effect on the basin’s water resources, as well as resolutions to: (a) adopt the FY 2026–2028 Water Resources Program; (b) adopt the Commission’s annual current expense and capital budgets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026; and (c) apportion among the signatory parties the amounts required for the support of the current expense and capital budgets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. A list of the projects scheduled for hearing, including project descriptions, along with links to draft docket approvals, draft resolutions, and resolution attachments will be posted on the Commission’s website, www.drbc.gov, in a long form of this notice at least ten days before the hearing date.

Written comments on matters scheduled for hearing on May 7, 2025 will be accepted through 5 p.m. on Monday, May 12, 2025.

The public is advised to check the Commission’s website periodically during the ten days prior to the hearing date, as items scheduled for hearing may be postponed if additional time is needed to complete the Commission’s review. Items also may be added up to ten days prior to the hearing date. In reviewing docket descriptions, the public is asked to be aware that the details of projects may change during the Commission’s review, which is ongoing.

Business Meeting. The business meeting on June 11, 2025 will be held in person at the Nurture Nature Center, 518 Northampton Street, Easton, PA commencing at 10 a.m. and will include: adoption of the Minutes of the Commission’s March 12, 2025 business meeting; announcements of upcoming meetings and events; a report on hydrologic conditions; reports by the Executive Director and the Commission’s General Counsel; and consideration of any items for which a hearing has been completed or is not required. The agenda is expected to include consideration of the resolutions and the draft dockets for withdrawals, discharges, and other projects that were subjects of the public hearing on May 7, 2025.

After all scheduled business has been completed and as time allows, the business meeting will be followed by up to one hour of Open Public Comment, an opportunity to address the Commission off the record on any topic concerning management of the basin’s water resources outside the context of a duly noticed, on-the-record public hearing.

There will be no opportunity for additional public comment for the record at the June 11, 2025 business meeting on items for which a hearing was completed on May 7, 2025 or a previous date. Commission consideration on June 11, 2025 of items for which the public hearing is closed may result in approval of the item as proposed, approval with changes, denial, or deferral. When the Commissioners defer an action, they may announce an additional period for written comment on the item, with or without an additional hearing date, or they may take additional time to consider the input they have already received without requesting further public input. Any deferred items will be considered for action at a public meeting of the Commission on a future date.

Advance Registration and Sign-Up for Oral Comment. Registration links for those who wish to attend and speak during the (virtual) public hearing and for those who wish to speak during the (in-person) Open Public Comment session immediately following the business meeting will be posted at www.drbc.gov at least ten days before each meeting date. The Commission’s public hearing, business meeting, and Open Public Comment session will also be livestreamed on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/@DRBC_1961. For assistance, please contact Ms. Patricia Hausler of the Commission staff, at patricia.hausler@drbc.gov.

Addresses for Written Comment. Written comment on items scheduled for hearing may be made through the Commission’s web-based comment system, a link to which is provided at www.drbc.gov. Use of the web-based system ensures that all submissions are captured in a single location and their receipt is acknowledged. Exceptions to the use of this system are available based on need, by writing to the attention of the Commission Secretary, DRBC, P.O. Box 7360, 25 Cosey Road, West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360. For assistance, please contact Patricia Hausler at patricia.hausler@drbc.gov.

Accommodation for Special Needs. Closed captioning will be available on both webinar and live-stream platforms. Those with limited internet access may

listen and speak at virtual public meetings of the DRBC using any of several toll-free phone numbers that will be provided to all virtual meeting registrants.

Other individuals in need of an accommodation as provided for in the Americans with Disabilities Act who wish to attend the virtual hearing or the in-person business meeting should contact the Commission Secretary directly at 609–477–7203 or through the Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) at 711, to discuss how we can accommodate your needs.

Additional Information, Contacts. Additional public records relating to hearing items may be examined at the Commission's offices by appointment by contacting Donna Woolf, 609–477–7222. For other questions concerning hearing items, please contact David Kovach, Project Review Section Manager, at 609–477–7264.

Authority. Delaware River Basin Compact, Public Law 87–328, Approved September 27, 1961, 75 Statutes at Large, 688, sec. 14.4.

Dated: April 17, 2025.

Pamela M. Bush,

Commission Secretary and Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–07072 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC25–78–000.

Applicants: Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri.

Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Union Electric Company.

Filed Date: 4/17/25.

Accession Number: 20250417–5260.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/8/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG25–292–000.

Applicants: Great Bend Solar, LLC.

Description: Great Bend Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self–Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5041.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–293–000.

Applicants: ER Nava Storage, LLC.

Description: ER Nava Storage, LLC submits Notice of Self–Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5101.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–294–000.

Applicants: ER South Street Storage, LLC.

Description: ER South Street Storage, LLC submits Notice of Self–Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5107.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER14–1140–010;

ER10–1484–034; ER12–2381–020;

ER13–1069–023; ER16–918–007.

Applicants: Rhode Island State Energy Center, LP, MP2 Energy LLC, MP2 Energy NE LLC, Shell Energy North America (US), L.P., Inspire Energy Holdings, LLC.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of Inspire Energy Holdings, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 4/17/25.

Accession Number: 20250417–5263.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/8/25.

Docket Numbers: ER14–2499–008.

Applicants: Oneta Power, LLC.

Description: Supplement to December 31, 2024, Triennial Market Power Analysis for Southwest Power Pool Inc. Region of Oneta Power, LLC.

Filed Date: 4/17/25.

Accession Number: 20250417–5262.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/8/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24–2018–001.

Applicants: Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Kentucky Utilities Company.

Description: Compliance filing: Louisville Gas and Electric Company submits tariff filing per 35: LGE and KU Order No. 2023 Compliance Filing to be effective 8/1/2024.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5136.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER24–2040–001.

Applicants: Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: Further Compliance Filing, Order No. 2023 Generator Interconnection Procedures to be effective 7/16/2024.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5054.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1989–000.

Applicants: Great Bend Solar, LLC.

Description: Initial Rate Filing: Baseline new to be effective 7/15/2025.

Filed Date: 4/17/25.

Accession Number: 20250417–5242.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/8/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1990–000.

Applicants: Central Maine Power Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Executed Amended and Restated Interconnection Agreement Between CMP and ARCO to be effective 4/1/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5000.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1991–000.

Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.

Description: Petition for Limited Waiver of Southern California Edison Company.

Filed Date: 4/17/25.

Accession Number: 20250417–5264.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/8/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1992–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7651; Project Identifier AF2–025 to be effective 3/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5008.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1993–000.

Applicants: Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: OATT Order No. 904 Compliance to be effective 4/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5023.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1995–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., ITC Midwest LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: ITC Midwest LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii): 2025–04–18_ITCM Request for Transmission Rate Incentives to be effective 6/18/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5045.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1996–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA Service Agreement No. 7629; Project Identifier No. AF1–223 to be effective 3/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5096.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1997–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA SA No. 7631 & Cancellation of IISA No. 6442; AF1–202 to be effective 3/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5118.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1998–000.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: NYISO 205: Revisions to Procure Uncertainty Reserves to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5144.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1999–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of Colorado.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2024–04–17–PSC–CSU–E&P Agreement—864—0.0.0 to be effective 3/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5152.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2000–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of ISA, SA No. 6594; Queue Nos. AE2–334 & AG1–103 to be effective 5/17/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5173.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2001–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CSA Service Agreement No. 7632; Project Identifier No. AF1–202 to be effective 3/19/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5177.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2002–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Mitigating Variability in ELCC Accreditation between RPM Auctions to be effective 6/18/2025.

Filed Date: 4/18/25.

Accession Number: 20250418–5191.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 5/9/25.

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 18, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07080 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC25–10–000]

Commission Information Collection Activities (FERC–715); Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collection and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) is soliciting public comment on the currently approved information collection, FERC–715 (Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report). There are no changes to the reporting requirements with this information collection.

DATES: Comments on the collection of information are due June 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments via email to DataClearance@FERC.gov. You must specify the Docket No. (IC25–10–000) and the FERC Information Collection number (FERC–715) in your

email. If you are unable to file electronically, comments may be filed by USPS mail or by hand (including courier) delivery:

- *Mail via U.S. Postal Service only, addressed to:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

- *Hand (including courier) Delivery to:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852.

Docket: To view comments and issuances in this docket, please visit <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/search>. Once there, you can also sign-up for automatic notification of activity in this docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kayla Williams, (202) 502–6468 or DataClearance@FERC.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: FERC–715, (Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report).

OMB Control No.: 1902–0171.

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the FERC–715 information collection requirements with no changes to the current reporting requirements.

Acting under section 213 of the Federal Power Act¹ and 18 CFR 141.300, FERC requires each transmitting utility that operates integrated transmission system facilities rated above 100 kilovolts (kV) to submit annually:

- Contact information;
- Base case power flow data (if the respondent does not participate in the development and use of regional power flow data);
- Transmission system maps and diagrams used by the respondent for transmission planning;
- A detailed description of the transmission planning reliability criteria used to evaluate system performance for time frames and planning horizons used in regional and corporate planning;
- A detailed description of the respondent's transmission planning assessment practices (including, but not limited to, how reliability criteria are applied and the steps taken in performing transmission planning studies); and
- A detailed evaluation of the respondent's anticipated system performance as measured against its stated reliability criteria using its stated assessment practices.

FERC–715 enables the Commission to use the information as part of their regulatory oversight functions which includes:

¹ 16 U.S.C. 824f

- The review of rates and charges;
- The disposition of jurisdictional facilities;
- The consolidation and mergers;
- The adequacy of supply and;
- Reliability of the nation's transmission grid.

FERC-715 also helps the Commission resolve transmission disputes. Additionally, the Office of Electric Reliability (OER) uses the FERC-715 data to help protect and improve the

reliability and security of the nation's bulk power system. OER oversees the development and review of mandatory reliability and security standards and ensures compliance with the approved standards by the users, owners, and operators of the bulk power system. OER also monitors and addresses issues concerning the nation's bulk power system including assessments of resource adequacy and reliability.

Without the FERC-715 data, the Commission would be unable to evaluate planned projects or requests related to transmission.

Type of Respondent: Integrated transmission system facilities rated at or above 100 kilovolts (kV).

*Estimate of Annual Burden:*² The Commission estimates the total annual burden and cost³ for this information collection as follows.

FERC-715—ANNUAL TRANSMISSION PLANNING AND EVALUATION REPORT

Type of response	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Average burden & cost per response	Total annual burden hours & total annual cost	Cost per respondent (\$)
	(1)	(2)	(1) * (2) = (3)	(4)	(3) * (4) = (5)	(5) ÷ (1)
Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report.	106	1	106	80 hrs.; \$8,240	8,480 hrs.; \$898,880	\$8,480

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

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07069 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP24-494-000]

Black Bayou Gas Storage, LLC; Notice of Availability of the Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Black Bayou Gas Storage Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) has prepared an

environmental assessment (EA) for the Black Bayou Gas Storage Project (Project), proposed by Black Bayou Gas Storage, LLC (Black Bayou) in the above-referenced docket.¹ Black Bayou requests authorization to construct and operate an underground natural gas storage facility consisting of four caverns with a working capacity of about 34.7 billion cubic feet (Bcf) in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes, Louisiana. The Project would provide up to 1.6 Bcf of peak daily natural gas injection capability, and up to 2.0 Bcf of peak daily natural gas deliverability. Black Bayou's stated purpose for this Project is to provide highly flexible natural gas storage, wheeling and balancing services, with an ability to cycle between injection and withdrawal services on short notice.

The EA assesses the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Black Bayou Gas Storage Project in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The FERC staff concludes that approval of the proposed project, would not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

The proposed Project includes the following facilities:

- four new underground salt dome natural gas storage caverns;
- a Central Operations Site, consisting of:

- a 44,000-horsepower (hp) compressor station; and
- a brine leaching plant;
- nine freshwater wells on nine pads;
- nine saltwater disposal wells on three pads;
- permanent access roads;
- associated piping and valve settings;
- additional auxiliary equipment as required for functionality; and
- an Electrical Area;
- two 27.1-mile-long, 24-inch-diameter, looped bi-directional Header Pipelines, including;
- ten metering and regulation stations;
- a pig launcher and receiver;
- mainline valve sites; and
- temporary and permanent access roads.

The Commission mailed a copy of the *Notice of Availability* to Federal, State, and local government representatives and agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; potentially affected landowners and other interested individuals and groups; and newspapers and libraries in the Project area. The EA is only available in electronic format. It may be viewed and downloaded from the FERC's website (www.ferc.gov), on the natural gas environmental documents page (<https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/natural-gas/environment/environmental-documents>). In addition, the EA may be accessed by using the eLibrary link on

² "Burden" is the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For further explanation of what is included in the information collection

burden, refer to Title 5 Code of Federal Regulations 1320.3.

³ The Commission staff estimates that the industry's hourly cost for wages plus benefits is similar to the Commission's \$103.00 FY 2025 average hourly cost for wages and benefits.

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is EAXX-019-20-000-1726746869.

the FERC's website. Click on the eLibrary link (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eliLibrary/search>), select "General Search" and enter the docket number in the "Docket Number" field, excluding the last three digits (*i.e.*, CP24-494). Be sure you have selected an appropriate date range. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at (866) 208-3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502-8659.

The EA is not a decision document. It presents Commission staff's independent analysis of the environmental issues for the Commission to consider when addressing the merits of all issues in this proceeding. Any person wishing to comment on the EA may do so. Your comments should focus on the EA's disclosure and discussion of potential environmental effects, reasonable alternatives, and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impacts. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. To ensure that the Commission has the opportunity to consider your comments prior to making its decision on this project, it is important that we receive your comments in Washington, DC on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 19, 2025.

For your convenience, there are three methods you can use to file your comments to the Commission. The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments and has staff available to assist you at (866) 208-3676 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov. Please carefully follow these instructions so that your comments are properly recorded.

(1) You can file your comments electronically using the eComment feature on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to FERC Online. This is an easy method for submitting brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You can also file your comments electronically using the eFiling feature on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to FERC Online. With eFiling, you can provide comments in a variety of formats by attaching them as a file with your submission. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You must select the type of filing you are making. If you are filing a comment on a particular project, please select "Comment on a Filing"; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments by mailing them to the Commission. Be sure to reference the project docket number (CP24-494-000) on your letter. Submissions sent via the

U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Filing environmental comments will not give you intervenor status, but you do not need intervenor status to have your comments considered. Only intervenors have the right to seek rehearing or judicial review of the Commission's decision. At this point in this proceeding, the timeframe for filing timely intervention requests has expired. Any person seeking to become a party to the proceeding must file a motion to intervene out-of-time pursuant to Rule 214(b)(3) and (d) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedures (18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d)) and show good cause why the time limitation should be waived. Motions to intervene are more fully described at <https://www.ferc.gov/how-intervene>.

Additional information about the project is available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208-FERC, or on the FERC website (www.ferc.gov) using the eLibrary link. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

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.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. Go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview> to register for eSubscription.

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07066 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Tuesday, April 29, 2025 at 9:30 a.m. and its continuation at the conclusion of the open meeting on April 30, 2025.

PLACE: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC and virtual. (This meeting will be a hybrid meeting.)

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109.

Financial or commercial information obtained from any person which is privileged or confidential.

Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes and production would disclose investigative techniques.

Information the premature disclosure of which would be likely to have a considerable adverse effect of the implementation of a proposed Commission action.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

* * * * *

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Myles Martin, Deputy Press Officer.
Telephone: (202) 694-1221.

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

Vicktoria J. Allen,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-07183 Filed 4-22-25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Data Report, Tribal Assistance for Needy Families Annual Report, and Tribal Assistance for Needy Families Reasonable Cause/Corrective Action Documentation Process

AGENCY: Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is requesting a 3-year extension of the Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Data Report, Tribal TANF Annual Report, and Tribal TANF Reasonable Cause/Corrective Action Documentation Process (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #0970–0215, expiration June 30, 2025). There are minor changes requested to the form.

DATES: *Comments due* June 23, 2025. In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: You can obtain copies of the proposed collection of information and submit comments by emailing infocollection@acf.hhs.gov. Identify all requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Description: 42 U.S.C. 612 (Section 412 of the Social Security Act as amended by Pub. L. 104–193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), mandates that federally recognized Indian tribes with an approved Tribal TANF program collect and submit to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (the Department) data on the recipients served by the tribes’ programs. This information collection includes both aggregated and disaggregated data on case characteristics and individual characteristics. In addition, tribes that are subject to a penalty are allowed to provide reasonable cause justifications as to why a penalty should not be imposed or may develop and implement corrective compliance procedures to eliminate the source of the penalty. Finally, there is an annual report that requires the tribes to describe program characteristics. All the above requirements are currently approved by OMB, and ACF is proposing to continue this information collection with only changes to instructions to improve formatting, clarity, and consistency.

Respondents: Federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations operating Tribal TANF Programs.
Annual Burden Estimates:

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Total number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
Tribal TANF Data Report	75	4	451	135,300
Tribal TANF Annual Report	75	1	40	3,000
Tribal TANF Reasonable Cause/Corrective Action Documentation Process	10	1	60	600
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours				138,900

Comments: The Department specifically requests comments on (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 612, 45 CFR part 286.

Mary C. Jones,
ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.
[FR Doc. 2025–07078 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4184–36–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs
[256A2100DD/AAKP300000/A0A501010.000000]

Prairie Island Indian Community; Amendments to Liquor Control Ordinance

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.
ACTION: Notice

SUMMARY: This notice publishes amendments to the Prairie Island Indian Community’s Liquor Control Ordinance, enacted by Resolution No. 23–8–30–158. This Ordinance amends and supersedes the existing Prairie Island Mdewakanton Dakota Community Liquor Control Ordinance, adopted on July 10, 1992, by Resolution Number 92–84; amended on October 14, 1992, by Resolution Number 92–118, amended August 9, 2023, by Resolution Number 23–8–9–150.

DATES: This ordinance shall become effective April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Smith, Acting Tribal Operations Officer, Midwest Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 5600 American Boulevard West, Suite 500, Bloomington, Minnesota 55437,

rebeccaj.smith@bia.gov, Telephone: (612) 725–4500, Fax: (612) 713–4401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1953, Public Law 83–277, 67 Stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Rice v. Rehner*, 463 U.S. 713 (1983), the Secretary of the Interior shall certify and publish in the **Federal Register** notice of adopted liquor control ordinances for the purpose of regulating liquor transactions in Indian country. On August 30, 2023, the Prairie Island Indian Community Council adopted the amendments to the Community’s Liquor Control Ordinance by Resolution Number 23–8–30–158. This notice comprehensively amends and supersedes the existing Prairie Island Indian Community Liquor Control Ordinance which was published in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2024 (89 FR 90730).

This notice is published in accordance with the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. I certify that the Prairie Island Indian Community Tribal Council duly adopted these amendments to the

Prairie Island Indian Community Liquor Control Ordinance on August 30, 2023.

Scott J. Davis,

Senior Advisor to the Secretary, Exercising authority by delegation of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

The Prairie Island Indian Community's Liquor Control Ordinance, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1. Short Title. This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the Prairie Island Indian Community Liquor Control Ordinance.

Section 2. Statement of Purpose, Findings, and Authority.

a. **Purpose.** It is the Community's policy to ensure that any transaction, importation, sale, or consumption involving an alcoholic beverage, while within the Tribe's jurisdiction, shall occur in strict compliance with this Ordinance, the laws of the United States and the State of Minnesota.

b. **Findings.** [reserved].

c. **Authority.** This Ordinance is an exercise of the inherent sovereignty of the Community and shall be deemed an exercise of the Community Council's power to protect the welfare, health, peace, morals, and safety of the people of the Community.

Section 3. Definitions.

a. "Alcoholic beverage" means any intoxicating liquor, low point beer, or any wine, as defined under the provisions of this Ordinance.

b. "Application" means a formal written request for the issuance of a license supported by a verified statement of facts.

c. "Community" means the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

d. "Community Council" means the constitutionally authorized governing body of the Community.

e. "Establishment" means any liquor store or any on- or off-sale dealer.

f. "High point beer" means any beer having an alcoholic content in excess of three and two-tenths per centum (3.2%) of weight.

g. "Intoxicating liquor" means any liquid either commonly used, or reasonably adapted to use, for beverage purposes containing in excess of three and two-tenths per centum (3.2%) of alcohol by weight. This shall include any type of wine, regardless of alcoholic content.

h. "Legal age" means the age requirements as defined in Section 16.

i. "Liquor store" means any store, established by the Community or licensed individual or entity, for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

j. "Low point beer" means any liquid either commonly used, or reasonably

adapted to use, for beverage purposes, and which is produced wholly or in part from brewing of any grain or grains, malt substitute, and which contains any alcohol whatsoever, but no more than three and two-tenths per centum (3.2%) of alcohol by weight.

k. "Off-sale" means the sale of any alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises where sold.

l. "On-sale dealer" means the Community or licensed individual or entity that sells, or keeps for sale any alcoholic beverage authorized under this Ordinance for consumption on the premises where sold.

m. "On-sale" means the sale of any alcoholic beverage for consumption only upon the premises where sold.

n. "Reservation" means all territory subject to the Community's jurisdiction.

o. "Sale" means the transfer of any bagged, bottled, boxed, canned or kegged alcoholic beverage, or the serving of any contents of any bagged, bottled, boxed, canned or kegged alcoholic beverage for a consideration of currency exchange.

p. "Transaction" means any transfer of any bagged, bottled, boxed, canned, or kegged alcoholic beverage, or the transfer of any contents of any bagged, bottled, boxed, canned or kegged alcoholic beverage from any liquor store, on-sale dealer or vendor to any person.

q. "Vendor" means any person employed or under the supervision by and of a liquor store or on-sale dealer who conducts sales or transactions involving alcoholic beverages.

r. "Wine" means any beverage containing alcohol obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar contents of fruits or other agricultural products, and containing not more than seventeen percent (17%) of alcohol by weight, including sweet wines, fortified with wine spirits, such as port, sherry, muscatel, and angelica.

Section 4. Applicability. [reserved]

Section 5. General Prohibition. It shall be unlawful to manufacture for sale, sell, offer, or keep for sale, possess, transport or conduct any transaction involving any alcoholic beverage except in compliance with the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions specified in this Ordinance.

Section 6. Community Control of Alcoholic Beverages. The Community Council shall have the sole and exclusive right to authorize the importation of alcoholic beverages for sale or for the purpose of conducting transactions therewith, and no person or organization shall so import any such alcoholic beverage into the Reservation

unless authorized by the Community Council.

Section 7. Community Liquor Store. The Community Council may establish and maintain anywhere on the Reservation that the Community Council may deem advisable, a community liquor store or stores for storage and off-sale of alcoholic beverages in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. The Community Council may set the prices of alcoholic beverages sold.

Section 8. Community On-Sale Dealer. The Community Council may establish and maintain anywhere on the Reservation that the Community Council may deem advisable, a community on-sale dealer or dealers for storage and on-sale of alcoholic beverages in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. The Community Council may set the prices of alcoholic beverages sold.

Section 9. State of Minnesota Licenses. The Community Council shall notify the State of Minnesota of any Community operated establishment that sells alcoholic beverages or conducts transactions involving alcoholic beverages in compliance with Minn. Stat. 340A.4055.

Section 10. Compliance with Minnesota Law.

a. **Liability Insurance.** For the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. 1161 and the Minnesota Liquor Act, the Community Council, or any entity licensed by the Community Council, shall demonstrate proof of financial responsibility to the State of Minnesota by obtaining the necessary liability insurance required by Minn. Stat. 340A.409.

b. **License Restrictions, General.**

1. **License Posting.** A retail license to sell alcoholic beverages must be posted in a conspicuous place in the premises for which it is used.

2. **Gambling Compliance.** Gambling on premises where alcoholic beverages are to be sold must be in compliance under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, 25 U.S.C. 2701, et. seq. and Chapter 349 and 349A of the Minnesota Statutes.

3. **License Limited to Space Specified.** A retail license to sell any alcoholic beverage is only effective for the compact and contiguous space specified in the approved license application.

c. **License Restrictions; Intoxicating Liquor Licenses.**

1. **Investigation of On-Sale Licenses.** The Community Council shall appoint a person to cooperate with any city or county official in the conduct of any preliminary background and/or financial investigation for the purposes

of complying with Minn. Stat. 304A.412. However, nothing in this section shall mean and be construed to be a waiver of the Community's sovereign immunity and shall allow any city or county official to conduct any investigation not specifically authorized by the Community Council as documented by a written resolution.

2. *Off-Sale Limitation.* The Community shall not apply for more than one off-sale intoxicating liquor license.

3. *General Compliance.* The Community Council shall comply with all prohibitions as stated in Minn. Stat. 340A.412, Subd. 4.

4. *Employment of Minors.* No person under 18 years of age may serve or sell intoxicating liquor on the Prairie Island Indian Reservation.

d. *Restrictions on the Number of Intoxicating Liquor Licenses that May Be Issued.*

1. *Referendum for Additional On-Sale Licenses.* The Community Council may issue on-sale intoxicating liquor licenses over the number permitted under Section 13 when authorized by the voters of the Community at a general or special election.

2. *Referendum Questions.* The Community Council may direct that either of the following questions be placed on the ballot.

A. "Shall the Community Council be allowed to issue 'on-sale' licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail in excess of the number permitted by law?"

B. "Shall the Community Council be allowed to issue (a number to be determined by the governing body) 'on-sale' licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail in excess of the number now permitted by law?"

e. *Responsibility of Licensee.* Every licensee is responsible for the conduct in the licensed establishment and any sale of alcoholic beverages by any employee authorized to sell alcoholic beverages in the establishment is the act of the licensee for the purposes of all provisions of this Ordinance.

f. *Sales to Obviously Intoxicated Persons.* No person may sell, give, furnish, or in any way procure for another alcoholic beverages for the use of an obviously intoxicated person. Nothing herein shall be construed as a waiver of the Community's sovereign immunity from suit for any violation of this section by a licensee or employee of a Community facility.

g. *Persons Under 21 Years of Age; Restrictions.*

1. The Community Council shall enforce the State of Minnesota laws regarding restrictions on those persons

under the age of 21 years in any Community establishment operating pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance.

2. No Community operated or licensed establishment shall sell, barter, furnish, give or allow to be consumed therein alcoholic beverages to and by a person under 21 years of age.

3. Any Community operated or licensed establishment shall require proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcoholic beverages by requiring a valid driver's license or State of Minnesota identification card, or in the case of a foreign national a valid passport to be shown at any time deemed necessary while on the premises of a Community operated or licensed establishment.

4. Any Community operated or licensed establishment shall prohibit all persons under the age of 21 years to enter the establishment except to:

A. perform work if the person is 18, 19, or 20 years of age;

B. consume meals while accompanied by an adult who is the legal guardian or parent of the person; or

C. attend social functions that are held in a portion of the establishment where alcoholic beverages are not sold.

5. No Community operated or licensed establishment shall employ any person under the age of 18 years to serve or sell alcoholic beverages.

h. *Hours and Days of Sale.*

1. No Community operated or licensed establishment shall sell or furnish alcoholic beverages for on-sale purposes between 1:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday, after 1:00 a.m. on Sundays, or otherwise not in compliance with Minn. Stat. 340A.504.

2. No Community operated or licensed establishment shall sell or furnish alcoholic beverages for off-sale purposes: (1) on Sundays; (2) before 8:00 a.m. on Monday through Saturday; (3) after 10:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday; or (4) otherwise not in compliance with Minn. Stat. 340A.504.

i. *Sales of Ethyl and Neutral Spirits Prohibited.* No person may sell at retail for beverage purposes ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, or substitutes thereof, possessing the taste, aroma, and characteristics generally attributed to ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits. Nothing in this section prohibits the manufacture or sale of other products obtained by use of ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits as defined in U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Regulations 125, Article II, Standards of Identity for Distilled Spirits.

Section 11. Community Licensing, Sales, and Transactions.

a. *Power to License and Tax.* The power to establish licenses and levy taxes under the provisions of this Ordinance is vested exclusively with the Community Council.

b. *Community Liquor Licenses.* The Community Council shall issue by resolution, upon proper application and Community Council approval, a Community liquor license to any establishment wishing to sell, serve, or furnish alcoholic beverages or conduct transactions involving alcoholic beverages within the boundaries of the Reservation.

c. *Classes of Licenses.* Classes of Community licenses under this Ordinance shall be as follows:

1. Class A Off-Sale Liquor store; and
2. Class B On-Sale Dealer.

d. *Community Operated Establishments.* The Community Council shall issue by resolution one appropriate license to a Community operated establishment upon determining the site for the establishment, creating an operating infrastructure for the establishment and obtaining the appropriate licensing from the State of Minnesota.

e. *No Licenses Issued.* The Community Council shall not issue any licenses to any person or entity other than the Community until this Ordinance is properly amended to authorize the licensing of non-Community persons or entities.

f. *Display of Community License.* Any establishment licensed pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance shall display the Community license in a conspicuous place.

Section 12. Distribution of Profits. All profits from the sale of alcoholic beverages on the Reservation are subject to distribution of the Community Council in accordance with its usual appropriation procedures for essential governmental and social services.

Section 13 Records. [reserved]

Section 14. Miscellaneous Provisions.

a. *Sovereign Immunity.* Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as a waiver of the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota's sovereign immunity.

b. *Severability.* If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

c. *Amendment or Repeal of Ordinance.* This Ordinance may be amended or repealed only by a majority

vote of the Community Council in regular session.

[FR Doc. 2025-07084 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[25XD4523WS/DWSN00000.000000/
DS61500000/DP.61501]

Notice of Public Meeting of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee

AGENCY: National Invasive Species Council, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC) will meet as indicated below.

DATES: The Invasive Species Advisory Committee will convene by Zoom virtual platform on Friday, May 9, 2025, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. eastern daylight time (EDT).

ADDRESSES: The final agenda, Zoom URL and dial in information will be available on the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) website at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting at <https://www.invasivespecies.gov>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning attending the ISAC meeting, submitting written comments to the ISAC, or requesting to address the ISAC, contact Kelsey Brantley, NISC Operations Director and ISAC Coordinator, National Invasive Species Council Staff, telephone (202) 577-7012; fax: (202) 208-4118, or email kelsey_brantley@ios.doi.gov.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the ISAC is to provide advice to the NISC, as authorized by Executive Orders 13112 and 13751, on a broad array of issues related to preventing the introduction of invasive species and providing for their control and minimizing the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. NISC is co-chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of

Commerce. The duty of NISC is to provide national leadership regarding invasive species issues.

The purpose of the virtual meeting on Friday, May 9, 2025, is to convene the full ISAC to orient new members to the NISC mission and their role as ISAC members, provide an overview of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), and discuss ISAC engagement on Administration priorities.

Meeting Agenda. The meeting agenda, records, and other reference documents for discussion during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available, but no later than 48 hours prior to the start of the meeting at <https://www.invasivespecies.gov>.

Meeting Registration: Due to the limited number of connections available, individuals must register no later than Thursday, May 8, 2025, 3 p.m. EDT at: <https://forms.office.com/g/ZbdXrabiDb>.

Interested members of the public may provide either oral or written comments to ISAC for consideration. Oral comments may be given during designated times as specified in the meeting agenda. Written comments must be submitted by email to Kelsey Brantley at kelsey_brantley@ios.doi.gov, no later than Thursday, May 8, 2025, 3 p.m. EDT. All written comments will be provided to members of the ISAC. Due to time constraints during the virtual meeting, written public statements will be submitted directly into the record.

Depending on the number of people who want to comment during the time available, the length of individual oral comments may be limited. Requests to address the ISAC during the meeting will be accommodated in the order the requests are received. Individuals who wish to expand upon their oral statements, or those who had wished to speak but could not be accommodated on the agenda, may submit written comments to Kelsey Brantley at kelsey_brantley@ios.doi.gov, up to 30 days following the meeting.

All comments will be made part of the public record and will be electronically distributed to all ISAC members through the detailed meeting minutes, which will be available for public inspection within 90 days of the meeting at <https://www.invasivespecies.gov>.

Meeting Accessibility/Special Accommodations: The meeting is open to the public. Registration is required (see *Meeting Registration* above). Please make requests in advance for sign language interpreter services, assistive listening devices, or other reasonable accommodations. We ask that you contact Kelsey Brantley at kelsey_brantley@ios.doi.gov, at least seven (7)

business days prior to the meeting to give the Department of the Interior sufficient time to process your request. All reasonable accommodation requests are managed on a case-by-case basis.

Public Disclosure of Comments: Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your written comments, you should be aware that your entire comment including your personal identifying information will be made publicly available. 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.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. ch. 10.

Angela McMellen Brannigan,

Acting Executive Director, National Invasive Species Council.

[FR Doc. 2025-07051 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334-63-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[PO #4820000251]

Public Land Order No. 7960; Extension of Public Land Order No. 7634; Withdrawal of Public Land for the United States Air Force, Nevada

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This Public Land Order (PLO) extends the duration of the withdrawal created by PLO No. 7634 of 1,979 acres, which would otherwise expire on May 5, 2025, for an additional 20-year period. This extension is necessary to continue the protection of support facilities for the safe and secure operation of national defense activities on the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR).

DATES: This Public Land Order takes effect on April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edison Garcia, Land Law Examiner, Nevada State Office, at (775) 861-6530, email: edisongarcia@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or Tele Braille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. The service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a

week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose for which the withdrawal was first made requires this extension to continue the protection of the support facilities for the safe and secure operation of national defense activities on the NTTR. The lands withdrawn by PLO No. 7634 on May 6, 2005 (70 FR 24114), and serialized as N-77821 (NVNV106208383), are located at Base Camp in central Nye County, 60 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. Public access to the land has been restricted since the 1960s.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, PLO No. 7634 (70 FR 24114 (2005)), which withdrew 1,979 acres of public land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws, but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, and reserved the land for use by the United States Air Force to protect support facilities for the safe and secure operation of national defense activities on the NTTR, is hereby extended for an additional 20-year period.

2. This withdrawal will expire 20 years from the effective date of this Order, unless, as a result of a review conducted prior to the expiration date pursuant to section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f), the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be further extended.

(Authority: 43 U.S.C. 1714)

Doug Burgum,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2025-07073 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-21-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-1114 (Third Review)]

Steel Nails From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on steel nails from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on November 1, 2024 (89 FR 87413) and determined on February 4, 2025, that it would conduct an expedited review (90 FR 11327, March 5, 2025).

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determination in this review on April 18, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5610 (April 2025), entitled *Steel Nails from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-1114 (Third Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 18, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-07031 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint entitled *Certain Balloon Dilation Devices, Systems, and Components Thereof, DN 3822*; the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or complainant's filing pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received a complaint and a submission pursuant to § 210.8(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure filed on behalf of Entellus Medical, Inc., Stryker Corporation, and Stryker Sales, LLC on April 18, 2025. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain balloon dilation devices, systems, and components thereof. The complaint names as respondents: Fiagon GMBH of Germany; Fiagon AG Medical Technologies of Germany; Fiagon NA Corporation of Austin, TX; Fiagon NA, LLC of Austin, TX; and Hemostasis, LLC of White Bear Lake, MN. The complainant requests that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order, cease and desist orders, and impose a bond upon respondents' alleged infringing articles during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(j).

Proposed respondents, other interested parties, members of the public, and interested government agencies are invited to file comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or § 210.8(b) filing. Comments should address whether issuance of the relief specifically requested by the complainant in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the requested remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the requested remedial orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant,

its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the requested exclusion order and/or a cease and desist order within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the requested remedial orders would impact United States consumers.

Written submissions on the public interest must be filed no later than by close of business, eight calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. There will be further opportunities for comment on the public interest after the issuance of any final initial determination in this investigation. Any written submissions on other issues must also be filed by no later than the close of business, eight calendar days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Complainant may file replies to any written submissions no later than three calendar days after the date on which any initial submissions were due, notwithstanding § 201.14(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. No other submissions will be accepted, unless requested by the Commission. Any submissions and replies filed in response to this Notice are limited to five (5) pages in length, inclusive of attachments.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above. Submissions should refer to the docket number ("Docket No. 3822") in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, Electronic Filing Procedures¹). Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>.) No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice. Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary at EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment. All such requests should be

directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why the Commission should grant such treatment. See 19 CFR 201.6. Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this Investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel,² solely for cybersecurity purposes. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary and on EDIS.³

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and of §§ 201.10 and 210.8(c) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.10, 210.8(c)).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 18, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-07030 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1417]

Certain Hydrodermabrasion Systems and Components Thereof III; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation as to the Remaining Active Respondents Based on Settlement; Request for Written Submissions on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") has

determined not to review an initial determination ("ID") (Order No. 16) issued by the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") terminating the investigation as to the remaining active respondents based on settlement, and to request written submissions from the parties, interested government agencies, and interested persons, under the schedule set forth below, on remedy, the public interest, and bonding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Namo Kim, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3459. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on September 13, 2024, based on a complaint, as supplemented, filed by HydraFacial LLC f/k/a Edge Systems LLC of Long Beach, California ("HydraFacial"). 89 FR 74995-96 (September 13, 2024). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 ("section 337"), based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain hydrodermabrasion systems and components thereof by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 11,446,477 ("the '477 patent"). *Id.* The complaint also asserts that a domestic industry exists.

The Commission's notice of investigation names as respondents: Luvo Medical Technologies Inc. of Ontario, Canada; Clarion Medical Technologies, Inc. of Ontario, Canada; Healthcare Markets, Inc. d/b/a Powered by MRP of Park City, Utah; Medical Purchasing Resource, LLC of Little Elm, Texas; Bio-Infusions USA Inc. of Seminole, Florida; MIRamedtech UG of Neulingen, Germany; eMIRamed USA, LLC of Irvine, California; and MIRamedtech SP. Z.O.O. of Warsaw, Poland. *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not participating in this investigation. *Id.*

¹ Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures: https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf.

² All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

³ Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

On January 2, 2025, the Commission found respondent Medical Purchasing Resource, LLC in default. Order No. 7 (Dec. 9, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (Jan. 2, 2025).

On February 6, 2025, the Commission found respondents Bio-Infusions USA Inc., MIRamedtech UG, eMIRamed USA, LLC, and MIRamedtech SP. Z.O.O. in default. Order No. 13 (Jan. 17, 2025), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (Feb. 6, 2025).

On March 31, 2025, complainant HydraFacial and respondents Clarion Medical Technologies, Inc., Luvo Medical Technologies, Inc., and Healthcare Markets, Inc. d/b/a Powered by MRP filed a joint motion to terminate the investigation as to those respondents based on a settlement agreement. The parties stated that granting this joint motion to terminate "is in the interest of the public and administrative economy." Joint Motion at 2–3.

On April 4, 2025, the ALJ issued the subject ID (Order No. 16) pursuant to Commission Rule 210.21(a)(2) and (b), 19 CFR 210.21(a)(2) and (b), terminating the investigation as to Clarion Medical Technologies, Inc., Luvo Medical Technologies, Inc., and Healthcare Markets, Inc. d/b/a Powered by MRP based on a settlement agreement. The ID finds that the motion complies with Commission rules, and that "termination of this investigation will not adversely affect the public interest." ID at 2–3.

On April 7, 2025, the ALJ issued an order (Order No. 18) stating that all respondents in the investigation have been either terminated based on settlement or found in default, and that HydraFacial confirmed during a case management conference that it will request relief against the defaulting respondents. In particular, HydraFacial stated it is not seeking issuance of a general exclusion order. The parties also confirmed that any outstanding motions for summary determination may be denied as moot. The order denies those motions as moot, which resolves all remaining issues pending before the ALJ, and certifies the record to the Commission.

No party filed a petition for review of the subject ID (Order No. 16).

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID. The investigation is terminated as to Clarion Medical Technologies, Inc., Luvo Medical Technologies, Inc., and Healthcare Markets, Inc. d/b/a Powered by MRP. As noted above, the Commission has previously found the remaining respondents, Medical Purchasing Resource, LLC, Bio-Infusions USA Inc., MIRamedtech UG,

eMIRamed USA, LLC, and MIRamedtech SP. Z.O.O., to be in default.

In connection with the final disposition of this investigation, the statute authorizes issuance of, *inter alia*, (1) an exclusion order that could result in the exclusion of the subject articles from entry into the United States; and/or (2) cease and desist orders that could result in the respondents being required to cease and desist from engaging in unfair acts in the importation and sale of such articles. Accordingly, the Commission is interested in receiving written submissions that address the form of remedy, if any, that should be ordered. If a party seeks exclusion of an article from entry into the United States for purposes other than entry for consumption, the party should so indicate and provide information establishing that activities involving other types of entry either are adversely affecting it or likely to do so. For background, see *Certain Devices for Connecting Computers via Telephone Lines*, Inv. No. 337–TA–360, USITC Pub. No. 2843, Comm'n Op. at 7–10 (Dec. 1994).

The statute requires the Commission to consider the effects of that remedy upon the public interest. The public interest factors the Commission will consider include the effect that an exclusion order and cease and desist orders would have on: (1) the public health and welfare, (2) competitive conditions in the U.S. economy, (3) U.S. production of articles that are like or directly competitive with those that are subject to investigation, and (4) U.S. consumers. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving written submissions that address the aforementioned public interest factors in the context of this investigation.

If the Commission orders some form of remedy, the U.S. Trade Representative, as delegated by the President, has 60 days to approve, disapprove, or take no action on the Commission's determination. See Presidential Memorandum of July 21, 2005, 70 FR 43251 (July 26, 2005). During this period, the subject articles would be entitled to enter the United States under bond, in an amount determined by the Commission and prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is therefore interested in receiving submissions concerning the amount of the bond that should be imposed if a remedy is ordered.

Written Submissions: Parties to the investigation, interested government agencies, and any other interested parties are encouraged to file written

submissions on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. In the initial submission, HydraFacial is also requested to identify the remedy sought and submit proposed remedial orders for the Commission's consideration. HydraFacial is further requested to state the date that the '477 patent expires, to provide the HTSUS subheadings under which the accused products are imported, and to supply the identification information for all known importers of the products at issue in this investigation. The initial written submissions and proposed remedial orders must be filed no later than close of business on May 2, 2025. Reply submissions must be filed no later than the close of business on May 9, 2025. No further submissions on any of these issues will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number ("Inv. No. 337–TA–1417") in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary, (202) 205–2000.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and 210.5(e)(2) (19 CFR 201.6(b) & 210.5(e)(2)). Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. Any non-party wishing to submit comments containing confidential information must serve those comments on the parties to the investigation pursuant to the applicable Administrative Protective Order. A redacted non-confidential version of the document must also be filed with the Commission and served on any parties to the investigation within two business days of any confidential filing. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records

of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection on EDIS.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on April 18, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 21, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-07082 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint entitled *Certain Integrated Circuits, Electronic Devices Containing the Same, and Components Thereof, DN 3823*; the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or complainant's filing pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The

public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received a complaint and a submission pursuant to § 210.8(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure filed on behalf of Onesta IP, LLC on Friday, April 18, 2025. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain integrated circuits, electronic devices containing the same, and components thereof. The complaint names as respondents: NVIDIA Corporation of Santa Clara, CA; Qualcomm Incorporated of San Diego, CA; OnePlus Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. of China; and Nothing Technology Limited of United Kingdom. The complainant requests that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order, cease and desist orders, and impose a bond upon respondents' alleged infringing articles during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(j).

Proposed respondents, other interested parties, members of the public, and interested government agencies are invited to file comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or § 210.8(b) filing. Comments should address whether issuance of the relief specifically requested by the complainant in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the requested remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the requested remedial orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third

party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the requested exclusion order and/or a cease and desist order within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the requested remedial orders would impact United States consumers.

Written submissions on the public interest must be filed no later than by close of business, eight calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. There will be further opportunities for comment on the public interest after the issuance of any final initial determination in this investigation. Any written submissions on other issues must also be filed by no later than the close of business, eight calendar days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Complainant may file replies to any written submissions no later than three calendar days after the date on which any initial submissions were due, notwithstanding § 201.14(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. No other submissions will be accepted, unless requested by the Commission. Any submissions and replies filed in response to this Notice are limited to five (5) pages in length, inclusive of attachments.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above. Submissions should refer to the docket number ("Docket No. 3823") in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, Electronic Filing Procedures¹). Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>.) No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice. Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary at EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment. All such requests should be directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why the Commission should grant such treatment. See 19 CFR 201.6. Documents for which confidential treatment by the

¹ Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures: https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf.

Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this Investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel,² solely for cybersecurity purposes. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary and on EDIS.³

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and of §§ 201.10 and 210.8(c) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.10, 210.8(c)).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 21, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025-07074 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly

understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed Pretest of the "National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 2027." A copy of the proposed information collection request can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice on or before June 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Nora Kincaid, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, by email to BLS_PRA_Public@bls.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nora Kincaid, BLS Clearance Officer, at 202-691-7628 (this is not a toll free number). (See **ADDRESSES** section.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Office of Management and Budget clearance is being sought for the Pretest of the "National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 2027." Since the 1960s, BLS's National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) have served as the preeminent data for understanding the labor market experiences of youth as they move from schooling to work, as well as for understanding occupational mobility, unemployment, hours worked, and earnings over the lifecycle. By following youth longitudinally for 4 or more decades, the NLS allows researchers and policymakers to investigate a wide variety of pertinent outcomes ranging from sample participants' education, employment, and family formation to their acquisition of assets, their evolving health, and their participation in government programs. The longitudinal and comprehensive approach of the NLSY cohorts provides data to economists, sociologists, and other researchers in government, academia, and private organizations to answer such questions as how wages evolve over time, how schooling and training contribute to the development and maintenance of skills to obtain and keep good jobs over one's career, how individuals navigate work and family responsibilities, and, eventually, how they make decisions about retirement.

The NLS program spans multiple cohorts: the NLS Original Cohorts of Mature Women, Young Women, Older Men, and Young Men beginning in 1966; the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79), the NLSY 1979 Child and Young Adult (NLSCYA),

and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). Together, they provide a singular asset that has helped policymakers understand the evolution of the labor market in the United States from the last half of the 20th century to the new millennium.

The proposed collection will produce information vital for use in developing a new youth cohort, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 2027 (NLSY27). Such information includes response behavior of youth and their families, effectiveness of outreach materials and incentives, how the youth and their parents and caregivers comprehend the questionnaires planned for Round 1, perceived burdens to survey participation and ease of use of the NLSY27 instruments, preferences for different collection modes, and reactions to the protocols and procedures developed for NLSY27 implementation.

Respondents in previous NLSY cohorts have been asked questions that provide extensive information on employment, training, education, income, assets, marriage, fertility, health, attitudes toward work, experiences with the criminal justice system, household composition, and occupational and geographical mobility. In addition, the previous cohorts were administered cognitive assessments. BLS anticipates that the new youth cohort will cover these same topics and include assessments of cognitive skills. This Pretest will enable BLS to examine how well these many survey components perform with the target population, so that any needed adjustments can be made in preparation for Round 1.

More information about the NLSY27 cohort and current BLS plans is available at <https://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy27.htm>.

II. Current Action

The BLS seeks approval to conduct a Pretest of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 2027 (NLSY27). The NLSY27 Pretest sample will yield approximately 800 completed interviews with youth aged 11–16 as of December 31, 2025, and approximately 518 interviews with their parents or caregivers. This sample will be screened and recruited from an initial sample of 13,381 housing units selected from purposively chosen survey areas. The NLSY27 Pretest will collect data for 17 weeks.

The NLSY27 Pretest will seek to interview youth and parents/caregivers selected from purposively chosen survey areas. NLSY27 will attempt to contact 13,381 households, with the

² All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

³ Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

expectation that 6,088 of these households will complete a screening instrument to determine if any youth in the eligible age range reside in the housing unit.

The assumption is that 1,218 of the households who complete the screening for eligibility will include eligible youth and these households will complete a more detailed screening instrument that (1) rosters all members of household; (2) confirms date of birth for all potentially eligible youth; and (3) identifies the most appropriate parent, legal guardian, or other caregiver to complete the Parent/Caregiver Survey.

Among the predicted 1,218 households that include an eligible youth, 895 households will be selected to participate in the NLSY27 pretest. Of the 895 households that are selected, the estimated yield is 800 completed interviews by youth and 518 completed interviews by parents or caregivers. The content of the interview will be consistent with the content in the first round of the OMB-approved NLSY97 survey, with some language updates and some changes to the number of items related to each topic, including adding

and removing questions across the different topics. Verification calls will be conducted for 10% of Eligibility Screeners and Household Screeners completed in-person.

This Pretest will enable BLS to examine how the survey systems, protocols, and procedures perform with the target population, so that any needed adjustments can be made prior to Round 1. The Pretest will also include some experiments to test survey procedures, the results of which will enable BLS to maximize efficiency and minimize respondent burden in NLSY27 screening and Round 1 data collection.

In addition, results from the Pretest will provide critical information to the BLS to ensure the success of the NLSY27's first round of collection, and in turn, the success of the future of the NLSY27 over the many subsequent rounds that are anticipated.

III. Desired Focus of Comments

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

- 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 submissions of responses.

Title of Collection: Pre-Test for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 2027.

OMB Number: 1220–NEW.

Type of Review: New Collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED RESPONDENT COST AND HOUR BURDEN

Activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden (hours)	Total burden (hours)
Eligibility Screener	6,088	1	6,088	0.083	505
Household Screener	1,218	1	1,218	0.166	202
Youth Interview	800	1	800	1.5	1,200
Parent/Caregiver Survey	518	1.39	720	1.0	720
Verification Calls	292	1	292	0.083	24
Total					2,651

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they also will become a matter of public record.

Signed on March 26, 2025.

Eric Molina,

*Chief, Division of Management Systems,
Branch of Policy Analysis.*

[FR Doc. 2025–07064 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2012–0014]

Lead in Construction Standard; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a document in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2025, soliciting public comments concerning the proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection

requirements specified in the regulation on Lead in Construction Standard. The document contained incorrect OMB numbers. This notice corrects these errors.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Seleda Perryman, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone: (202) 693–2222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of February 28, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–03201, on page 10953, in the first column, on the 21st line, correct “*OMB Control Number: 1218–0014*” to read “*OMB Control Number: 1218–0189*”.

Authority and Signature

Amanda Wood Laihow, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for

Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393).

Signed at Washington, DC, on April 9, 2025.

Amanda Wood Laihow,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–06720 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of April 28, and May 5, 12, 19, 26, and June 2, 2025. The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet at: <https://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>.

PLACE: The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.*, braille, large print), please notify Anne Silk, NRC Disability Program Specialist, at 301–287–0745, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at Anne.Silk@nrc.gov. Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

STATUS: Public.

Members of the public may request to receive the information in these notices electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555, at 301–415–1969, or by email at Betty.Thweatt@nrc.gov or Samantha.Miklaszewski@nrc.gov.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of April 28, 2025

Tuesday, April 29, 2025

9:30 a.m. Affirmation Session (Public Meeting) (Tentative) Holtec Decommissioning International, LLC; Holtec Palisades, LLC, and Palisades Energy, LLC (Palisades Nuclear Plant); Petition to Intervene and Request for Hearing in Operating License Transfer

(Tentative) (Contact: Christopher Markley: 301–415–6293)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—<https://video.nrc.gov/>.

Tuesday, April 29, 2025

10:00 a.m. Briefing on the Annual Threat Environment (Closed Ex. 1)

Week of May 5, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of May 5, 2025.

Week of May 12, 2025—Tentative

Tuesday, May 13, 2025

9:00 a.m. Strategic Programmatic Overview of the Fuel Facilities and the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Lines (Public Meeting) (Contact: Haile Lindsay: 301–415–0616)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—<https://video.nrc.gov/>.

Week of May 19, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of May 19, 2025.

Week of May 26, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of May 26, 2025.

Week of June 2, 2025—Tentative

Friday, June 6, 2025

10:00 a.m. Meeting with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (Public Meeting) (Contact: Rob Krsek: 301–415–1766)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—<https://video.nrc.gov/>.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Chris Markley at 301–415–6293 or via email at Christopher.Markley@nrc.gov.

The NRC is holding the meetings under the authority of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: April 22, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Christopher Markley,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07121 Filed 4–22–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Submission for Review: Health Benefits Cancellation/Suspension Confirmation, RI 79–9

AGENCY: U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is proposing approval of a collection currently in use without approval. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Retirement Services offers the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on the collection Health Benefits Cancellation/Suspension Confirmation, RI 79–9.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until June 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by the following method:

- *Federal Rulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation may be obtained by contacting the Retirement Services Publications Team, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW, Room 3316–L, Washington, DC 20415, Attention: Cyrus S. Benson, or by email at RSPublicationsTeam@opm.gov, by fax at (202) 606–0910, or via telephone at (202) 936–0401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Annuityants who are enrolled in the Federal Employees Health Benefit (FEHB) Program can cancel or suspend their enrollment. The form, RI 79–9, ensures that an individual is fully informed about the effect of a

cancellation of FEHB coverage. A Cancellation (Options A & B) of enrollment within the FEHB Program will prevent the annuitant from ever re-enrolling and will not provide them or any covered family members under their enrollment to a free 31-day Temporary Extension of Coverage (TEC) to convert to an individual health benefits contract or to enroll for Temporary Continuation of Coverage. However, if the annuitant requests to cancel their enrollment to be covered under a family member's FEHB Program enrollment, they will be eligible to resume their own enrollment if their coverage under the spouse's enrollment ends for any reason. Therefore, the individual must sign the form and certify their understanding about the effect of a cancellation on future FEHB enrollment eligibility. A request is not processed until the signed form is returned to OPM. RI 79–9 has been revised as follows: (1) addition of the OMB control number, (2) updated Retirement Eligibility and Service room number, (3) abbreviated Federal Employees Health Benefits Program reference to FEHBP, (4) included hearing impaired users access instructions, (5) removed all Affordable Care Act (ACA) Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) references, and (6) included privacy act and public burden statements.

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended, (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) OPM is soliciting comments for this collection (OMB No. 3206–XXXX). The OPM is particularly interested in comments that:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. 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 submissions of responses.

Analysis

Agency: Office of Personnel Management, Retirement Services.

Title: Health Benefits Cancellation/Suspension Confirmation.

OMB Number: 3206–XXXX.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 30,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 5,000.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Alexys Stanley,

Federal Register Liaison.

[FR Doc. 2025–07034 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–38–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP2024–73; K2024–57; K2025–305; MC2025–1317 and K2025–1317; MC2025–1318 and K2025–1318]

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 25, 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 (<http://www.prc.gov>). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.¹

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. See 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

¹ See Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).*: CP2024–73; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 114, with Material Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 17, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due*: April 25, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).*: K2024–57; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 403 with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 17, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due*: April 25, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).*: K2025–305; *Filing Title*: USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 440, with Material Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 17, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative*: Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due*: April 25, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).*: MC2025–1317 and K2025–1317; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 709 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 17, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due*: April 25, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s).*: MC2025–1318 and K2025–1318; *Filing Title*: USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 710 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date*: April 17, 2025; *Filing Authority*: 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative*: Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due*: April 25, 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. 2025–07057 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement**

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 15, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 702 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1308, K2025–1309.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07036 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement**

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 18, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 712 to Competitive Product List*. Documents

are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1320, K2025–1320.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07046 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement**

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 16, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 706 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1314, K2025–1314.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07040 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement**

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C.

3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 16, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 708 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1316, K2025–1316.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07042 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.
DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean C. Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 15, 2025 it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 1362 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1312, K2025–1312.

Sean C. Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07035 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 17, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 709 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1317, K2025–1317.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07043 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.
DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 15, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 704 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1311, K2025–1311.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07038 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Monday, April 21, 2025, at 2:00 p.m. EST.

PLACE: Washington, DC, at U.S. Postal Service Headquarters, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: On April 21, 2025, the members of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service voted unanimously to hold and to close to public observation a special meeting in Washington, DC. The Board determined that no earlier public notice was practicable. The Board considered the below matters.

1. Administrative Matters.
2. Executive Session.
3. Personnel Matters.

General Counsel Certification: The General Counsel of the United States Postal Service has certified that the meeting may be closed under the Government in the Sunshine Act.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Lucy C. Trout, Acting Secretary of the Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20260–1000. Telephone: (202) 268–4800.

Lucy C. Trout,
Acting Secretary.
[FR Doc. 2025–07147 Filed 4–22–25; 4:15 pm]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement

AGENCY: Postal Service™.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 15, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 703 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1309, K2025–1310.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07037 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement****AGENCY:** Postal Service™.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 16, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 705 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1313, K2025–1313.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07039 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement****AGENCY:** Postal Service™.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 18, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 711 to Competitive Product List*. Documents

are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1319, K2025–1319.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07045 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement****AGENCY:** Postal Service™.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 16, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 707 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1315, K2025–1315.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07041 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE**Product Change—Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage® Negotiated Service Agreement****AGENCY:** Postal Service™.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service gives notice of filing a request with the Postal Regulatory Commission to add a domestic shipping services contract to the list of Negotiated Service Agreements in the Mail Classification Schedule's Competitive Products List.

DATES: *Date of required notice:* April 24, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Robinson, 202–268–8405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Postal Service® hereby gives notice that, pursuant to 39 U.S.C.

3642 and 3632(b)(3), on April 17, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 710 to Competitive Product List*. Documents are available at www.prc.gov, Docket Nos. MC2025–1318, K2025–1318.

Sean Robinson,
Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.
[FR Doc. 2025–07044 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**[OMB Control No. 3235–0528]****Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 237**

Upon Written Request, Copies Available From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of FOIA Services, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–2736

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) is soliciting comments on the collection of information summarized below. The Commission plans to submit this existing collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for extension and approval.

In Canada, as in the United States, individuals can invest a portion of their earnings in tax-deferred retirement savings accounts (“Canadian retirement accounts”). These accounts, which operate in a manner similar to individual retirement accounts in the United States, encourage retirement savings by permitting savings on a tax-deferred basis. Individuals who establish Canadian retirement accounts while living and working in Canada and who later move to the United States (“Canadian-U.S. Participants” or “participants”) often continue to hold their retirement assets in their Canadian retirement accounts rather than prematurely withdrawing (or “cashing out”) those assets, which would result in immediate taxation in Canada.

Once in the United States, however, these participants historically have been unable to manage their Canadian retirement account investments. Most securities that are “qualified investments” for Canadian retirement accounts are not registered under the U.S. securities laws. Those securities, therefore, generally cannot be publicly offered and sold in the United States

without violating the registration requirement of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act").¹ As a result of this registration requirement, Canadian-U.S. Participants previously were not able to purchase or exchange securities for their Canadian retirement accounts as needed to meet their changing investment goals or income needs.

The Commission issued a rulemaking in 2000 that enabled Canadian-U.S. Participants to manage the assets in their Canadian retirement accounts by providing relief from the U.S. registration requirements for offers of securities of foreign issuers to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sales to Canadian retirement accounts.² Rule 237 under the Securities Act³ permits securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign funds, to be offered to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sold to their Canadian retirement accounts without being registered under the Securities Act.

Rule 237 requires written offering documents for securities offered and sold in reliance on the rule to disclose prominently that the securities are not registered with the Commission and are exempt from registration under the U.S. securities laws. The burden under the rule associated with adding this disclosure to written offering documents is minimal and is non-recurring. The foreign issuer, underwriter, or broker-dealer can redraft an existing prospectus or other written offering material to add this disclosure statement or may draft a sticker or supplement containing this disclosure to be added to existing offering materials. In either case, based on discussions with representatives of the Canadian fund industry, the staff estimates that it would take an average of 10 minutes per document to draft the requisite disclosure statement.

The Commission understands that there are approximately 2,272 Canadian issuers other than funds that may rely on Rule 237 to make an initial public offering of their securities to Canadian-

U.S. Participants.⁴ The staff estimates that in any given year approximately 23 (or 1 percent) of those issuers are likely to rely on Rule 237 to make a public offering of their securities to participants, and that each of those 23 issuers, on average, distributes 3 different written offering documents concerning those securities, for a total of 69 offering documents.

The staff therefore estimates that during each year that Rule 237 is in effect, approximately 23 respondents⁵ would be required to make 69 responses by adding the new disclosure statements to approximately 69 written offering documents. Thus, the staff estimates that the total annual burden associated with the Rule 237 disclosure requirement would be approximately 12 hours (69 offering documents $\times$ 10 minutes per document). The total annual cost of internal burden hours is estimated to be \$6,132 (12 hours $\times$ \$511 per hour of attorney time).⁶

In addition, issuers from foreign countries other than Canada could rely on Rule 237 to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to their accounts without becoming subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. However, the staff believes that the number of issuers from other countries that rely on Rule 237, and that therefore are required to comply with the offering document disclosure requirements, is negligible.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden imposed by the proposed collection of information, including the

validity of the methodology and the assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated, electronic collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information under the PRA unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Please direct your written comment to Austin Gerig, Director/Chief Data Officer, Securities and Exchange Commission, c/o Tanya Ruttenberg, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 and submit it by email to PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov within 60 days of publication of this notice, by June 23, 2025.

Dated: April 18, 2025.

Stephanie J. Fouse,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-07048 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-102889 File No. 600-44]

CME Securities Clearing, Inc.; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Grant or Deny an Application for Registration as a Clearing Agency Under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

April 18, 2025.

I. Introduction

On December 13, 2024, CME Securities Clearing, Inc. ("CMESC") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") an application on Form CA-1 ("Application") under section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") seeking to register as a clearing agency.¹ Notice of the Application was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 2025.²

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1. Non-confidential aspects of the Application, including any exhibits thereto cited in this order, are available on the Commission's website at <https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/other-commission-orders-notices-information/cme-form-ca-1>.

² Release No. 34-102200 (Jan. 15, 2025), 90 FR 7713 (Jan. 25, 2025).

¹ 15 U.S.C. 77; in addition, the offering and selling of securities of investment companies ("funds") that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") is generally prohibited by U.S. securities laws. 15 U.S.C. 80a.

² See Offer and Sale of Securities to Canadian Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Accounts, Release Nos. 33-7860, 34-42905, IC-24491 (June 7, 2000) [65 FR 37672 (June 15, 2000)]; this rulemaking also included new rule 7d-2 under the Investment Company Act, permitting foreign funds to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to Canadian retirement accounts without registering as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. 17 CFR 270.7d-2.

³ 17 CFR 230.237.

⁴ This estimate is based on the following calculation: 3,431 total issuers - (63 closed-end funds + 1,096 exchange-traded products) = 2,272 total equity and bond issuers; see The MiG Report, Toronto Stock Exchange and TSX Venture Exchange (February 2025) (providing number of issuers on the Toronto Exchange); this calculation excludes Canadian funds to avoid double-counting disclosure burdens under rule 237 and rule 7d-2.

⁵ This estimate of respondents only includes foreign issuers; the number of respondents would be greater if foreign underwriters or broker-dealers draft stickers or supplements to add the required disclosure to existing offering documents.

⁶ The Commission's estimate concerning the wage rate for attorney time is based on salary information for the securities industry compiled by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA"); the \$511 per hour figure for an attorney is from SIFMA's *Management & Professional Earnings in the Securities Industry 2013*, modified by Commission staff to account for an 1,800-hour work-year and multiplied by 5.35 to account for bonuses, firm size, employee benefits, overhead, and adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

The Commission received comments on the Application.³ Each commenter either expressed support for the Application or generally expressed support for the expansion of access to the clearing of transactions in U.S. Treasury securities through the approval of new clearing agencies.⁴ The commenters also recommended that CMESC consider changes to the Application that, among other things, would address regulatory capital concerns for participants in the clearing agency that are banking organizations,⁵ modify its margining practices to facilitate the withdrawal of excess margin,⁶ provide participants that are Members more control over actions taken by Users that would affect the Members' management of its financial risks,⁷ clarify certain procedures that permit a User to have a direct relationship with CMESC,⁸ and modify certain risk management and default management provisions of its proposed rules to enhance risk management and reduce cost.⁹

Section 19(a)(1) of the Exchange Act requires the Commission, within ninety days of the date of publication of notice of an application for registration as a clearing agency, or such longer period as to which the applicant consents, to, by order, grant such registration or institute proceedings to determine whether such registration should be denied.¹⁰ This order institutes proceedings under section 19(a)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act to determine whether CMESC's Application for registration as a clearing agency should be granted or denied, and provides notice of the grounds for denial under consideration by the Commission, as set forth below.

II. Description of the Application

CMESC is applying to register as a clearing agency to provide central

counterparty clearing services to market participants for their secondary cash market transactions in U.S. Treasury securities and transactions in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements involving U.S. Treasury securities.¹¹ The Application provides detailed information regarding how CMESC proposes to satisfy the requirements of the Exchange Act. The proposed Rules of CMESC are included as Exhibit E-3 to CMESC's Application.

The Application states that CMESC would be wholly owned by its parent company, CME Group, Inc.¹² CMESC is a corporation registered in the state of Delaware.¹³ CMESC would have its own Board of Directors, made up of at least five independent directors, one member representative, and one user representative.¹⁴ CMESC would also have several Board committees, including a Nominating Committee, Audit Committee, Regulatory Oversight Committee, and Risk Management Committee.¹⁵

CMESC's proposed Rules describe two types of participants: first, Members, which would be able to clear proprietary Eligible Securities Transactions through CMESC and to authorize Users with respect to clearing Eligible Securities Transactions through CMESC; and second, Users, which would be authorized by a Member and would be further classified as Independent Users or Supported Users. CMESC states that the primary difference between these User Types is that an Independent User is obligated to post margin and make variation payments to CMESC for its Independent User Account, whereas that obligation falls to a Supported User's authorizing Member in relation to the Supported User's Supported User Account at CMESC. For both types of Users, the User is directly liable to CMESC for settlement of their cleared transactions.¹⁶

A Member that authorizes a User is responsible for guaranteeing the financial performance of that User beyond the margin posted to the User's Account at CMESC, and in this respect Members, but not Users, are required to make contributions to CMESC's

Guaranty Fund. A person will be admitted as a User only with the authorization of a Member and may utilize the Clearing Services as a User only for so long as it has a Member's authorization in place. In contrast to Members, CMESC does not impose direct financial responsibility requirements on User applicants and instead relies upon Members that authorize Users to determine the appropriate financial responsibility standards to impose, based on their assessment of a User's financial circumstances and their obligations to conduct due diligence of their authorized Users.¹⁷

In Exhibit J, the Application provides information regarding CMESC's risk management framework, which CMESC describes as being intended to: (i) reduce the potential impact of a participant default via credit risk management standards and ongoing monitoring, and (ii) ensure that CMESC has sufficient financial and liquidity resources to manage the default of a certain number of participants. CMESC states that it would use onboarding requirements for each of its Members to mitigate counterparty risk and would apply financial responsibility requirements to its Members. CMESC may take action against a Member for its failure to remain in compliance with such requirements. Additionally, CMESC states that it would seek to mitigate counterparty and liquidity risk through various mechanisms, including its credit rating process for Members, credit limits, daily risk monitoring, margin collection, settlement variation exchange, backtesting, and stress testing.¹⁸

With respect to risk management, the Application states that CMESC would maintain and structure a Guaranty Fund using its stress test methodology that is designed to ensure that the size of the Guaranty Fund is at least equal to the largest theoretical loss to CMESC resulting from the Default of two Member Families, covering, if applicable, a predefined number of User accounts, in extreme but plausible market conditions.¹⁹ The Application also states that CMESC would establish credit and liquidity "waterfalls" that would apply in the event of a default, to prevent losses to its Participants and minimize the potential for market disruption.²⁰

With respect to systems, the Application states that CMESC's

³ The public comment file for the Application is available on the Commission's website at: <https://www.sec.gov/comments/600-44/600-44.htm>.

⁴ See letters from Katherine Darras, General Counsel, International Swaps and Derivatives Association, dated Mar. 10, 2025, at 1 ("ISDA"); Allison Lurton, General Counsel and Chief Legal officer, FIA, dated Mar. 10, 2025, at 1 ("FIA"); Jiří Król, Deputy CEO, Global Head of Government Affairs, AIMA, dated Mar. 10, 2025, at 2 ("AIMA"); William C. Thum and Robert Toomey, SIFMA and SIFMA Asset Management Group, dated Mar. 10, 2025, at 2 ("SIFMA & AMG").

⁵ See, e.g., SIFMA & AMG at 2-3.

⁶ See, e.g., ISDA at 3.

⁷ See, e.g., FIA at 11. Capitalized terms not defined in this order are defined in the Application. See, e.g., Exhibit E-3 (proposed rules of the clearing agency, defining, among others, the terms Member and User).

⁸ See SIFMA & AMG at 3; FIA at 11; ISDA at 4-5.

⁹ See, e.g., ISDA at 6-7.

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78s(a)(1).

¹¹ See Exhibit J.

¹² See Exhibit C and C-1 (narrative description of ownership and diagrams of overall CME Group structure).

¹³ See Exhibit E-1 (certificate of incorporation).

¹⁴ See Exhibit C-2 (diagram of CMESC's structure); Exhibit E-2B (Board of Directors Charter).

¹⁵ See Exhibit E-2C (Risk Management Committee Charter); E-2D (Nominating Committee Charter); E-2E (Audit Committee Charter), and Exhibit E-2F (Regulatory Oversight Committee Charter).

¹⁶ See Exhibit J.

¹⁷ See *id.*

¹⁸ See *id.*

¹⁹ See *id.*

²⁰ See *id.*

systems will be hosted in a virtual private cloud environment and in physical datacenters.²¹ Among other things, the Application describes CMESC's approach to operational resilience, availability and disaster recovery, and data backup.²²

With respect to fees, the Application states that CMESC continues to engage the marketplace on its ultimate fee structure, which it plans to finalize as it approaches the launch date for operating its clearing agency. The Application also states that cleared repo and cleared U.S. Treasuries services that it offers will operate in a competitive environment, which in turn is expected to impact fees, and that fees for Members and Users will be published on CMESC's website when its clearing services are launched after filing a proposed rule change with the Commission pursuant to section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Exchange Act.²³

III. Proceedings To Determine Whether To Grant or Deny the Application and Grounds for Potential Denial Under Consideration

To grant CMESC's request to register as a clearing agency, the Commission must find that the Application satisfies the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including the determinations set forth in paragraphs (A) through (I) of section 17A(b)(3) of the Exchange Act.²⁴ In addition, pursuant to section 17A of the Exchange Act, the Commission is directed, having due regard for the public interest, the protection of investors, the safeguarding of securities and funds, and maintenance of fair competition among brokers and dealers, clearing agencies, and transfer agents, to use its authority to: (i) facilitate the establishment of a national system for the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of transactions in securities (other than exempt securities); and (ii) facilitate the establishment of linked or coordinated facilities for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities in accordance with the findings and to carry out the objectives set forth in section 17A.²⁵

To support its analysis under the above statutory directives and required determinations, the Commission is instituting proceedings pursuant to section 19(a)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act to determine whether to grant or deny

the Application.²⁶ Institution of such proceedings does not indicate that the Commission has reached any conclusions with respect to any of the issues involved. Rather, the Commission seeks and encourages interested persons to comment on the Application and provide the Commission with arguments and data to support the Commission's analysis as to whether to grant or deny the Application.

Pursuant to section 19(a)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act,²⁷ the Commission is providing notice of the grounds for denial under consideration. The Commission is instituting proceedings to allow for additional analysis of, and input from commenters with respect to, the Application's consistency with the requirements of section 17A of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. Below the Commission summarizes each of the statutory findings required by section 17A(b)(3) of the Exchange Act and, in some instances, provides specific requests for comment regarding the findings as applied to the Application, including with respect to Commission rules that would apply to CMESC as a registered clearing agency.

A. Section 17A(b)(3)(A): Organization and Capacity

Section 17A(b)(3)(A) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that such clearing agency is so organized and has the capacity to be able to facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions for which it is responsible, to safeguard securities and funds in its custody or control or for which it is responsible, to comply with the provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, to enforce (subject to any rule or order of the Commission pursuant to section 17(d) or 19(g)(2) of the Exchange Act) compliance by its participants with the rules of the clearing agency, and to carry out the purposes of this section.

As discussed in Part 0, the Application proposes that CMESC would be wholly owned by its parent company, CME Group, Inc.²⁸ Under this structure, the Application proposes that CMESC's parent company serve as its sole shareholder and operate as its primary service provider in the provision of its services as a registered clearing agency. To assist the

Commission in determining whether CMESC is so organized and has the capacity to facilitate prompt and accurate clearance and settlement, the Commission seeks comment on whether CMESC's proposed legal,²⁹ governance,³⁰ and operational arrangements³¹ enable CMESC to satisfy the requirements of the Exchange Act and Commission rules and regulations thereunder.

B. Section 17A(b)(3)(B): Membership Standards

Section 17A(b)(3)(B) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency provide that any (i) registered broker or dealer, (ii) other registered clearing agency, (iii) registered investment company, (iv) bank, (v) insurance company, or (vi) other person or class of persons as the Commission, by rule, may from time to time designate as appropriate to the development of a national system or the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions may become a participant in such clearing agency.³²

²⁹ See 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(1) (requiring a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide for a well-founded, clear, transparent, and enforceable legal basis for each aspect of its activities in all relevant jurisdictions).

³⁰ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(2) (requiring a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide for governance arrangements that, among other things: are clear and transparent; clearly prioritize the safety and efficiency of the covered clearing agency; support the public interest requirements in Section 17A of the Exchange Act applicable to clearing agencies, and the objectives of owners and participants; establish that the board of directors and senior management have appropriate experience and skills to discharge their duties and responsibilities; specify clear and direct lines of responsibility; and consider the interests of participants' customers, securities issuers and holders, and other relevant stakeholders of the covered clearing agency); 240.17ad-25(b) (establishing requirements related to the composition of the board of directors); 240.17ad-25(i) (establishing requirements related to the management of risks from relationships with service providers for core services).

³¹ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(17) (requiring a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage the covered clearing agency's operational risks by: identifying the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external, and mitigating their impact through the use of appropriate systems, policies, procedures, and controls; ensuring that systems have a high degree of security, resiliency, operational reliability, and adequate, scalable capacity; and establishing and maintaining a business continuity plan that addresses events posing a significant risk of disrupting operations).

³² Section 17A(b)(3)(B) of the Exchange Act also states that the rules of the clearing agency are

Continued

²¹ See Exhibit K; Exhibit M.

²² See Exhibit M.

²³ See Exhibit E-5.

²⁴ 15 U.S.C. 78s(a); 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(b)(3). The determinations are described further below.

²⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78q-1(a)(2)(A).

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78(s)(a)(1)(B).

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ See *supra* notes 12-15 and accompanying text.

As discussed in Part 0,³³ the Application proposes a novel structure with two types of participants, Members and Users. Members would be able to clear proprietary Eligible Securities Transactions through CMESC and to authorize Users with respect to clearing Eligible Securities Transactions through CMESC, and Users would be authorized by a Member and would be further classified as Independent Users or Supported Users.³⁴ The Application also describes how this structure affects its framework for managing financial risk.³⁵ To assist the Commission in determining whether the Application establishes membership requirements consistent with the above statutory standard, the Commission seeks comment as to whether the Application proposes a sufficient level of surveillance and monitoring by CMESC of the risks posed by its Members and the two types of Users such that, the Application has policies and procedures that establish objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation and which require participants to have sufficient financial resources and robust operational capacity.³⁶

C. Section 17A(b)(3)(C): Fair Representation

Section 17A(b)(3)(C) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency assure a fair representation of its

shareholders (or members) and participants in the selection of its directors and administration of its affairs.³⁷

To assist the Commission in evaluating whether the Application is consistent with the above standard for fair representation, the Commission seeks comment on whether CMESC's proposed governance arrangements are designed to (i) facilitate adequate oversight by the board of CMESC's operations,³⁸ (ii) mitigate conflicts of interest,³⁹ and (iii) solicit the views of clearing members and other relevant stakeholders.⁴⁰

D. Section 17A(b)(3)(D) and (E): Fees

Section 17A(b)(3)(D) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its participants. Section 17A(b)(3)(E) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the rules of the clearing agency do not impose any schedule of prices, or fix rates or other fees, for services rendered by its participants.

As discussed in Part 0, CMESC's Application does not include a fee schedule or schedule of prices, stating that CMESC continues to engage the marketplace on its ultimate fee structure, and that fees for Members and Users will be published on CMESC's website when its clearing services are launched after filing a proposed rule change with the Commission pursuant to section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Exchange Act.⁴¹

1. What information could CMESC provide that would help the Commission evaluate whether its fees are equitably allocated and reasonable, consistent with the findings required by Section 17A(b)(3)(D)?

³⁷ Section 17A(b)(3)(C) of the Exchange Act also states that the Commission may determine that the representation of participants is fair if they are afforded a reasonable opportunity to acquire voting stock of the clearing agency, directly or indirectly, in reasonable proportion to their use of such clearing agency.

³⁸ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(2); 240.17ad-25(b) (establishing requirements for the composition of the board of directors); 240.17ad-25(i) (establishing requirements for the management of risks from relationships with service providers for core services).

³⁹ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-25(g) (establishing requirements related to conflicts of interest); 240.17ad-25(h) (establishing requirements regarding the obligation of directors to report conflicts).

⁴⁰ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(2)(iii) and (vi); 240.17ad-25(j).

⁴¹ See *supra* note 23 and accompanying text.

E. Section 17A(b)(3)(F): Rules Designed To Promote Prompt and Accurate Clearance and Settlement and the Safeguarding of Securities and Funds

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency are designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions, to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in the clearance and settlement of securities transactions, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a national system for the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. It also states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules are not designed to permit unfair discrimination in the admission of participants or among participants in the use of the clearing agency, or to regulate by virtue of any authority conferred by the Exchange Act matters not related to the purposes of this section or the administration of the clearing agency.

1. The Application describes CMESC's risk management practices, including, for example, its system for margin collection, risk surveillance, and the rules pursuant to which CMESC would manage the default of multiple participants, including both Members and Users. Do the rules lay out in sufficient detail CMESC's risk management practices, including the process by which CMESC would liquidate the portfolios of multiple Members and Users and how it would replenish financial resources after doing so?

2. In its Application, CMESC proposes to apply at least a two-day margin period of risk ("MPOR") to liquidate the portfolio of a defaulting participant. In the market for U.S. Treasury securities, is it reasonable for CMESC to assume, when calculating and collecting margin, that it could liquidate the portfolio of a defaulting participant, or multiple defaulting participants, within two days? What are the significant factors and circumstances that would assist the Commission in assessing whether a two-day MPOR is appropriate as described in the Application? Please explain.

subject to the provisions of Section 17A(b)(4) of the Exchange Act.

³³ See *supra* notes 16–20 and accompanying text.

³⁴ See *supra* note 16 and accompanying text.

³⁵ See *supra* notes 18–20.

³⁶ See, e.g., 17 CFR 240.17ad-22(e)(18) (requiring a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to establish objective, risk-based, and publicly disclosed criteria for participation, which permit fair and open access by direct and, where relevant, indirect participants; require participants to have sufficient financial resources and robust operational capacity to meet obligations arising from participation in the clearing agency; monitor compliance with such participation requirements on an ongoing basis; and, when the covered clearing agency provides central counterparty services for transactions in U.S. Treasury securities, ensure, among other things, that it has appropriate means to facilitate access to clearance and settlement services of all eligible secondary market transactions in U.S. Treasury securities, including those of indirect participants); 240.17ad-22(e)(19) (requiring a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify, monitor, and manage the material risks to the covered clearing agency arising from arrangements in which firms that are indirect participants in the covered clearing agency rely on the services provided by direct participants to access the covered clearing agency's payment, clearing, or settlement facilities).

F. Section 17A(b)(3)(G) and (H): Participant Discipline

Section 17A(b)(3)(G) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency provide that (subject to any rule or order of the Commission pursuant to section 17(d) or 19(g)(2) of the Exchange Act) its participants shall be appropriately disciplined for violation of any provision of the rules of the clearing agency by expulsion, suspension, limitation of activities, functions, and operations, fine, censure, or any other fitting sanction. Section 17A(b)(3)(H) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency, in general, provide a fair procedure with respect to the disciplining of participants, the denial of participation to any persons seeking participation therein, and the prohibition or limitation by the clearing agency of any person with respect to access to services offered by the clearing agency.⁴²

The Commission seeks comment as to whether CMESC's rules regarding a cease-to-act decision provide a fair procedure with respect to a participant for whom CMESC would cease to act and its affected counterparties.

G. Section 17A(b)(3)(I): Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Exchange Act states that a clearing agency shall not be registered unless the Commission determines that the rules of the clearing agency do not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Exchange Act. The Commission seeks comment as to whether CMESC's application is consistent with the statutory standard in Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Exchange Act.

IV. Request for Written Comment

The Commission requests that interested persons provide written views and data with respect to CMESC's Application and the questions included above or other relevant issues. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/other.shtml>); or

- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number 600–44 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 600–44. 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 (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/other.shtml>). Copies of the Form CA–1, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the Form CA–1 that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the Form CA–1 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 Section, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. 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 600–44 and should be submitted on or before May 15, 2025.

By the Commission.

Stephanie Fouse,

Assistant Secretary.

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102890; File No. SR–NYSEAMER–2025–26]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE American LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Modify the NYSE American Options Fee Schedule To Waive the Combined Cap on Floor Broker Credits Paid for QCC Trades and Rebates Paid Through the Manual Billable Rebate Program for the Month of April 2025

April 18, 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 April 17, 2025, NYSE American LLC (“NYSE American” or the “Exchange”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the 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 modify the NYSE American Options Fee Schedule (“Fee Schedule”) to waive the maximum combined Floor Broker credits paid for QCC trades and rebates paid through the Manual Billable Rebate Program for the month of April 2025. The Exchange proposes to implement the fee change effective April 17, 2025. 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,

⁴² Section 17A(b)(3)(H) of the Exchange Act also states that the rules of the clearing agency be in accordance with the provisions of Section 17A(b)(5) of the Exchange Act.

¹ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

² 15 U.S.C. 78a.

³ 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

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 purpose of this filing is to amend the Fee Schedule to waive the maximum combined Floor Broker credits paid for QCC trades and rebates paid through the Manual Billable Rebate Program for the month of April 2025.

The Exchange currently imposes a limit on the maximum combined Floor Broker credits paid for QCC trades and rebates paid through the Manual Billable Rebate Program of \$3,000,000 per month per Floor Broker firm (the "Cap").⁴ The purpose of this Cap is to encourage Floor Broker firms to continue to direct open outcry transactions to the Exchange, despite increasing industry volumes making it less difficult to reach the Cap.⁵ Due to the extreme volatility in the market in recent weeks, the Exchange has experienced a surge of volume directed to the Trading Floor, which has resulted in Floor Broker firms earning higher than average monthly credits/rebates. In anticipation of Floor Broker firms reaching the Cap and potentially re-directing their order flow away from the Exchange, the Exchange proposes to waive the Cap for the month of April 2025.⁶ Waiver of the Cap will allow Floor Broker firms to continue to send their credit/rebate-generating order flow to the Exchange. In the absence of the proposed waiver, Floor Broker firms may choose to re-direct such order flow to a competing market.

Although the Exchange cannot predict with certainty how many Floor Broker firms would be impacted by this change, the Exchange believes that the proposed changes would incent Floor Brokers to continue to direct their order flow to the Exchange thus increasing liquidity to the benefit of all market participants.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with

Section 6(b) of the Act,⁷ in general, and furthers the objectives of Sections 6(b)(4) and (5) of the Act,⁸ in particular, because it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, issuers and other persons using its facilities and does not unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers or dealers.

The proposed changes to the Fee Schedule are reasonable, equitable, and not unfairly discriminatory. As a threshold matter, the Exchange is subject to significant competitive forces in the market for options securities transaction services that constrain its pricing determinations in that market. The Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system "has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies."⁹

There are currently 18 registered options exchanges competing for order flow. Based on publicly-available information, and excluding index-based options, no single exchange has more than 16% of the market share of executed volume of multiply-listed equity and ETF options trades.¹⁰ Therefore, currently no exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of multiply-listed equity & ETF options order flow. More specifically, in February 2025, the Exchange had 6.65% market share of executed volume of multiply-listed equity & ETF options trades.¹¹ In such a low-concentrated and highly competitive market, no single options exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of options order flow. Within this environment, market

participants can freely and often do shift their order flow among the Exchange and competing venues in response to changes in their respective pricing schedules.

The proposed waiver of the Cap is reasonable because it is designed to encourage the role performed by Floor Brokers in facilitating the execution of orders via open outcry, a function which the Exchange wishes to support for the benefit of all market participants. Absent the proposed waiver, the Exchange believes that as soon as Floor Brokers reach the Cap, they are likely to re-direct order flow away from the Exchange, which may adversely impact other market participants trading on the Exchange. To the extent that the proposed waiver encourages Floor Brokers to facilitate transactions on the Exchange instead of on a competing market, all market participants participating on the Exchange would benefit from the increased liquidity. The Exchange believes the proposed waiver should continue to incent Floor Brokers to encourage market participants to aggregate their executions at the Exchange as a primary execution venue. To the extent that the proposed change achieves its purpose in attracting more volume to the Exchange, this increased order flow would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for order execution, thus improving market quality for all market participants.

The Exchange believes the proposed waiver of the Cap is an equitable allocation of its fees and credits and is not unfairly discriminatory because the proposal is based on the amount and type of business transacted on the Exchange. Floor Brokers are not obligated to execute manual transactions (and QCCs) to earn rebates and credits applied toward the Cap. However, the proposed waiver is designed to continue to encourage the role performed by Floor Brokers in facilitating the execution of orders via open outcry, a function which the Exchange wishes to support for the benefit of all market participants.

To the extent that the proposed waiver of the Cap continues to attract manual transactions (and QCCs) to the Exchange, this increased order flow would continue to make the Exchange a more competitive venue for order execution. Thus, the Exchange believes the proposed waiver would improve market quality for all market participants on the Exchange and attract more order flow to the Exchange, thereby improving market-wide quality and price discovery. The resulting increased volume and liquidity would provide more trading opportunities and

⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

⁹ See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005) (S7-10-04) ("Reg NMS Adopting Release").

¹⁰ The OCC publishes options and futures volume in a variety of formats, including daily and monthly volume by exchange, available here: <https://www.theocc.com/Market-Data/Market-Data-Reports/Volume-and-Open-Interest/Monthly-Weekly-Volume-Statistics>.

¹¹ Based on a compilation of OCC data for monthly volume of equity-based options and monthly volume of equity-based ETF options, see *id.*, the Exchanges market share in equity-based options decreased slightly from 7.64% for the month of February 2024 to 6.65% for the month of February 2025.

⁴ See Fee Schedule, Sections I.F. and III.E.1 (providing, in relevant part, that Floor Broker credits paid for QCC trades and rebates paid through the Manual Billable Rebate Program shall not combine to exceed \$3,000,000 per month per Floor Broker firm).

⁵ The Exchange notes that it recently increased the Cap from \$2,700,000 to \$3,000,000 in response to higher industry volumes. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102241 (January 17, 2025), 90 FR 8071 (January 23, 2025) (SR-NYSEAMER-2025-04).

⁶ See proposed Fee Schedule, Sections I.F. and III.E.1.

tighter spreads to all market participants and thus would promote just and equitable principles of trade, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, protect investors and the public interest.

Finally, the Exchange believes that it is subject to significant competitive forces, as described below in the Exchange's statement regarding the burden on competition.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

In accordance with Section 6(b)(8) of the Act, the Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Instead, as discussed above, the Exchange believes that the proposed changes would encourage the submission of additional liquidity to a public exchange, thereby promoting market depth, price discovery and transparency and enhancing order execution opportunities for all market participants. As a result, the Exchange believes that the proposed change furthers the Commission's goal in adopting Regulation NMS of fostering integrated competition among orders, which promotes "more efficient pricing of individual stocks for all types of orders, large and small."¹²

Intramarket Competition. The proposed waiver of the Cap apply equally to all similarly-situated Floor Brokers. To the extent that there is an additional competitive burden on non-Floor Brokers, the Exchange believes that any such burden would be appropriate because Floor Brokers serve an important function in facilitating the execution of orders in open outcry and price discovery for all market participants.

Intermarket Competition. The Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor one of the other 17 competing options exchanges if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive. In such an environment, the Exchange must continually adjust its fees to remain competitive with other exchanges and to attract order flow to the Exchange. Based on publicly-available information, and excluding index-based options, no single exchange has more than 16% of the market share of executed volume of multiply-listed

equity and ETF options trades.¹³ Therefore, currently no exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of multiply-listed equity and ETF options order flow. More specifically, in February 2025, the Exchange had 6.65% market share of executed volume of multiply-listed equity & ETF options trades.¹⁴

The Exchange believes that the proposed waiver of the Cap reflects this competitive environment because it is designed to continue to incent Floor Brokers to direct manual and QCC transactions to the Exchange, to provide liquidity and to attract order flow. To the extent that Floor Brokers are encouraged to utilize the Exchange as a primary trading venue for all transactions, all Exchange market participants stand to benefit from the improved market quality and increased opportunities for price improvement. The Exchange notes that it operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily favor competing venues. In such an environment, the Exchange must continually review, and consider adjusting, its fees and credits to remain competitive with other exchanges. For the reasons described above, the Exchange believes that the proposed rule change reflects this competitive environment.

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 foregoing rule change is effective upon filing pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)¹⁵ of the Act and subparagraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b-4¹⁶ thereunder, because it establishes a due, fee, or other charge imposed by the Exchange.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the

¹³ The OCC publishes options and futures volume in a variety of formats, including daily and monthly volume by exchange, available here: <https://www.theocc.com/Market-Data/Market-Data-Reports/Volume-and-Open-Interest/Monthly-Weekly-Volume-Statistics>.

¹⁴ Based on a compilation of OCC data for monthly volume of equity-based options and monthly volume of equity-based ETF options, *see id.*, the Exchanges market share in equity-based options decreased slightly from 7.64% for the month of February 2024 to 6.65% for the month of February 2025.

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(2).

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)¹⁷ 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-NYSEAMER-2025-26 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-NYSEAMER-2025-26. 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

¹² See Reg NMS Adopting Release, *supra* note 9, at 37499.

¹⁷ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

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–NYSEAMER–2025–26 and should be submitted on or before May 15, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.¹⁸

Stephanie J. Fouse,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07047 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35543; File No. 812–15610]

Connetic Venture Capital Access Fund and Connetic RIA, LLC

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”).

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Act”) for an exemption from sections 18(a)(2), 18(c) and 18(i) of the Act, under sections 6(c) and 23(c) of the Act for an exemption from rule 23c–3 under the Act, and for an order pursuant to section 17(d) of the Act and rule 17d–1 under the Act.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants request an order to permit certain registered closed-end investment to issue multiple classes of shares, to impose early withdrawal charges, and to impose asset-based distribution and/or service fees.

APPLICANTS: Connetic Venture Capital Access Fund and Connetic RIA, LLC.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on August 6, 2024, and amended on November 21, 2024 and April 17, 2025.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the requested relief will be issued unless the Commission orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing on any application by emailing the SEC’s Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov and serving the Applicants with a copy of the request by email, if an email address is listed for the relevant Applicant below, or personally or by mail, if a physical address is listed for the relevant Applicant below. Hearing requests should be received by the Commission

by 5:30 p.m. on May 16, 2025 and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer’s interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission’s Secretary at Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: Secretarys-Office@sec.gov. Applicants: Brad Zapp, Connetic RIA, LLC, bzapp@conneticventures.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kris Easter Guidroz, Senior Counsel, or Thomas Ahmadifar, Branch Chief, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel’s Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants’ representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants’ Application, dated April 17, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission’s website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field, on the SEC’s EDGAR system. The SEC’s EDGAR system may be searched at <https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch>. You may also call the SEC’s Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–07083 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD–2025–0060]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V Zoe II

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry

no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor’s vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD–2025–0060 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search MARAD–2025–0060 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD–2025–0060, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR–620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–5400. Email: smallvessels@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small

¹⁸ 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if the Maritime Administration (MARAD), after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.¹

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT docket as MARAD-2025-0060 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at <https://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search MARAD-2025-0060 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially

confidential by submitting them to SmallVessels@dot.gov. Include in the email subject heading "Contains Confidential Commercial Information" or "Contains CCI" and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 12121)

By Order of the Maritime Administration.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-07092 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-81-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD-2025-0061]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, S/V Harvester 1

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S.

vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requester's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD-2025-0061 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search MARAD-2025-0061 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD-2025-0061, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR-620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366-5400. Email: smallvessels@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if the Maritime Administration (MARAD), after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.¹

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT docket as MARAD-2025-0061 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at <https://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search MARAD-2025-0061 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation). Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to SmallVessels@dot.gov. Include in the email subject heading "Contains Confidential Commercial Information" or "Contains CCI" and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment

highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 12121)

By Order of the Maritime Administration.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025-07098 Filed 4-23-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-81-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. MARAD-2025-0059]

Request Notice: Use of Foreign-Built Small Passenger Vessel in United States Coastwise Trade, M/V Island Love

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation, as represented by the Maritime Administration (MARAD), is authorized to make determinations regarding the coastwise use of foreign built; certain U.S. built; and U.S. and foreign rebuilt vessels that solely carry no more than twelve passengers for hire. MARAD has received such a determination request and is publishing this notice to solicit comments to assist with determining whether the proposed use of the vessel set forth in the request would have an adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders or U.S. coastwise trade businesses that use U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Information about the requestor's vessel, including a description of the proposed service, is in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before May 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by DOT Docket Number MARAD-2025-0059 by any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search MARAD-2025-0059 and follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management Facility is in the West Building, Ground Floor of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The Docket Management Facility location address is U.S. Department of Transportation, MARAD-2025-0059, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12-140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Note: If you mail or hand-deliver your comments, we recommend that you include your name and a mailing address, an email address, or a telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and specific docket number. All comments received will be posted without change to the docket at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments, or to submit comments that are confidential in nature, see the section entitled Public Participation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Hagerty, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Mail Stop 2, MAR-620, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366-5400. Email: smallvessels@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 12121(b), the U.S. Coast Guard may issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise trade endorsement for eligible, small passenger vessels authorized to carry no more than 12 passengers for hire if the Maritime Administration (MARAD), after notice and an opportunity for public comment, determines the use of the small passenger vessel in the coastwise trade will not adversely affect United States vessel builders or the coastwise trade business of any person that employs vessels built in the United States in that business.¹

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, respectively.

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard and MARAD have authority under 46 U.S.C. 12121(b) through the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security

MARAD has received an eligibility determination request. Further details about the requester's vessel and its proposed operations may be found in the determination request posted in the DOT docket as MARAD–2025–0059 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Interested parties may comment on the undue adverse effect this action may have on U.S. vessel builders or coastwise trade businesses in the U.S. that employ U.S.-built vessels in those businesses. Comments should refer to the vessel name, state the commenter's interest in the request, and demonstrate, with supporting documentation, the undue adverse effect on U.S. vessel builders and coastwise trade businesses.

Public Participation

How do I submit comments?

Please submit comments, including the attachments, following the instructions provided under the above heading entitled **ADDRESSES**. It may take a few hours or even days for comments to be reflected on the docket. Comments must be written in English. Provide concise comments and attach additional documents as necessary. There is no limit on the length of the attachments.

Where do I go to read public comments, and find supporting information?

The docket online is located at <https://www.regulations.gov>, keyword search MARAD–2025–0059 or visit the Docket Management Facility (see **ADDRESSES** for hours of operation).

Please periodically check the Docket for new submissions and supporting material.

Will my comments be made available to the public?

Yes. Your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, will be made publicly available.

May I submit comments confidentially?

You may request that MARAD treat your comments as commercially confidential by submitting them to SmallVessels@dot.gov. Include in the email subject heading "Contains Confidential Commercial Information" or "Contains CCI" and state in your submission, with specificity, the basis for any such confidential treatment highlighting the CCI portions. If possible, please provide a summary of your submission that can be made available to the public.

If MARAD receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information, procedures described in the Department's FOIA regulation at 49 CFR 7.29 will be followed. Only information that is ultimately determined to be confidential under those procedures will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on

behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). For information on DOT's compliance with the Privacy Act, please visit <https://www.transportation.gov/privacy>.

(Authority: 49 CFR 1.93(a), 46 U.S.C. 12121)

By Order of the Maritime Administration.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–07097 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Quarterly Publication of Individuals, Who Have Chosen To Expatriate

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

This notice is provided in accordance with IRC section 6039G of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, as amended. This listing contains the name of each individual losing United States citizenship (within the meaning of section 877(a) or 877A) with respect to whom the Secretary received information during the quarter ending March 31, 2025. For purposes of this listing, long-term residents, as defined in section 877(e)(2), are treated as if they were citizens of the United States who lost citizenship.

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
ABELS	STEPHANIE	BRIGITTE ELISABETH
ABRAHAMS	REBECCA	ELECTA MARGARET
ABRAMS	BRENDAN	BEAU
ADAMS	ERIN	ELIZABETH
ADDERLEY	AMY	STONE
ADLER	ELCHANAN	NACHMAN
ADRIAN	KRISTIN	JENNIFER
AGALIDIS	MARIA	
AGAPITOS	KATHERINE	MICHELLE
AGOSTO	SAVERIO	
AGOSTO	CHRISTINE	A.
AHMED	AKTHER	SALHUDDIN
ALEXANDRE	EMILIE	BRIGITTE
ALLEN	DANA	LYNNE
ALLEN	COURTNEY	ELIZABETH
ALLEN	LAURA	REGINA
AL-SHAHRANI	MOHNNED	SAEED
ALSTER	FRANCESCA	KATE EMILY
AMIRI	SAED	ISMAIL
AMLAND	RICHARD	PHILLIP
AMMANN	SOPHIE	CHARLOTTE
ANDERSEN	AXEL	HOLME
ANDERSON	GEORGE	
ANDERSON	VIRGINIA	KAY
ANDERSON	REBECCA	TABITHA
ANDERSON	CLAIRE	L.

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
ANDREWS	RUTH	ALISON
ANGELERI	ROMINA	
ANNAN-VEITCH	SAMUEL	GEORGE
ARAFEH	DANIA	YASIN
ARAM	ELIZABETH	
ARAUJO	PASCAL	
ARBID	MELANIE	
ARBULU	FRANCISCO	JOSE
ARGENAL-ROMAN	MINERVA	
ARIK	BRIDGET	MARIE
ARMSTRONG-CROUX	ELIZABETH	HAMILTON
ASHANTI	MICHAEL	KUNIN
ATKIN-BRENNINKMEYER	EMMA	HELEN BRIGIT GABRIELLE
ATKINS	CHRISTOPHER	HENRY EDWARD
ATKINS WITHERS	NICOLE	LOUISE
ATKINSON	AGNES	JOY
ATKINSON	SARAH	JANE
AUGE	CYRIL	J.
AVERBUCH	SHEILA	
AYOUBI	KHALEEL	GUY
BACLIG	LEAH	MARIE
BACSFALVI	ROBINA	LESLEY ENIKO
BADOU	JOHANNES	G.
BAGGER	ASTRID	ELIZABETH
BAGGER	ERIK	SPENCER
BAILEY	DANIEL	
BAILEY	MICHAEL	JAMES
BAILLIE	MORGAN	DALE
BALFOUR	IAN	C.
BALLENGER	AARON	PATRICK
BALZARINI	ERIC	DAVID
BANDYOPADHYAY	ARUNIMA	
BANKSON	SAVANNAH	JADE
BARCHAM	KATHERINE	PAMELA GORDON
BARIR	CHEN	NECHEMIA
BARTON	ANNA	MARIA
BAR-ZEEV	EITAN	
BASEL	SONJA	ASTRID
BATT	HARRY	DORRINGTON
BATTINO	JOSHUA	PAUL
BATTISTA	ALEXANDRA	
BAUMGARTNER	LINDA	ELIZABETH
BAY	DENNIS	DONGWON
BAZZOUI	REEM	ULLA
BEAN	JOHN	M.
BEAULIEU	JOSEPH	MAURICE MARC-ANDRE
BECK	RACHEL	MARGARET
BEHRENS	REIMER	M.
BELAND	DENNIS	M.
BELL	JUSTIN	DANIEL
BELLOTTI	JEREMY	AARON
BENDER	CHRISTIAN	
BENNETT	CHRISTINE	IHOE
BENNETT	NIGEL	W.
BENNETT-EVERDING	BABETTE	ANNE
BENS	DONALD	ALAN
BENWAY	TIFFANIE	A.
BEN-YOSEF	LEORA	
BERGE	KAJ	
BERGER	SHARA-LEE	RACHELLE
BERGER	THOMAS	PATRICK
BERGSTROM	WILLIAM	CARL AXEL
BERINGER	KATHERINE	RITLI
BERLANCIC	KRISTI	SIMONE
BERNTSSON	KENT	OLOF NIKLAS
BERRINGER	JAY	DAVID
BERRY	PAMELA	A.
BESTALL	KIERAN	ALEXANDER
BHATTARAI	YUMI	
BIBLE	THOMAS	W.
BIDLAKE	GEOFFREY	MICHAEL
BIER	ELIYAHU	
BISSONNETTE	ROBERT	DANIEL
BJERKREIM	HILDE	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
BLACK	DAVID	JAMES
BLACKBURN	CHARLES	PETER
BLACKMORE	SCOTT	ALBERT CULLEN
BLAIR	RICHARD	WAYNE
BLAKE	ANDREW	S.
BLANES SERVERA	RAFAEL	JUAN
BLATT	MARK	FRANCIS
BLITZ	ALLISON	ELIZABETH
BODNER	ELIZABETH	ANNE
BODVIN	DALE	CLAYTON
BOECKL	CHRISTINE	IRENE
BOERNER	ZACHARIAH	ALAN
BOERNER	ALAN	DOUGLAS
BOHRMICH	JONATHAN	BRENT
BOIS	WILLIAM	ANTHONY
BOISON	SABINE	
BOLLIGER	ANTON	DAVID
BOMMI	GOVIND	
BONFANTI	PIERO	FRANCESCO
BONFIELD	PETER	WILLIAM
BONIFACE	THOMAS	M.
BONNETT	JULIAN	CHARLES SPENCER
BONNETTA	JOSHUA	J.
BOON	ADRIAN	STEPHAN
BOOTE	JEREMY	RICHARD MONCKTON
BOOTHMAN	DONNA	CLAIRE
BOS	THERESA	ELIZABETH
BOUJON	PHILLIPPE	
BOULVEN	JACQUES	
BOVE	ERIKA	
BOWTELL	CLAIRE	ELIZABETH
BOZARTH	BRENNA	ELIZABETH
BRACHER	SYDNEY	JAMIE LEE
BRAD	SUSAN	HOPE
BRADY	MAIRTIN	
BRANDLE	ANNE	MARIE
BRANDLEY	JOSHUA	BRIAN
BRANNINGAN	LANCE	K.
BRASH	ALAN	DAVID
BRAUN	PHILIPP	
BRAUN	DOERTHE	
BRAUN	JESSICA	HELGA KARIN
BRAUN-MUNZINGER	KAREN	ANNA CLARA
BREMER	PAMELA	KAY
BRENT	JOHN	PATRICK
BRINK	PONE	VAN DEN
BROMLEY	STEPHEN	O.
BROOKMAN	OLIVIA	
BROWN	LINDA	K.
BRYANT	ANDREW	
BUCKBOROUGH	WILLIAM	CLAYTON
BUELER	IRENE	M.
BUI	LOI	T.
BITTENHUIS	PENELOPE	
BUNNEY	GARY	LEE
BURDETT	LORELEI	NICOLE
BURGESS	SITA	ELEXA
BURNS	DAMON	WAUGH
BURROWS	CLAIRE	ALANNA ANNELISE
BURTON	TIMOTHY	MICHAEL
BURY	AUGUSTUS	SERGEI KEPPEL
CADEO	CHRISTIAN	HENRY
CADEO	CRYSTAL	BROOKE
CAHUZAC	STEPHANIE	JANE
CALABI	ANNA	
CALABI	CLOTILDE	
CALABRESE	ANNE	
CALDWELL	SHELBY	MARGUERITE SEWELL
CAMPBELL	CAROLINE	SARAH
CARACCIO	PAULA	CAMILLE
CARACO	ANDRE	ROBERT
CARLSON	REBECCA	MARIE
CARMEL	TAMIR	
CARNEY	ERIC	CHRISTOPHER

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
CARNEY	CAROLINE	ABIGAIL
CARON	DARLEEN	MARIE
CARR	KANIKA	SKYE
CARRERA	STEFANIE	CHRISTINE
CASSELS	TRACY	GARDINER
CEDRASCHI	RICCARDA	ANDREA
CESARCO	ALEJANDRO	
CHAI	ALI	
CHANDLER	HENRY	LLOYD
CHANDLER	PAULA	LYNNE
CHANG	SZU	HAN
CHANG	ALBERT	YUN-PAI
CHANG	TSZ	KWAN JOYCE
CHAPMAN	KRISTIAN	AMANDA NICOLE
CHAPMAN	IAN	GRAF
CHAPMAN	ELIZABETH	GENEVIEVE
CHAPPELL	REBECCA	ELIZABETH
CHARPENTIER	RENEE	MICHELLE
CHEN	HAN	
CHEN	XI	
CHEN	YING	HUI
CHEN	KEVIN	
CHENG	VIVIEN	
CHENG	SHERON	YIN-BIN
CHENG	JOCELYN	LU-TIN
CHILCOTT	RHIAN	F.
CHINSKI	MALENA	
CHIU	CHI	CHENG
CHIU	ANITA	CHEE WEI
CHOI	YVONNE	MYUNG
CHONG	BAOQING	
CHOO	BRIAN	WINSTON
CHORENY	JASMIN	AMINA
CHOU	KEVIN	
CHOUDHURY	MAHFUZ	HUSSAIN
CHOW	PETER	VAI-CIEW
CHRISTEN	TERESA	MICHELLE
CHRUSZCZ	WIKTOR	MICHAL
CHU	NANCY	YUK YU
CHU	HIU	YAN FIONA
CHUN	NICOLE	HAHYUN
CIRKEL	ANNEMARIE	
CLARK	ANDREW	EVAN
CLARK	MATHILDE	LOUISE
CLARKE-HUNDLEY	MARY	DENISE
CLEEK	KERSTIN	
CLELAND	JAMES	MICHAEL
CLELLAND	EMILY	ELIZABETH
CLIFFE	AUSTIN	CHARLTON
CLOER	DIANA	LYNN
CLOYD	MATTHEW	SCOTT
COBBETT	JESSICA	A.
COCHRAN	KENNETH	DOUGLAS
COCKSHUTT	FRANKLIN	LORNE ASHTON
COHEN	MELISSA	REBECCA
COHEN-GOTTESFELD	HILDA	
COLDSTREAM	ELIZABETH	H.
COLES	GABRIELLE	GRACE
COLIN	ARNAUD	FRANCOIS MARIA
COLL	KEVIN	LEE
COLLINS	ALEXANDER	FISKE
COLOMBO	MANUELA	
COMES	LANCE	MICHAEL
CONDON	JACK	DANIEL
COOK	GUADALUPE	
COPLEY	DAVID	MARTIN
COPLEY	SHEILA	PURDY
CORBETT	AMY	ELIZABETH
CORDON	ALFREDO	
CORNELIO	DAWN	MARIE
COTTER	CECILY	MARY
COTTLE	GILES	FREDERICK WILLIAM
COX	BRENTON	JEFFREY
CREAN	JUSTINE	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
CREETH	JANET	ELIZABETH
CRICK	ROSEMARY	ANN
CRISP	IAN	R.
CROPP	DARCY	GRACEN
CROTTY	OWEN	PATRICK
CROWE	CAROLE	JEANNE
CRUZ	RUI	
CUEVAS	RAISA	CHAVEZ
CULLEN BERNARD	LAUREN	ROSE
CUMING	WILLIAM	ALEXANDER
CUNNINGHAM	DEBORAH	RUTH
CURTIS	JALA	SHARI
DA CRUZ	VALQUIRIA	C.
DAHAN	LARA	MOHAMMAD
DAHLBERG	NATASHA	JEAN
DAJANI	ZEMAR	MOHAMED
D'ANGELO	ERICA	
DANI	RISHI	
DARBY	DANIEL	ROBERT
DARPHIN	ARTEMIS	
DARWISH	MOHAMED	M.
DAUGHERTY	CHAD	PATRICK
D'AURIA	ELLEN	MARY
DAVIES	NAOMI	LOUISE
DAVIES	NANCY	CAROLINE
DAVIES	ROSEMARY	MARGARET
DAWDY-DEBLOIS	TRACEY	JOY
DAY	JACQUELINE	MARIE
DE CALAZANS CHEVARRIA	GUILHERME	
DE CARBONNEL	MATTHIEU	FRANCOIS XAVIER
DE CASTRO PRADO	FERNANDO	C.
DE CHASTONAY	JOSE	P.
DE FOIARD BROWN	ANNE	MARIE
DE HAAN	RENSKE	CHRISTINA
DE LA PLAZA	MIGUEL	
DE NASSAU	CHARLOTTE	KATHERINE JUSTINE MARIE
DE SANCTIS	GIULIA	ELIZABETH
DE STOPPELAAR	JOYCE	MARINA
DE VUYST	GERD	
DEAM	DONNA	A.
DEDO	DAVID	J.
DELAHAJ	ERIC	JOHN
DELVALLE	PAMELA	SUE
DENIKE	VALERIE	MAY
DESCHNER	VICKI	MARIE
DESMOND	JOY	CHRISTINE
DETHARDING	LISA	ANN
DEY	AVIK	
DEY	FARNOUSH	
DILBERT	ALEX	OBRIAN
DILLEY	LAUREN	BETH
DION	GEORGETTE	GAGNON
DIXON	RICHARD	THOMAS
DOETSCH	FIONA	K.
DOMENGHINO	BONNIE	SUE
DOS SANTOS	RENATA	
DOSHIRO	YASUO	
DOSHIRO	YUKI	
DOUCET	NISA	A.
DOUGHERTY	JANINE	CLAIRE
DOUGHERTY JR	LAWRENCE	EDWARD
DOUMA	HUBB	
DOWNING	PAUL	
DOWNS	ALLEN	R.
DOWNS	JUDITH	R.
DOYLE	CAROLINE	ANNIE
DRAGER JR	HARALD	
D'ROSE	TRACEY	LEE
D'ROSE	CARL	ROSS
DUBOIS	MAIKEN	ULRIKE
DUCHAMP	CEDRIC	BERNARD
DUHE	SHERRY	LEIGH
DUNCAN	JON	B.
DUPREE	LINDA	MARIA CHRISTINE

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
DUTHOIT	ADRIEN	HILAIRE
EARLE	GINEVRA	FRANCES
EBERLE	TANYA	DENISE YOLANDA
EBMEIER	MARGARET	MARY
ECKERBLAD	ROBIN	
EDGEWORTH	JACI	SUE
EFFENDI	BOBBY	
EFTHIVOULIS	CHRISTOS	
ELLS	KATIE	AMANDA
ELRICK	PIERRE	DAVID
ELURI	VIJAYA	
EMBRA	ANN	CHRISTINE
EMRY	MARY	ANNE PATRICIA
ENGELS	KARL	G.
EPPINGER	ANTJE	CAROLINE
EPPLEN	ANDREA	LOTTE HILDEGARD
ERICKSON	WERNER	
ERICKSON	PATRICIA	
ESCOBAR	LUIS	ALBERTO
ESPOSITO	STEPHANIE	
ESTAMPES	JEROME	
EVERETT	MARIE	M.
EVERINGHAM	JENNIFER	LESLEY
EYSELL	JOANNE	MANSFIELD
FABAC	KAREN	
FABAC	NICK	
FABER	GABRIELE	
FABER	ROLAND	
FAGIN	IRA	ALAN
FAITHFULL	CELESTE	
FALIC	LEON	S.
FARA	ROBERTO	GERMAN
FARMER	JUNE	S.
FASNACHT	SARAH	CECILE
FECHEROLE	DAVID	A.
FEENEY	PATRICK	ANDRE
FEINER	ZELIG	
FENTER	FREDERICK	FRANK
FIELDING	THOMAS	HAROLD
FISCHBACH	STEFAN	WOLFGANG
FISCHER	MARCEL	
FIXSEN	ROY	MICHAEL
FLANNERY	DIANNA	GRACE
FLINSTAD	HELENE	KRISTIN
FLINT	NICK	
FOGAL	MICHAEL	STEPHEN
FORD	MATTHEW	MICHAEL
FORMAN	STEPHEN	C.
FOWLER	AUTUMN	VICTORIA
FOX	PAUL	EDWARD
FRASER	SUSAN	ELSPETH
FRAZER WHYTE	CAROLYN	FAITH
FREESTONE	PRUE	CECILIA
FREIDIN-GOSS	ALEXANDER	NF.
FREY-NOWLIS	MARIE-PAULE	
FRIED	SULEM	
FRIEDRICH	DIETMAR	
FRIESEN	VENESSA	SUZANNE
FRISCHKNECHT	OLIVER	
FROHLICH	HANS	EUGENE
FUELLBRANDT	JEREMY	JOHN
FUJIMURA	NOBUTAKE	
FUKUYAMA	MIEKO	
FULLER	EMMA	L.
GAI	EDGARDA	
GALVEZ	TANIA	
GAMMON	JESSICA	RAE
GANDARIAS FERREIRO	KAULDI	
GARCIA GATTO	JORGE	D.
GAROZ NEIRA	JAVIER	
GATH	MIRIAM	LUCY
GEBERBAUER	JAN	WILLEM TAUBIN
GEHRLING	ROSEMARIE	
GEIGER	NATHANIEL	GEORGE

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
GEORGE	GARY	ALAN
GEORGE	JULIA	LOUISE
GEORIS	RONALD	ROBERT
GERSBACH-FORRER	MONICA	
GHANIPOUR	MOJGAN	
GIBBARD	ROBYN	A.
GIBERSON	MARIAH	LAUREN TAYLOR
GILBERG	GREGERS	MILLER
GILBOA	ADY	FEINER
GIORGINI	WILLIAM	
GLASSER	ADRIAN	
GLOECKNER	JULIUS	P.
GO	ERIC	SANG
GODDEN	RICHARD	L.
GODZICK	EDWARD	ALBERT
GOLDEN	JEROME	LEONARD
GOMEZ	CRISTINA	NIETO
GOMEZ	JOSEFA	REBOLLO
GONCALO	CHRISTOPHER	
GOOD	DANIEL	ERICK
GOODMAN	PETER	MARTIN
GOPE	MONICA	MARY
GORSKI	MARTIN	MATTHEW
GOTTESFELD	ZIV	
GOULD	VICTORIA	ANNE
GRABBE	HEATHER	MARY CLAIRE
GRANDHOMME	LAURENT	MICHEL
GRANT	THOMAS	
GRANT	JEFFREY	SCOTT
GRANT	REBECCA	LANCE
GRAU	THEODORE	
GREEN	CHARLES	LYNN
GREENE	WILLIAM	FREDERICK
GREGORY	BRIAN	PERCY
GREGORY	NATASHA	CHRISTINA
GREIS	MARY	JANE
GRIFFITHS	ELIZABETH	ANN
GRIFFITHS	NAOMI	GENEVIEVE
GRIGGS	ANDREA	LEE
GROOSMAN	NELE	HANNELORE
GROSS	MADELINE	
GROSSE-WILDE	ANNE	
GROVES	KELDA	JANE
GRUISSEM	SOPHIA	MARCIA
GUERRINI	HANNA	MARIE
GUESSOW	JENS	U.
GUESSOW	CAROLIN	
GUIDI	JESSICA	RACHEL
GUIRAUD	KIM	FRANCOISE C.
GUPTA	ANSHU	
HA	DAE	KUN
HABEL	CLARA	I.
HACKER	LEORA	SUSAN
HAGEN	DENISE	PAIRRY
HAHN	SCOTT	WALTER
HAHN	PASCAL	
HAHN	KARA	LINDSEY
HAJJAR	SARKIS	PIERRE
HALL	LEILAH	JANINE
HALPER	OLIVIA	JUSTINE
HALSALL	DAVID	JOSEPH
HAN	MINGIN	
HANDY	MARK	R.
HARALDSEID	KARL	MARKUS
HARDING	RYAN	A.
HARDING	STEPHEN	WILLIAM
HARDS	JEREMY	THOMAS
HARDY	THOMAS	LUKE RIMINGTON
HARLEMAN	EDEN	JOHANNES FREDERIK
HARRIS	SUSANNA	LAURENE
HARRIS	SARAH	JOURNEAUX
HARRISON	FIONA	JENNIFER CLAIRE
HARTLEY PARISON	MELANIE	H.
HARTWIG	CAROL	L.

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
HARZ	LINDA	
HASKEL	JONATHAN	EDWARD
HASOVIC-SIJERCIC	ANISA	
HASSE	PAULINE	ADELE
HASELL-THEAN	ESME	
HAUSER	ARIANA	VICTORIA
HAY	ISAAC	STORRIER
HAY	SHANNA	MEI
HAYES	MICHAEL	THOMAS
HEIDT	LENA	FRANCIS
HEINS	VIVIANE	CADIEUX
HENLEY	PENELOPE	MARIE
HERNANDEZ DUCRET	KARINE	JENNY MIREILLE
HERNANDEZ SILEN	RAFAEL	
HERSOV	SAVANNAH	R.
HEYLER	DANIEL	ANDREW
HIBBERD	ROBIN	FLEMING
HICKEY	DENIS	
HIGA	KAZUAKI	
HIGGINSON	SALLY	KIRSTEN
HILL	MEGAN	TEAL
HIND	STEVEN	R.
HISA	AKIKO	
HO	HSIN	JUNG
HOANG	THI	HONG NHUNG
HOBDEL	MICHAEL	JACK
HOD	LIAT	
HOEHLER	DIANA	ELISABETH
HOFER	NICOLAS	D.
HOHL	MARKUS	A.
HOHN	MICHAEL	JOHANNES
HOLDEN	KATHRYN	ARMUT
HOLMSTEAD	JULIE	MARIE
HOPE	CLAUDIA	MARGARET
HOPE	JAY	RODERICK
HOPKINS	JOHN	CABELL LIVINGSTON
HOPKINS	CYNTHIA	CHEW
HOPKINS	JAMES	ALAN
HOPSON	ERIC	AMADEUS
HORIKOSHI	NOBUO	
HORIO-SCHELD	YUKO	
HORN	ELLEN	KARINA
HORNER	HEATHER	V.
HORNER	BRUCE	J.
HOWER	KATLA	DAWSON
HOWES	NAOMI	S.
HRYNIUK	JACKSEN	P.
HRYNIUK	GRACEN	B.
HSU	RICHARD	NIMITJAROON
HSU	ANGELA	
HUANG	YANG	
HUDSON	JAMES	BRADFORD
HUDSON	MICHELLE	CAROLE
HUENS	GEOFFROY	ANDRE MARGARETH
HUGHES	BARBARA	S.
HUGHES	BENJAMIN	MAXWELL
HUGHES	TONE	TELLEFSEN
HUGHES	JENNIFER	ANN
HUNDLEY	ABIGAIL	MAAHS
HUNDLEY	PAUL	FREDERIC
HUNG	ANGELA	ON KAY
HUNT	JONATHAN	DOUGLAS FLETCHER
HURD	KELLE	DORIS
HUSTED	THOMAS	KRISTIAN
ICHIKAWA	YUMIKO	
IMANISHI	TOMOKO	
INAUEN	LUZIA	
INGAMELLS	GARY	ALLAN
INTRALIGI	PHILIPPE	
ISA	YUKO	
ISHIHARA	SIAN	
ISKANDER	LESLIE	SUSAN
ITO	HIROSHI	
JACOBS	MICHAEL	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
JACOBSEN	STEFANIE	ANN
JACOBSON	PAUL	JARED
JACQUEMIN	FREDERIC	
JAIME	DANIEL	LUCAS
JAKLIN	TINA	MARIE
JEHSERT	TORSTEN	
JENKINS	MELISSA	ANDERSON
JENKINS	ISOBEL	MARY
JENKINS	ANNE	LAURA
JENNINGS	LACHLAN	SINCLAIR
JENNINGS	BURNS	JOSEPH
JENSEN	NIELS	VICTOR DUE
JENSEN	LAWRENCE	CRAIG WINSTON
JENSEN	CYNTHIA	GRAHAM
JENSEN	CHRISTINA	B.
JENSEN	LARS	TUBORG
JESIN	ESTELLE	SHARON
JEUKEN	JONATHAN	BRIDGLEE
JIANGLEI	YU	
JIE	SUN	
JOHANSEN	KIRSTEN	T.
JOHNSON	SUSAN	MARIE
JOHNSON	ABRAHAM	LUKE
JOHNSTON	ALICE	ISOLDE
JONES	EMILY	ELIZABETH REECE
JONES	CATHERINE	JULIE
JONGERIUS	JOHN	RONALD
JOO	SANGDON	
JORDAN	KAREN	E.
JOSE	PAUL	EASTON
JOSEPH	TANJA	
JOST	IRMINTRAUD	MARIA
JOUNG	ZUN	SOOK
JUDZEWITSCH	ANDREI	
JUMPER	DAVID	BRUCE
JUNDT	LUKAS	S.
KAADA	LINDA	BETH
KALDAS	INES	MUSIOL
KALIN	JANICE	
KAMERLING-DE BRUNE	ELIZABETH	
KAMINSKI	MARC	SIMON ADAM
KAMITANI	MASASHI	
KANG	HYEJI	
KANWAR	JAIKARAN	O.S.
KAO	DANIEL	
KARIM	ZAYNAB	
KATTENBERG	GYSBERT	JORIS JOB
KAWASH	GEORGE	FREDERICK
KEIGHTLEY	JACLYN	MAY
KEIL	DANIEL	CHARLES
KELLER	THOMAS	MATTHEW
KELLER	PETER	THOMAS
KELLY	JORDAN	ROBERT
KENNEDY	JASON	ALLEN
KERR	GRACE	OLIVIA
KERR	DANIEL	GREGORY
KERR	JOHN	MAXWELL
KERVYN	DAVID	OLIVER
KESSLER	ANTHONY	EMIL
KESSLER	ANTHONY	ELIAS
KETTGEN-HAHN	ANJA-KATHARINA	
KHOURI	SUHA	S.
KHOURY	TAMARA	RAJAI
KIM	YONG	SUK
KIM	JONG	SOOK
KING	CAROLYN	GENEVIEVE
KIRUVASE	LINGARAJU	
KISTLER	CHRISTOPH	
KJAER	ARIEL	HO
KJALLSTROM	BRITA	
KJESBU	EINAR	EDVIN
KLIPPEL	ALEXANDER	KLAUS ALBERT JULIUS
KLUIVERS	KIRSTEN	BIRGIT
KNOLL	LIESL	MARIE

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
KNOLL	JONATHAN	PAUL
KOENEN	KARL	THOMAS
KOENIG	TRISTAN	J.
KOHLER	LARRY	ROBERT
KOLT	GALI	SHMUEL
KOMACHI	NORIYO	
KONDO	JUNKO	
KONOPIK	EVELYN	A.
KORCOK	NATHAN	JOHN
KORNHABER	BARRY	RAPHAEL
KOTHARI	JASON	ASHOK
KOTYK	SYLVIE	ANNA
KOTZE	LULAMA	MARIA
KOZAKI	SACHIKO	
KRAPF	DREW	EDWARD
KRAUS	ANNA	KARIN EVELYN
KUETEMEIER	EDELTRAUD	E.
KUHARSKI	CHRISTOPHER	
KUHN	BENJAMIN	DAVID
KUHN	JEREMY	NOAH
KUHN	LYNN	RACHAEL FRYDMAN
KUMMELSTEDT	ALEXANDER	MATS
KUPER	JENNY	RIVA
KURIYA	YASUMI	
KVEIM	MARIUS	OLIVER WILBERG
KVEIM	MARTINE	MARIE WILBERG
LA FRANCE	LISA	MARIE
LAKE	RICHARD	W.
LAMB	ELIZABETH	CHARLOTTE
LANDIS	RIPPMAN	CHARLES
LANGENEGGER	MICHELLE	JENNIFER
LANGENEGGER	SEAN	MICHAEL
LARSEN	CATHERINE	ANNE
LE MOIGN	VINCENT	E.
LE POIDEVIN	ANNA	
LEE	SIU	HUNG
LEE	YOOMI	
LEE	HYUN	CHUL
LEE	XUAN	ZHI HILBERT
LEGARE	GILLES	
LEMON	MICHAEL	JOHN
LENNON	TOBIAS	JOHN
LESTER	HENRY	JAMES WOOLEY
LEUBE	KIRSTEN	ANJA
LEUVER	PAULUS	CAROLUS CORNELIS
LEVAK	ROBERT	J.
LEWIS	MEMORIA	FLORENCE RICHENDA MAY
LEWIS	JENNIFER	JANE
LEWIS	STEPHANIE	MARIA
LI	XENA	X.
LI	BARN	YEN
LI	ROSHANNA	ERICA
LIANG	XIAORAN	
LIEBERATH	FREDERIK	
LIEBERHERR-BIERI	ESTHER	FRANZISKA
LIM	ALESSANDRA	KAI MING
LIN	EDWARD	CHEN-CHUN
LINN	STEFAN	C.
LINTON	ADAM	J.
LIU	HESHENG	
LIVNAT	NOA	
LIZALDE	CAROLYN	J.
LLINAS	JOSHUA	MICHAEL
LO	VICTOR	YU
LOBATTO	MARK	ERIC
LOEWE	INGE	MARTHA
LOMASCOLO	ALMA	
LOMASCOLO	MARIA	GIOVANNA
LONCASTY	DAVID	WILLIAM
LONG	CHRISTIE	NICHOLSON
LONGEM	JORGEN	M.
LOPEZ	MACHIKO	
LOUCKS	KAYOKO	
LOVSETH	STIAN	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
LOWRY	LUCY	DIANA
MACAULAY	CATHERINE	REBECCA
MACAULAY	MARY	CATRIONA
MACDERMOTT	THOMAS	FRANCIS
MACDONALD	RUTH	LEA
MACHELL	BENJAMIN	R.
MACKINNON	SUSAN	GAIL
MACLARKEY	ROBERT	LAWRENCE
MAESEN	ANN	KRISTINE
MAGIE	JAMES	ROSS
MAGILL	SEAN	COLE
MAGLIANA	MELISSA	ANN
MAHE	ISABEL	GE
MAISHMENT	CRAIG	RICHARD
MANCINI	FRANCESCO	A.
MANGALJI	ALYSHIA	JEHAN
MANN	LUCY	EMMA
MANN	ADAM	ELLIOT
MARCH	SUSAN	ELIZABETH
MARFURT	JULIAN	
MARQUEZ	KATHERINE	GAIL
MARRIOTT	KATRINA	BARBARA
MARSDEN	RICHARD	NEIL
MARTIN	CURTIS	LEE
MASIS	VALERIE	N.
MASON	EMILY	GEORGIA
MASSIMO	RUDOLFO	WILLIAM
MATHIEU	ERIC	JACQUES
MATHISON	KELSEY	
MATHISON	KATLIN	
MATTERN	THOMAS	MICHAEL
MCGILL	ANGELA	KATHRYN
MCCAGHREN-POWELL	JEANIE	RENEE
MCCAHILL	JENNIFER	LEIGH
MCDERMOTT	ALISON	
MCDONNELL	KATHLEEN	ELIZABETH
MCGLAUN	MAXIMILIAN	DENIS
MCGRATH	ADRIANE	T.
MCKINNON	PETER	DOYLE
MCLAY	DENIS	JAMES
MCMILLAN	LOUISE	FASTIER
MCNAMEE	KERRY	BRIANA
MEGA	IAN	PAUL
MEISSNER	ALEX	
MELNYK	OLIVIA	FRANCES
MENDELOWITZ	CINDY	
MENTON	QUINN	INWOOD
MERMET	SEBASTIEN	
MESSERLI	AIYANA	LITONYA
METCALFE	SIMON	J.
METCALFE	SANDRA	J.
METTI	KIARA	DENESE
MEZENTSEVA	KSENIA	A.
MICHEL	ABECASSIS	
MIKHALEVA	MARGARITA	A.
MILARAS	JAMES	ALEXANDER
MILLER	MICHAEL	R.
MILLER	JANE	DAY
MILLER	DONALD	HANSEN
MILLS	BRITT	KLARA
MILLS	CHRISTOPHER	DE AMICIS
MINEO	NANCY	
MING CHANG	TIMOTHY	TING
MITFORD-TAYLOR	GEOFFREY	
MITRY	TIMOTHY	ANDREW
MITSUI	YOSHIMITSU	
MIYATA	MISAKO	
MOEBES	MONICA	
MOEDINGER	ANDREW	WARD
MOEMKEN	HANNA	MARIA
MOGI	ALEXANDER	JUNICHI
MOHAMEDALLY	AMINA	BIBI
MORENO	ALEXANDER	MANUEL HENRI
MORENO RIOS	MARIA	LUZ

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
MORGAN	ANDREW	CRAIG
MORGAN	ANDREW	
MORRISON	COREEN	MICHELLE
MOSEY	JOANNA	BRIONY
MOYERS	ALYCIA	MARIE
MUELLER-BROWN	MICHELE	DENISE ELVIRA MARIA
MULDER	RICHARD	
MUNDY	SUSAN	ANN
MURATA	RIKA	
MURDIN	BENEDICT	NEIL
MURDOCH	ANNA	LOUISE
MURPHY	ROBYN	
MURRAY	CAITLIN	GRACE HEWITT
MURSET	SERGE	P.
MUTKE	MATTHIAS	ANTHONY
NAHILL	ARTHUR	JAMES
NAKAMURA	ASAMI	
NAKAMURA	TATSUO	
NASRALLAH	WASSIM	ELIAS
NATHAN	MARK	PETER
NAVARRO	JAVIER	
NAVE	MIRIAM	RINA
NAZARALI	JENNA	A.
NEHREN	DANIEL	
NEPPELENBROEK	INGRID	H.
NERSINGER	REBECCA	
NEU	HAROLD	
NEUENSCHWANDER SCHENKEL	URSULA	NELLY
NEYSADURAI	ANURA	
NG	NATASHA	
NGUYEN	DO	T.
NIMITJAROON HSU	JASON	GARUNE
NISHI	MARIKO	
NOLET	MICHIEL	CHRISTIAAN
NORRIS	CHRISTOPHER	LLOYD
NORRIS	BENJAMIN	CHARLES
NOVAK	TRAVIS	MICHAEL
NOYER	AURELIEN	LOUIS JEAN
NUBOER	SANDER	MAARTEN MICHIEL
NUOLIKOSKI	ARTTU	RIKU JOONATAN
OBERG II	FORREST	HASTINGS
OBERMAYER	HENDRIK	K.
O'BRIEN	WILLIAM	
OBRONT	SARAH	HART
OBST	SARAH	ELIZABETH
O'CONNOR	DANIELLE	CLARE
O'CONNOR	JOHN	PATRICK
O'CONNOR	RACHEL	UNA
O'CONNOR	DIANE	MARIE
ODAGIRI	MIYAKO	
O'DONNELL	DANIEL	THOMAS
ODWYER	COLMAN	P.
OELKERS	ANNA	MARIA
OGILVY	JENNIFER	ELIZABETH
OHATA	BRENT	RYAN
OHYAMA	MIEKO	
OHYAMA	KOHJI	
OIEN	JAMES	CASPER
OKE	SUSAN	BRUNNCKOW
OLMERT	SUSAN	
OLSSON	ARTHUR	ERIK
OMIYA	YUKA	
O'NEILL	KEVIN	M.
O'NEILL	SUSAN	LEE
ONG	MATTHEW	THOMAS
ONG	MICHELLE	M.
OPIE	LYNN	MARIE
O'REILLY	SHANE	MICHAEL JAMES
OROURKE	CHRISTOPHER	LAWRENCE ALVORD
OTOKAWA	YURI	
OTSUKI	YUKIKO	
O'TUAMA	BRIAN	
OWENS	WENDY	ELAINE
OZCELIKAY	SINAN	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
OZCELIKAY	DENIZ	DOLAR
PAINVIN	ARTHUR	H.
PALERMO-CARENINI	SUZANNE	MARIE
PALLEN	CATHERINE	JANE
PAPADOPOULOS	HARILAOS	
PARK	JANG	S.
PARKER	ALICE	CATHERINE
PARKER	JACKSON	DANIEL BONNER
PARKIN	EILEEN	M.
PARRY	JAMES	D.
PARRY	CHARLOTTE	F.
PARSY	MARIE	MALVINA
PATEL	ANAND	K.
PATTESON	HERMINA	M.
PAUKNER	OLIVIA	
PAULSON	BRIAN	JAY
PAVIA	CLAIRE	AUDREY
PAYNE	CHARLOTTE	ELIZABETH
PEKARSKY	ELLA	BESS
PENNY	VIRGINIA	RITA
PERKINS	ROGER	J.
PERRY	NOEL	CHRISTOPHER RODERICK
PESICKA	NATASHA	K.
PETERS	AMY	JANE
PFLEGER	ROSALIE	S.
PHIPPS	MOLLY	ANNE
PICKERING	CAROL	JOAN
PIEPER	MICHAEL	JOHN
PINOL ROMA	SERAFIN	
PINTER	GABRIELLA	
PISIO	ANN	LEE
PITTOLO	LUCY	KATE
PLATE	GERLINDE	MARIA
POLLARD	JONATHAN	M.
PONTON	SHEILA	MOCK
POOLE	JOHN	ADAM EVERETT
PRADA HERRERA	DIEGO	FERNANDO
PRATSINIS	ANTONIA	M.
PRESTI	CRAIG	
PRICHARD	ANTONIA	GEMMA
PRITCHARD	LAURIE	SUZANNE
PRIVITERA	CARLO	
PROST	LEONARD	DAVID
PROST	ARLEEN	BARBARA
PUCHER	CATHERINE	ELISABETH
PUGLIESE	LINA	
PULLEN	MARISSA	CLAIRE
PURSEHOUSE	JEANNE	MARIE
QUERCI	NICCOLO	
RAAB	MARCEL	CHRISTOPH
RAMIREZ GALEANO	MARIA	CRISTINA
RANDALL	TRACEY	
RANDALL	JAN	DANIEL
RASWORK	EZANA	
RAWJI	SHAHEDA	M.
RAWJI	MOHAMED	ABBAS R.
RAWSTRON	AMANDA	ROBERTA
RAYMOND	TRACEY	LEA
REBULLA	ELENA	
REDHEAD	ANTHONY	D.
REGO	RICARDO	D.
REGTUIT	WESLEY	
REICHNER RUBINSTEIN	RENEE	
REID	KIRA	
RESMINI	ENRICO	GRAZIANO
REVERCHON	LINDA	HILL
REVILLE	CHRISTOPHER	PAUL
RHYNE	HAILEY	MIDGLEY
RHYNE-SLIJKERMAN	CHELSEA	MIDGLEY
RICHARDS	CAROL	ANN
RIGHTMIRE	LINDA	MARIE
RIJKENS	CLAIRE	ANNA
RIMERMAN	DEBORAH	JEANNETTE
RISHANI	MAKRAM	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
RIVOLDI	EDUARDO	
RIZNER	FREDERICK	LEE
RIZNER	SARAH	EMILY
ROACH	MARK	JOHN
ROBB	EMMA	SUSANNAH
ROBERTS	MICHELLE	NAOMI
ROBINSON	JOHN	FREDERICK
ROBINSON	DENNIS	HERBRT
ROBINSON	SANDRA	MAY
ROEBEN SCHAUBER	HEIDI	R.
ROGERS	CAROLINE	GRACE
ROGERS	EMILY	ANNE
ROGERS	LAURA	JANE
ROGERS	MARIELLA	J.
ROHDE	MALENA	E.
ROJO	CINTIA	PUJOL
ROLLAND	GRAHAM	J.
RONAGHAN	FELICITY	ANNE
ROOTLIEB	MARGARETHA	
ROSE	GEOFFREY	FRANK
ROSE	CHRISTOPHER	A.
ROSENGARTEN JENSEN	JACOB	
ROSENMAI	PETER	
ROSENPLANTER	BJORN	
ROSENTHAL	DON	
ROSS	RUTH	ESTHER
ROUKEMA	RYAN	JOHN
ROURKE	KAREN	P.
ROUSSELLE	STEFANIA	MARIA SUZANNE
ROW	DENNIS	GEORGE
ROW	JOAN	DORAN
ROYEA	JENNIFER	G.
RUEKER	PETER	JOHANNES
RUNDELS	CRAIG	WALTER
RUSCONI-CLERICI	VALERIA	CLAIRE
RUSSELL	JAMES	HUGH BRIAN
RUSSELL	GEORGINA	MERCEDES
RYAN	VANESSA	LEE
SAAGER	LEIF	
SACKMAN	JEFFREY	HOWELL
SADEH	ITAI	
SAEVELS	MARLEEN	
SAGE-ELLIOTT	JESSICA	MARY
SAHADEVAN	SABRINA	
SAKAI	MIHO	
SALAMEH	TAREK	
SALO	PEKKA	J.
SALTHOUSE	ANNE	MARIE
SALZMANN	SASKIA	CLAIRE
SAMJI	ADAM	R.
SANDER	NINA	
SANDERS	ELEANOR	LOUISE
SANDHUR	KIERANDEEP	KAUR
SANDYS	CHERYL	RONNA
SANGSTER	SAMANTHA	TODD
SAPPA	VANESSA	CINZIA
SARGENT	PAIGE	JERI
SATO	YUMIKO	
SAUSE	SARA	ANNE
SAVAGE	TARA	JANE
SAVIGNANO	CHRISTINE	
SCACE	CHARLOTTE	DAWN-MARIE
SCAIFE	GEORGIA	ANNELISE
SCALES	NATHAN	K.
SCALES	ASAMI	S.
SCHACH	JACQUELINE	BUSATO
SCHADDE	SUSANNE	MATHILDE
SCHENKEL	ALDERT	
SCHIMEK	NICHOLAS	M.
SCHINDLER	ELLEN	ULRIKE
SCHMIDLI	WILLIAM	M.
SCHMIDT	MARILENA	NENA
SCHMITT	DETLEF	
SCHOCKEN	GIDON	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
SCHOLFIELD	WILLIAM	SEYMOUR
SCHREINER-LOCHER	ELISABETH	MARIA
SCHROETER	URSULA	
SCHUBERT	SVEN	
SCOTT	KRISTEN	ALEXANDRA
SEEGER	SVEN	BRYAN
SEEGER	MELANIE	ELAINE
SEILER	KARIN	OLIVIA
SEITZ	LINSAY	MARI
SELF	JENNA	ELIZABETH
SELLERS	PAUL	A.
SELLERS	ELIZABETH	A.
SENGUPTA	ATANU	
SENIOR	CHAD	
SERRA	ANDREA	
SEWELL	RHONDA	LEA
SHAFFRAN	JEFFREY	STEVEN
SHAMESS	CHARLES	J.
SHAN	HUIFENG	
SHAPIRO	ALEXANDRA	HELEN ZOE
SHAUGHNESSY	AISLING	M.
SHEARER	FREDERIC	GEROGE
SHEMATEK	GENE	MARIE
SHEVENELL	SARA	JANE
SHIELDS	RICHARD	LAWRENCE
SHIGEMITSU	YUSUKE	ERIC
SHIH	WARREN	WEN-JOEL
SHORE	DAVID	A.
SHUTER	PAMELA	HOLT
SICRE	MARY-ALICE	F.
SIEGEL	CORINA	ISABELLA
SILBERSTEIN	EYAL	
SILVERA	BARBARA	
SIMMEN	JOHN	
SIMMS	KARRELL	ALEXIS
SIMO	EDGAR	SERRA
SIMON	STEPHEN	DAVID
SIMON	JACINT	
SIMPSON	MELANIE	ANN
SLATTON-BUELL	JOHANNA	ANN
SMALLCOMBE	DOMINIQUE	
SMAR	MARY	CATHERINE
SMART	THOMAS	J.
SMITH	JOHN	PAUL
SMITH	ISOBEL	L.
SMITH	WILLIAM	RICHARD
SMITH	TANYA	MICHELLE
SMITH	GARY	TIMOTHY
SMOCK	TARA	JEAN
SMUTNA	RENATA	
SNEAD	JENNIFER	
SNOOK	KATHRYN	MARY
SOBRERO	LAURA	MARIAPIA
SOMERS	KAITLYN	MARY
SOMMERVILLE	JESSICA	
SONNI	SEAN	
SOOD	VIVEK	
SORBY	SERISHA	
SOSA	STEPHANIE	ANDREA
SOSOWER	JEFF	ELLIOT
SPARKS	COURTNEY	LYNN
SPECA	MICHAEL	
SPIER	ROBBIE	
SPILLETTE	CHRISTOPHER	GEORGE
SROMICKI	JERZY	JAN
STAEHLING	ANDREW	RYDER
STAFILOPATIS	ALEXANDER	THEMISTOCLES
STALEY	ROGER	WILLIAM
STANDISH	KIMBRA	LEANNE
STAPLETON	BETHANY	JERIE
STATHAM	DAVID	MICHAEL GRANT
STAUB	MORGAN	ELENA CECILE
STAUB	RAPHAEL	JOASCH
STEEMSON	JOHN	DURAND

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
STEIGER	GINA	GABRIELA MARGRITTA
STEINBERG	TRACY	A.
STEINBERG	FREDERIC	MORRIS
STEINER	ADAM	D.
STEINKE	NICOLE	
STEPHENSON	RYAN	PRICE
STERN	EMILY	HARRIET
STERN	JONATHAN	P.
STEURNAGEL	AXEL	OLIVER
STEWART	CRAIG	J.
STEWART	CHRISTOPHER	ALAN
STIER	JAN	OLIVER HARALD
STIMMER	CHANTALE	L.
STOJANOVIC	STEPHANIE	
STOUT	JULIE	CAMILLE
STRATAS	ANDREW	DANIEL
STRAW	ROBERT	FRED
STRICKLER	DYLAN	CHARLES
STRIEBEL	ERIK	QUINCY
STRINGER	STEPHEN	SCOTT
STUDER	MICHELLE	JESSICA
STUMP	JOACHIM	DANIEL
STURGESS	CONNIE	LYNN
STURZENEGGER	PHILLIP	HENRY THOMAS
STUYFZAND	JOHANNA	
SUESS	REINER	
SUGARMAN	BRUCE	CHARLES
SUMMERFIELD	ARTHUR	
SUMMERHAYES	EMMA	TAYLOR
SUN	ZHANSHAN	
SURTEES	CARA	DANIELLE
SUZUKI	KOHEI	
SVERKO	PETER	J.
SZCZERBIAK	CHLOE	AMELIA
TABET	JENNIFER	
TAGAWA	TOSHIKAZU	
TAHZIB	BAHIYYIH	GLORIA
TAKASHIMA	JUNKO	
TAKASHIMA	IZUMI	
TAKEI	YOSHINAO	
TAKENAKA	TORU	
TAKENAKA	MINGKWAN	
TAKESHIMA	MASAYUKI	
TAKESHIMA	MIHO	
TALWAR	VIKRAM	
TALWAR	URVASHI	
TALWAR	SIDDHARTHA	
TAN	XIAOQING	
TAN	DOUGLAS	CHUN-HAO
TANG	JIE	JANICE
TARANTINI	DAVID	LAWRENCE
TATARCHUK	DIANA	ALEKSANDROVNA
TATEMATSU	YOJI	
TATSUMI	SACHIKO	
TAYLOR	DAVID	THORNTON
TENCH	RICHARD	
TEO	AI	SUEN
THIEL	GLENN	H.
THIEMANN	VIRGINIA	SUSAN
THIESSEN	TANNER	R.
THIESSEN	ELISABETH	SUSANNE WALTRAUD
THOMPSON	MELISSA	
THOMPSON	PHILLIP	P.
THOMPSON	DIANE	HARRIET
THOMSON	BARBARA	JEAN
THURNAUER	MARITA	L.
TIBOLLI	VAN	
TOIGO	SARAH	ELIZABTH
TOMPKINS	MIMI	E.
TOON	JONATHON	EDWIN WILFRED
TOPHAM	JAN	GODDARD
TOPOR	SHIMON	
TOUGH	JAMES	B.
TOUMADJ	JOUBIN	AMIR HOSSAIN

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
TRABOULSY	ALAIN	
TRAJKOVIC KARAMATA	JELENA	
TRALAU-STEWART	CATHERINE	J.
TREADWELL	ANDREW	DOUGLAS
TREPP DUBS	JUDITH	ABBY
TRIBBLE-HUSI	ANJA	S.
TROOST	ANNETTE	IRIS
TROTTER	JAMES	MARION
TROTTIER	BRYAN	RICHARD
TROYON	MICHEL	FRANCIS
TRUMBLE	SUSAN	HEATHER PUTMAN
TRUSCOTT	GRAHAM	JOHN
TSAI	SHU	LING
TSANGRIDES	PERICLES	NICHOLAS
TSCHOPP BRODBECK	SIBYLLE	SALOME
TSE	HIU	YING
TSE	CEDRIC	
TSIORIS	IONNIS	C.
TSUI	WAI TO	
TUMIDAJEWICZ	KATARZYNA	A.
TURNER	WILLIAM	J.
TURNER	RACHEL	CLAIRE
TUTUIAN	ANNA	MARIA
UEDA	AKIKO	
ULLMANN	JONAS	LOIS WILLI
ULMER	NOA	GEORGE
UNRUE	SHIZUKO	E.
URIARTE-TUERO	IGNACIO	
UTTRIDGE	MATTHEW	NORTON
VAD	LISA	CHERYL
VAN DYNE	YUMI	
VAN LOOKEREN	KAREL	O.
VAN MEEUWEN	EVELINE	HENRIETTE FREDERIQUE
VAN TRIGT	VICTORIA	R.
VAN WERSCH	THIJS	SAMUEL
VANDEWEGHE	PAUL	CHARLES J.
VAN-TIEL	LAUREL	LYNN
VARAKSIN COBEE	INES	ALINE
VARSANI	JYOTIKA	RAMESH
VARVARO	ROCCO	J.
VASCONCELOS	ANA	PAULA F.
VASCONCELOS	MARCELO	VIDAL
VELANDER	KATHRYN	ANN
VERDERI	FERDINANDO	
VERME	ALBERTO	ARMANDO
VESELINOVIC	LISA	MAE
VEST	GARY	RICHARD
VISARIUS	THERESA	MARIE
VISCONTI	AMEDEA	SOPHIE LINA
VISSER	ANNA	FELICIA
VONTZ	MAUREEN	
VOSS	CHRISTIANE	
WACHENSCHWANZ	DONALD	
WACKWITZ	MEREL	C.
WADE	MICHAEL	DOUGLAS
WADE ROBERTS	BARBARA	ANN
WADMAN	ANDREA	CONSTANCE
WALDNER	AMIR	YONA
WALDVOGEL	LARS	
WALKER	ELIZABETH	JEAN MILNER
WALKER	GREGORY	WILLIAM
WALLACE	VIVIENNE	MAXINE
WALLACE	CHRISTOPHER	ALBERT
WALLEMACQ	ESTELLE	MARIE
WALLIS	LACHLAN	JAMES
WALTER	EMILY	ELIZABETH
WANG	MIN	
WANG	MINZI	
WAQAR	UNEZA	
WARD	JOHANNA	ELIZABETH
WARD	MATTHEW	J.
WARNER	THOMAS	JOSEPH
WASSERMAN	LUKE	JOSHUA LEWARNE
WATANABE	TAICHIRO	

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
WATANABE	NOBUHIRO	
WATERHOUSE	STEVEN	RICHARD
WATTS	JOHN	MICHAEL
WEE	AILEEN	TRICIA C.
WEIBEL	CAMERON	CLARK
WEIH	DAVID	TURNER
WEILAND	KEITH	ALAN
WEINRICH	NORBERT	MARTIN
WELLINGTON	CAROLE	C.
WESSELS	DEAN	ANDREW
WESTER	MEGAN	ELISABETH
WESTLAND	STEVEN	H.
WESTNER	HANNAH	LAND
WHATLEY	RICHARD	JOHN
WHEELER	ROGER	ASH
WIDMER	DARIO	ROMAN
WIDMER	HANNA	BARBARA
WIDNEY	MARK	DANIEL
WIGGERS	THORSTEN	EDWARD
WILHELM	BARBARA	ELIZABETH
WILKS	PETER	ANDREW DAVID
WILLARD	TAMATO	HAMAKUA A. L.
WILLARD	KA'IOLANI	ALEXANDREA LILOA
WILLEMSSEN	RYALL	JAROD
WILLIMANN	URSULA	NORA
WILLING	JONAH	
WILSON-YOUNG	IAN	HUNTER
WILTSHIRE-BUTLER	JANE	
WINFIELD	JOSHUA	ANSEL SIDNEY
WISZ	ROBERT	MICHAEL
WITTENBERG	DANA	RACHAEL
WOLF	VALENTIN	ROBERT CORNELIUS
WOLFF	RAPHAEL	JACQUES
WOLFSTADT	ERIN	SARAH
WOLTERS	PIETER	H.
WONG	FEI	
WONG	ROCKY	KAI KWOK
WONG	ROGER	CHI-HIM
WOO	EDWARD	SAMUEL
WOOD	KIP	BURTON
WOODHOUSE	LISA	ANNE
WOODS	SALLY	ELAINE
WORMALD	ALEXANDER	KILLALA
WOYNAR	SEBASTIEN	PROSPER
WRIGHT	JARRET	BRADLEY
XIANG	WENRUI	
XU	XIAOJIN	
YAGI	YUKIE	
YAMADA	YUKIKO	
YAN	CHRISTOPHER	KA KIN
YAU	TERENCE	KING
YIU	MEI	LING
YONEYA	RIMI	
YONEYA	MASAMI	
YONEYA	SUSUMU	
YORULMAZER	TANJU	
YOTOVA	BORISLAVA	
YOUNG	VIRGINIA	
YOUSSEF	DIANA	
YOUSUF	RAFAY	M.
YOUSUF	SOHAIL	M.
YUEN	JONATHAN	WING-CHUN
YUEN	YUK	YIN
ZADOK	ARIEL	M.
ZANETTON	EMILIE	
ZANNONI	SHAWN	PIERRE
ZARI	SHADY	TALAL
ZHAN	ZHENGYUN	JAMES
ZHANG	YONGXI	
ZHAO	RUI	
ZHU	JIA	
ZHU	XUEPEI	
ZIMMERMAN	LILY	G.
ZURCHER	JANET	G.

Last name	First name	Middle name/initials
ZVERINA	KIRSTEN	

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Kevin T. Hall,

Manager Team 1940, CSDC—Compliance Support, Development & Communications.

[FR Doc. 2025–07076 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[TREAS–DO–2025–0002]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Determinations Regarding Certain Nonbank Financial Companies

AGENCY: Departmental Offices, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other federal agencies to comment on the proposed information collections listed below, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or BEFORE June 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, by the following method:

- *Federal E-rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Refer to Docket Number TREAS–DO–2025–0002 and the specific Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1505–0244.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions related to these programs,

please contact Dennis Lee by emailing dennis.lee@treasury.gov, or calling (202) 622–7785. Additionally, you can view the information collection requests at www.reginfo.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Determinations Regarding Certain Nonbank Financial Companies.
OMB Control Number: 1505–0244.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Description: Section 113 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “DFA”) (Pub. L. 111–203) provides the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the “Council”) the authority to require that a nonbank financial company be supervised by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and be subject to prudential standards in accordance with Title I of the DFA if the Council determines that material financial distress at the firm, or the nature, scope, size, scale, concentration, interconnectedness, or mix of the activities of the firm, could pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States. The information collected in 12 CFR 1310.20 from state and federal regulatory agencies and from nonbank financial companies will be used generally by the Council to carry out its duties under Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act. The collections of information in 12 CFR 1310.21, 1310.22, and 1310.23 provide an opportunity for a nonbank financial company to request a hearing or submit written materials to the Council concerning whether, in the company’s view, material financial distress at the company, or the nature, scope, size, scale, concentration, interconnectedness, or mix of the

activities of the company, could pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States.

Form: None.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profits.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Number of Annual Responses: 1.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services required to provide information.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Dennis Lee,

Deputy Director of Operations, FSOC.

[FR Doc. 2025–07085 Filed 4–23–25; 8:45 am]

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Part II

Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

Migratory Bird Hunting; Proposed 2025–26 Frameworks for Migratory Bird
Hunting Regulations; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 20**

[Docket No. FWS-HQ-MB-2024-0127;
FXMB1231099BPP0-256-FF09M32000]

RIN 1018-BH65

**Migratory Bird Hunting; Proposed
2025–26 Frameworks for Migratory
Bird Hunting Regulations**

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; supplemental.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or we) is proposing to establish the frameworks from which States may select season dates, limits, and other options for the 2025–26 migratory game bird hunting season. We annually prescribe outside limits (which we call frameworks) within which States may select hunting seasons. Frameworks specify the outside dates, season lengths, shooting hours, bag and possession limits, and areas where migratory game bird hunting may occur. These frameworks are necessary to allow State selections of seasons and limits and to allow harvest at levels compatible with migratory game bird population status and habitat conditions. Migratory game bird hunting seasons provide opportunities for recreation and sustenance and aid Federal, State, and Tribal governments in the management of migratory game birds.

DATES: You must submit comments on the proposed migratory bird hunting frameworks by May 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: *Comment submission:* You may submit comments on the proposals by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the Search box, enter FWS-HQ-MB-2024-0127, which is the docket number for this rulemaking. Then, click on the Search button. On the resulting page, in the panel on the left side of the screen, under the Document Type heading, check the Proposed Rule box to locate this document. You may submit a comment by clicking on “Comment.”

- *U.S. Mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: FWS-HQ-MB-2024-0127; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: JAO/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

We will not accept emailed or faxed comments. We will post all comments on <https://www.regulations.gov>. This generally means that we will post any personal information you provide us

(see Public Comments, below, for more information).

Document availability: Comments and materials we receive, as well as supporting documentation we used in preparing this proposed rule, will be available for public inspection on <https://www.regulations.gov>, or by appointment, during normal business hours, at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Migratory Bird Management, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jerome Ford, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, (703) 358-2606. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. For a summary of the rule, please see the “rule summary document” in docket FWS-HQ-MB-2024-0127 on <https://www.regulations.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Process for Establishing Annual
Migratory Game Bird Hunting
Regulations**

The process for promulgating annual regulations for the hunting of migratory game birds involves the publication of a series of proposed and final rulemaking documents. We provided a detailed overview of the current process in the August 3, 2017, **Federal Register** (82 FR 36308). This proposed rule is the second in a series of proposed and final rules that establish regulations for the 2025–26 migratory game bird hunting season in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

On January 21, 2025, we published in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 7056) a proposal to amend 50 CFR part 20. The proposal provided a background and overview of the migratory bird hunting regulations process, and addressed the establishment of seasons, limits, and other regulations for hunting migratory game birds under §§ 20.101 through 20.107, 20.109, and 20.110 of subpart K. Major steps in the regulations development process for the 2025–26 hunting season relating to open public meetings and **Federal Register** notifications were illustrated in the diagram at the end of the January 21, 2025, proposed rule.

Further, in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule we explained that

sections of subsequent documents outlining hunting frameworks and guidelines would be organized under numbered headings, which were set forth in that proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056). This document refers only to numbered items requiring attention and omits those items not requiring attention. Therefore, the numbered items are discontinuous, and the list appears incomplete.

We provided the meeting dates and locations for the Service Regulations Committee (SRC) on our website at <https://www.fws.gov/event/us-fish-and-wildlife-service-migratory-bird-regulations-committee-meeting> and Flyway Council meetings on Flyway calendars posted on our website at <https://www.fws.gov/partner/migratory-bird-program-administrative-flyways>. The January 21, 2025, proposed rule provided detailed information on the proposed 2025–26 regulatory schedule. The SRC conducted an open meeting with the Flyway Council Consultants on May 17, 2024, to discuss preliminary issues for the 2025–26 regulations, and on November 19, 2024, to review information on the current status of migratory game birds and develop recommendations for the 2025–26 regulations for these species.

This supplemental proposed rule provides the regulatory alternatives for the 2025–26 duck hunting season and provides proposed frameworks for the 2025–26 migratory bird hunting season. It will lead to final frameworks from which States may select season dates, shooting hours, areas, and limits. We have considered all pertinent comments received from the May and November SRC meetings. In addition, new proposals for certain regulations are provided for public comment. The comment period is specified above under **DATES**. Our goal is to publish final regulatory frameworks for migratory game bird hunting in the **Federal Register** in spring 2025.

Population Status and Harvest

Each year, we publish reports that provide detailed information on the status and harvest of certain migratory game bird species. These reports are available at the address indicated under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** or from our website at <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/population-status>, <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/migratory-bird-hunting-activity-and-harvest-reports>, and <https://www.fws.gov/project/adaptive-harvest-management>.

We used the following annual reports published in August 2024 in the development of these regulatory

frameworks for the migratory bird hunting season:

- Adaptive Harvest Management, 2025 Hunting Season;
- American Woodcock Population Status, 2024;
- Band-tailed Pigeon Population Status, 2024;
- Migratory Bird Hunting Activity and Harvest During the 2022–23 and 2023–24 Hunting Seasons;
- Mourning Dove Population Status, 2024;
- Status and Harvests of Sandhill Cranes, Mid-continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations, 2024; and
- Waterfowl Population Status, 2024.

Our long-term objectives continue to include providing opportunities to harvest portions of certain migratory game bird populations and to limit harvests to levels compatible with each population's ability to maintain healthy, viable numbers. Migratory game bird hunting seasons provide opportunities for recreation and sustenance, and aid Federal, State, and Tribal governments in the management of migratory game birds. Having taken into account the zones of temperature and the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of flight of migratory birds, we conclude that the proposed hunting seasons provided for herein are compatible with the current status of migratory bird populations and long-term population goals. Additionally, we are obligated to, and do, give serious consideration to all information received during the public comment period.

Review of Public Comments and Flyway Council Recommendations

The preliminary proposed rulemaking, which appeared in the January 21, 2025, **Federal Register**, opened the public comment period for migratory game bird hunting regulations and described the proposed regulatory alternatives for the 2025–26 duck hunting season. We will summarize the comments received for the preliminary proposed and this proposed frameworks rule and publish responses to all pertinent written comments when we develop final frameworks for the 2025–26 season. Flyway recommendations are summarized below and numbered in the order set forth in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056).

We received recommendations from all four Flyway Councils at the May and November SRC meetings; all recommendations are from the November meeting unless otherwise noted. Some recommendations

supported continuation of last year's frameworks. Due to the comprehensive nature of the annual review of the frameworks performed by the Councils, support for continuation of last year's frameworks is assumed for items for which no recommendations were received. Council recommendations for changes in the frameworks are summarized below. As explained earlier in this document, we have included only the numbered items pertaining to issues for which we received recommendations. Consequently, the issues do not follow in successive numerical order.

We seek additional information and comments on the recommendations in this supplemental proposed rule. New proposals and modifications to previously described proposals are discussed below. Wherever possible, proposals are discussed under headings corresponding to the numbered items in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule.

1. Ducks

A. General Harvest Strategy

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the liberal regulatory alternative for their respective flyways.

Service Response: As we stated in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule, we intend to continue use of adaptive harvest management (AHM) to help determine appropriate duck-hunting regulations for the 2025–26 season. AHM is a tool that permits sound resource decisions in the face of uncertain regulatory impacts and provides a mechanism for reducing that uncertainty over time. We use an AHM protocol (decision framework) to evaluate four regulatory alternatives, each with a different expected harvest level, and choose the optimal regulation for duck hunting for the Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyways based on the status and demographics of mallards and in the Atlantic Flyway based on the status and demographics of four duck species (green-winged teal, common goldeneye, ring-necked duck, and wood duck; see below, and the earlier referenced report “Adaptive Harvest Management, 2025 Hunting Season” for more details). We have specific AHM protocols that guide appropriate bag limits and season lengths for species of special concern, including black ducks, scaup, pintails, and eastern mallards. These protocols have species-specific regulatory alternatives.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we will continue to use independent optimizations to determine the

appropriate regulatory alternative for mallards in the Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyways and for four duck species in the Atlantic Flyway. This means that we will develop regulations for mid-continent mallards, western mallards, and eastern ducks independently based on the breeding ducks that contribute primarily to each Flyway. We detailed implementation of AHM protocols for mid-continent and western mallards in the July 24, 2008, **Federal Register** (73 FR 43290), and for eastern ducks in the September 21, 2018, **Federal Register** (83 FR 47868).

Atlantic Flyway

For the Atlantic Flyway, we set duck-hunting regulations based on the status and demographics of four duck species (hereinafter eastern ducks) in eastern Canada and the Atlantic Flyway States: green-winged teal, common goldeneye, ring-necked duck, and wood duck. For purposes of the assessment, eastern ducks are those breeding in eastern Canada and Maine (Federal Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (WBPHS) fixed-wing surveys in strata 51–53, 56, and 62–70, and helicopter plot surveys in strata 51–52, 63–64, 66–68, and 70–72) and in Atlantic Flyway States from New Hampshire south to Virginia (Atlantic Flyway Breeding Waterfowl Survey, AFBWS). Abundance estimates for green-winged teal, ring-necked ducks, and goldeneyes are derived annually by integrating fixed-wing and helicopter survey data from eastern Canada and Maine (WBPHS strata 51–53, 56, and 62–72). Counts of green-winged teal, ring-necked ducks, and goldeneyes in the AFBWS are negligible and therefore excluded from population estimates for those species. Abundance estimates for wood ducks in the Atlantic Flyway (Maine south to Florida) are estimated by integrating data from the AFBWS and the North American Breeding Bird Survey. Counts of wood ducks from the WBPHS are negligible and therefore excluded from population estimates.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for eastern ducks using: (1) A management objective of 98 percent of maximum long-term sustainable harvest; (2) the 2025–26 regulatory alternatives; and (3) current stock-specific population models and associated weights. Based on the liberal regulatory alternative selected for the 2024–25 duck hunting season and the 2024 survey estimates of 0.87 million wood ducks, 0.47 million American green-winged teal, 0.73 million ring-necked ducks, and 1.20 million goldeneyes in the eastern survey area

and Atlantic Flyway, the optimal regulation for the Atlantic Flyway is the liberal alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendation of the Atlantic Flyway Council regarding selection of the liberal regulatory alternative as described in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule for the 2025–26 season.

Mississippi and Central Flyways

For the Mississippi and Central Flyways, we set duck-hunting regulations based on the status and demographics of mid-continent mallards and habitat conditions (pond numbers in Prairie Canada and the United States). For purposes of the assessment, mid-continent mallards are those breeding in central North America (Federal WBPBS strata 13–18, 20–50, and 75–77) and in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (State surveys).

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for mid-continent mallards using: (1) A management objective of maximum long-term sustainable harvest; (2) the 2025–26 regulatory alternatives; and (3) the current population model. Based on a liberal regulatory alternative selected for the 2024–25 hunting season and the 2024 survey estimates of 6.61 million mid-continent mallards and 5.16 million total ponds observed in Prairie Canada and the United States, the optimal choice for the 2025–26 hunting season in the Mississippi and Central Flyways is the liberal regulatory alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendations of the Mississippi and Central Flyway Councils regarding selection of the liberal regulatory alternative as described in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule for the 2025–26 season.

Pacific Flyway

For the Pacific Flyway, we set duck-hunting regulations based on the status and demographics of western mallards. For purposes of the assessment, western mallards consist of two population segments and are those breeding in Alaska and Yukon Territory (Federal WBPBS strata 1–12) and those breeding in the southern Pacific Flyway including California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia (State and Provincial surveys) combined.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for western mallards using: (1) A management objective of maximum long-term sustainable harvest; (2) the 2025–26 regulatory alternatives; and (3) the current population model. Based on a liberal regulatory alternative selected

for the 2024–25 hunting season and 2024 survey estimates of 0.94 million western mallards observed in Alaska (0.51 million) and the southern Pacific Flyway (0.43 million), the optimal regulation for the Pacific Flyway is the liberal regulatory alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendation of the Pacific Flyway Council regarding selection of the liberal regulatory alternative as described in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule for the 2025–26 season.

B. Regulatory Alternatives

Council Recommendations: At the May 2024 SRC meeting, the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended that AHM regulatory alternatives for duck hunting during the 2025–26 season remain the same as those used in the previous season.

Service Response: Consistent with Flyway Council recommendations, the AHM regulatory alternatives proposed for the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyways in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (90 FR 7056) will be used for the 2025–26 duck hunting season (see accompanying table at the end of that document for specific information). The AHM regulatory alternatives consist only of the maximum season lengths, framework dates, and bag limits for total ducks and mallards. For those species with specific harvest strategies (pintails, black ducks, scaup, and eastern mallards), each with their own set of regulatory alternatives, the species-specific strategies and regulatory alternatives will be used for the 2025–26 hunting season.

C. Zones and Split Seasons

Zones and split seasons are special regulations designed to distribute hunting opportunities and harvests according to temporal, geographic, and demographic variability in waterfowl and other migratory game bird populations. The Service has allowed the use of zones to provide equitable distribution of duck hunting opportunities within a State or region. The intent is not to increase total annual waterfowl harvest in the zoned areas; harvest levels are to be adjusted downward if they exceeded traditional levels as a result of zoning. In 1991, the Service developed guidelines to provide a framework for controlling the proliferation of zones and split seasons in duck hunting. Substantial concern remains about the unknown consequences of zones and split seasons on duck populations and harvest redistribution among States and flyways, potential reduced effectiveness

of regulations (season length and bag limit) to reduce duck harvest if needed, and the administrative burden. The guidelines identified a limited number of zone and split-season configurations that could be used for duck hunting and restricted the frequency of changes in State selection among these configurations to the beginning of 5-year intervals.

The next opportunity for States to select zones and split-season configurations for duck hunting is in 2025 for the fixed period of the 2026–2030 seasons. In the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056), we proposed to adopt the same zones and split-season guidelines and configurations for duck hunting as we used for the 2021–25 seasons. We discussed and presented guidelines and configurations for duck zones and split seasons during the 2021–25 seasons in our August 21, 2020, final rule (85 FR 51854 at 51857–51858). For those States wishing to change zone and split-season configurations in time for the 2026–2030 seasons, we would need to receive configuration selections and zone descriptions by August 31, 2025.

We also note that when we adopted guidelines for duck zones and split seasons during the 2021–25 seasons, we offered a new configuration (two zones with up to three season segments in each) at the request of the four Flyway Councils. We expressed our sensitivity to the States' desires for flexibility in addressing human dimensions concerns of the hunting public (*i.e.*, foster hunter recruitment, retention, and satisfaction) despite our continued concerns about the proliferation of zones, impacts to harvest, regulation complexity, and administrative burden. Similarly, we revised the zones-splits guidelines for the 2011–2015 period to allow two new options (four zones with a continuous season, and three zones with up to two season segments in each) at the request of the four Flyway Councils (77 FR 23094 at 23100–23101, April 17, 2012). Because the two zones and three season segments configuration are new, we stated in 2020 (85 FR 51854 at 51857–51858, August 21, 2020) that States that select this configuration must conduct an evaluation of impacts to hunter dynamics (*e.g.*, hunter numbers, satisfaction) and harvest during the fixed 5-year period it is implemented (*e.g.*, 2021–25 period). Five States selected the new configuration for the 2021–25 period in two Flyways: Atlantic (Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia) and Mississippi (Louisiana). These States will need to provide an evaluation through the 2025

season regardless of actual implementation.

Council recommendations: The Central Flyway Council recommended two additional zone and split-season configurations including: four zones with two season segments, and three zones with three season segments.

Service response: We do not currently support the Central Flyway Council's recommendation for additional duck zone and split season configurations. The expansion of zone-split configurations has been a recurring issue for decades. Because of the unknown effects of increasing configurations on duck populations, we have supported a limited, but sufficient, number of options so that States may configure their seasons to provide hunting opportunities for their constituents. In 2011 and 2021, when we last added additional zones and split-seasons configurations at the request of the Flyway Councils, we required States to conduct an evaluation of impacts to hunter dynamics and harvest so that we could evaluate the costs and benefits of additional configurations. We look forward to receiving the evaluation reports from States that selected the new zones and split-seasons configuration that we added in 2020. Further, this issue may better be addressed through the work of the AHM Task Force that was recently convened to consider the future of waterfowl harvest management. We are open to discussion about how hunting regulations address hunter satisfaction and hunter R3 (recruitment, retention, and reactivation) objectives. We also need more information about the objectives and measures of success from human dimension and biological perspectives. The SRC supports continued discussion between Service staff and the Flyway Councils and their technical committee on this issue. Therefore, in this proposed rule, we are adopting the zones and split-season guidelines and configurations for duck hunting that we previously used and proposed in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056).

D. Special Seasons/Species Management

i. Early Teal Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyway Councils recommended a 9-day special early teal season (6-teal daily bag limit) or bonus daily bag limit of two blue-winged teal in the respective States.

Service Response: The Service concurs with the recommendations.

Based on the 2024 survey estimate of 4.6 million blue-winged teal and our special teal season guidelines, 9-day special early teal seasons or bonus daily bag limits of two blue-winged teal are appropriate in the respective States of the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways.

Special early teal seasons have been allowed in parts of the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways since 1965. In considering the Councils' recent recommendations for special early teal seasons, we recognized that our special early teal season guidelines were developed over multiple **Federal Register** publications, including August 28, 2014 (79 FR 51402 at 51403), April 30, 2014 (79 FR 24512 at 24518–24519), August 23, 2013 (78 FR 52658 at 52659–52660), August 25, 2009 (74 FR 43008 at 43009), August 27, 2003 (68 FR 51658 at 51658), August 21, 2001 (66 FR 44010 at 44010–44011), and August 21, 1992 (57 FR 38202 at 38204), and were not described completely in one publication. Thus, we are providing our special early teal season guidelines here completely for ease of reference.

The Service's special early teal season guidelines allow special early teal seasons in certain States within the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways when the spring blue-winged teal population estimate from the Federal WBPBS traditional survey area (*i.e.*, strata 1–18, 20–50, and 75–77) is at least 3.3 million birds. States authorized in the Atlantic Flyway include Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. States authorized in the Mississippi Flyway include Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. States authorized in the Central Flyway include Colorado (part), Kansas, Montana (part), Nebraska, New Mexico (part), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming (part).

The special early teal season lengths are 9 days if the blue-winged teal population estimate is between 3.3 and 4.7 million birds and 16 days if the estimate is greater than 4.7 million birds. Season days must occur in September prior to the regular duck season. The daily bag limit is six teal in the aggregate. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, where the hours are from sunrise to sunset.

Blue-winged teal production States in the Mississippi Flyway (Iowa, Michigan,

Minnesota, and Wisconsin) and Central Flyway (Montana (part), North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming (part)), in lieu of selecting special early teal seasons, may include additional daily bag and possession limits of two and six blue-winged teal, respectively, during the first part of the regular duck season equivalent in length to the special early teal season. These extra blue-winged teal limits are in addition (bonus) to the regular duck season daily bag and possession limits.

When the blue-winged teal population estimate is less than 3.3 million birds, all available applicable data will be considered and more restrictive limits or a closed season may be prescribed as determined to be appropriate for special early teal seasons.

ii. Early Teal–Wood Duck Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils recommended in Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in lieu of a special early teal season, a 5-consecutive-day teal–wood duck season in September. The daily bag limit may not exceed six teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than two may be wood ducks.

Service Response: The Service concurs with the recommendations. Based on the 2024 survey estimate of 4.6 million blue-winged teal and our special teal–wood duck season guidelines, a 5-consecutive-day teal–wood duck season in September is appropriate with no additional teal only days during special early teal–wood duck seasons. The daily bag limit may not exceed six teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than two may be wood ducks.

Special early wood duck or teal–wood duck seasons have been allowed in Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee since 1981. In considering the Councils' recent recommendations for special early teal–wood duck seasons, we recognized that our special early teal–wood duck season guidelines were developed over multiple **Federal Register** publications, including August 28, 2014 (79 FR 51402 at 51403–51404), August 21, 2001 (66 FR 44010 at 44011), August 21, 1991 (56 FR 41608 at 41608), August 9, 1988 (53 FR 29897 at 29899), and July 29, 1981 (46 FR 38868 at 38868), and were not described completely in one publication. Thus, we are providing our special early teal–wood duck season guidelines here completely for ease of reference.

The Service's early teal–wood duck season guidelines allow special early teal–wood duck seasons in Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee when the

spring blue-winged teal population estimate from the Federal WBPBS traditional survey area (*i.e.*, strata 1–18, 20–50, and 75–77) is at least 3.3 million birds. The season lengths are 5 days. Season days must occur in September prior to the regular duck season. The daily bag limit may not exceed six teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than two may be wood ducks. A special early teal–wood duck season is not allowed in Florida, Kentucky, or Tennessee if that State offers a special early teal season.

Four additional teal-only days may be added to the special early teal–wood duck seasons when the blue-winged teal population estimate is greater than 4.7 million birds. The additional teal-only days must be in September, contiguous with the special early teal–wood duck seasons, and before the regular duck seasons. The daily bag limit during the teal-only days is six teal in the aggregate.

When the blue-winged teal population estimate is less than 3.3 million birds, all available applicable data will be considered and more restrictive limits or a closed season may be prescribed as determined to be appropriate for special early teal–wood duck seasons.

iii. Black Ducks

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the moderate regulatory alternative for their respective flyways. The flyway-specific regulations consist of a daily bag limit of two black ducks and a season length of 60 days.

Service Response: The Service, Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils, and Canada adopted an international AHM protocol for black ducks in 2012 (77 FR 49868, August 17, 2012) whereby we set black duck hunting regulations for the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways (and Canada) based on the status and demographics of these birds.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for black ducks using: (1) A management objective of 98 percent of maximum long-term sustainable harvest; (2) the black duck regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population model. Based on the moderate regulatory alternative selected for the 2024–25 hunting season and the 2024 survey estimate of 0.86 million black ducks, the optimal regulation for the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways is the moderate alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendations of the

Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils.

iv. Canvasbacks

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the liberal regulatory alternative for their respective flyways. The flyway-specific regulations consist of a daily bag limit of two canvasbacks and a season length of 60 days in the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways, 74 days in the Central Flyway, and 107 days in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: As we discussed in the March 28, 2016, **Federal Register** (81 FR 17302), the canvasback harvest strategy that we relied on until 2015 was not viable under our new regulatory process because it required biological information that was not yet available at the time a decision on season structure needed to be made. We do not yet have a new harvest strategy to propose for use in guiding canvasback harvest management in the future. However, we have worked with technical staff of the four Flyway Councils to develop a decision framework (hereafter, decision support tool) that relies on the best biological information available to develop recommendations for annual canvasback harvest regulations. The decision support tool uses available information (1994–2014) on canvasback breeding population size in Alaska and north-central North America (Federal WBPBS traditional survey area; strata 1–18, 20–50, and 75–77), growth rate, survival, and harvest, and a population model to evaluate alternative harvest regulations based on a management objective of maximum long-term sustainable harvest. The decision support tool calls for a closed season when the population is below 460,000, a 1-bird daily bag limit when the population is between 460,000 and 480,000, and a 2-bird daily bag limit when the population is greater than 480,000. Based on the 2024 survey estimate of 566,000 canvasbacks, we concur with the recommendations of the four Flyway Councils regarding selection of the liberal regulatory alternative for the 2025–26 season.

v. Pintails

Over the past 5 years, scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Service, in consultation with the Flyway Councils, have collaborated on the development of a revised decision framework for pintail harvest management. The Flyway Councils and Service undertook the revision process due to several concerns about the current strategy (adopted in 2010; see 75

FR 44856 at 44860, July 29, 2010). Concerns included public desires for inclusion of a more liberal regulatory alternative (3-pintail daily bag limit), reliance on outdated modeling techniques and data, and communication challenges associated with the regulatory schedule. To address these concerns, the Service convened the national Pintail Working Group (PWG) composed of two representatives from each Flyway, the four Service Flyway Representatives, and technical experts from the Service and USGS.

The PWG evaluated pintail population and harvest dynamics, built new models using updated data and modern estimation methods, and developed and evaluated many alternative harvest strategies. An important change is that the model of predicted harvest includes an estimate of fall population size. This has an important effect on the harvest strategy because the expected harvest decreases with decreasing fall pintail population size. The strategy recognizes that there is sustainable harvest under conditions that were not previously thought sustainable (*i.e.*, expected increase in frequency of regulatory alternatives with liberal pintail daily bag limits, including the possibility for three pintails).

In January 2024, after extensive consultation, the PWG proposed an interim harvest strategy to inform harvest management decisions for pintails and to learn about the effects of a 3-bird daily bag limit (new alternative) on management objectives. The interim strategy is available for review in the PWG report entitled, “Proposed Interim Northern Pintail Harvest Strategy” dated February 9, 2024. The interim strategy is intended to be implemented until three hunting seasons with a 3-bird daily bag limit have been realized (*i.e.*, trial phase over three or more hunting seasons) with an additional allowance for 2 years for data collection and analysis, review of performance, and evaluation of updated alternative strategies. Evaluation results will be provided to the Flyway technical committees for consideration in the development of a proposed operational harvest strategy, which may or may not include an option for a 3-bird daily bag limit.

We greatly appreciate the time and attention over the last 5 years that the PWG has devoted to review and consideration of the current pintail harvest strategy, technical updates, and the various alternatives for implementing a derived pintail harvest strategy. The revised interim strategy addresses stakeholder concerns with the current strategy and includes important

technical updates with implications for our harvest management policy. In compliance with the Information Quality Act (section 515 of Pub. L. 106–554) and Service policy, a scientific peer review of the interim harvest strategy model was completed in early May 2024; during that review, no technical issues or concerns were identified, and reviewer comments have been addressed. In the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056), we proposed to adopt the interim harvest strategy for pintail harvest management as described by the PWG in their “Proposed Interim Northern Pintail Harvest Strategy” report, beginning with the 2025–26 hunting seasons. In this document, we are adopting the interim harvest strategy for pintail harvest management as described above.

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the liberal regulatory alternative with a 3-pintail daily bag limit for their respective flyways. The flyway-specific regulations consist of a season length of 60 days in the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyways, 74 days in the Central Flyway, and 107 days in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: The Service and the four Flyway Councils adopted an AHM protocol for pintails in this document whereby we set pintail hunting regulations in all four flyways based on the status and demographics of these birds.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for pintails using: (1) A management objective of maximum long-term sustainable harvest, including a constraint to provide an open hunting season when the observed breeding population is above 1.2 million birds; (2) the pintail regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population model. Based on the 2024 survey estimates of 1.97 million pintails at a mean latitude of 57.02 degrees (Federal WBPHS traditional survey area, strata 1–18, 20–50, and 75–77), the optimal regulation for all four flyways is the liberal alternative with a 3-pintail daily bag limit. Therefore, we concur with the recommendations of the four Flyway Councils for the 2025–26 season.

vi. Scaup

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the restrictive regulatory alternative for their respective flyways. The flyway-specific regulations consist of a 60-day season with a 1-bird daily bag limit during 40 consecutive days

and a 2-bird daily bag limit during 20 consecutive days in the Atlantic Flyway; a 60-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit during 45 consecutive days and a 1-bird daily bag limit during 15 consecutive days in the Mississippi Flyway; a 1-bird daily bag limit for 74 days in the Central Flyway (which may have separate segments of 39 days and 35 days); and an 86-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: The Service and four Flyway Councils adopted an AHM protocol for scaup in 2008 (73 FR 43290, July 24, 2008, and 73 FR 51124, August 29, 2008), whereby we set scaup hunting regulations in all four flyways based on the status and demographics of these birds.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for scaup using: (1) A management objective of 95 percent of maximum sustainable harvest; (2) the scaup regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population model. Based on a restrictive regulatory alternative for the 2024–25 season, and the 2024 survey estimate of 4.07 million scaup (Federal WBPHS traditional survey area; strata 1–18, 20–50, and 75–77), the optimal regulation for all four flyways is the restrictive alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendations of the four Flyway Councils regarding selection of the restrictive alternative for the 2025–26 season.

ix. Eastern Mallards

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended adoption of the liberal regulatory alternative for their flyway. The Atlantic Flyway regulation consists of a daily bag limit of four mallards, no more than two of which may be hens, and a season length of 60 days.

Service Response: The Service and Atlantic Flyway Council adopted an AHM protocol for eastern mallards in 2023 (88 FR 6054, January 30, 2023) whereby we set mallard hunting regulations in the Atlantic Flyway based on the status and demographics of these birds.

For the 2025–26 hunting season, we evaluated alternative harvest regulations for eastern mallards using: (1) A management objective of 98 percent of maximum sustainable harvest; (2) the eastern mallard regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population model. Based on a liberal regulatory alternative for the 2024–25 season, and the 2024 survey estimate of 1.17 million eastern mallards (Federal WBPHS eastern survey area and AFBWS), the optimal regulation for the Atlantic Flyway is the

liberal alternative. Therefore, we concur with the recommendation of the Atlantic Flyway Council regarding selection of the liberal alternative for the 2025–26 season.

4. Canada and Cackling Geese

B. Regular Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended the restrictive regulatory alternative as defined in the Council’s harvest strategy for Atlantic Population (AP) Canada geese (30-day season with a daily bag limit of one goose) in the AP Zones of the Atlantic Flyway. The Pacific Flyway Council recommended several changes to the Canada and cackling goose season framework in the Pacific Flyway. Specifically:

1. Change the framework ending date in Oregon’s Northwest Permit Zone and Washington’s Area 2 Inland and Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone) from March 10 to February 15;

2. Reduce the season length in Oregon’s Northwest Permit Zone and Washington’s Area 2 Inland and Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone) from 107 days to 74 days;

3. Reduce the daily bag limit in Oregon’s Northwest Permit Zone and Washington’s Area 2 Inland and Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone) from three to two Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate;

4. Reduce the daily bag limit in Washington’s Areas 1 and 3 from four to three Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate; and

5. Reduce the daily bag limit in Alaska’s Units 9, 17, and 18 from four to three Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate.

Service Response: We agree with the Atlantic Flyway Council’s recommendation to implement the restrictive regulatory alternative as described in the Council’s harvest strategy for AP Canada geese for the 2025–26 hunting season. The AP Canada goose is one of three populations of Canada geese managed in the Atlantic Flyway and has a long history of intensive management due to its importance to subsistence and sport hunters in Canada and the United States. In 2021, the Council adopted a harvest strategy to prescribe appropriate hunting regulations for AP Canada geese commensurate with the status of this population. The Council’s AP Canada goose harvest strategy established three metrics for informing annual recommendations: (1) population model predicted abundance of breeding pairs in the subsequent year; (2) long-term trend in productivity; and (3) long-term

trend in total population abundance. The harvest strategy recommends the moderate regulatory alternative when the predicted abundance is between 125,000 and 160,000 pairs. The 2024 breeding population estimate for AP Canada geese is 89,000 pairs, which is a 23 percent decrease from 2023. The estimated number of breeding pairs has decreased by 5 percent per year over the last 10 years. The 2024 total abundance estimate is 606,672 birds, which is slightly less than the 2023 estimate of 611,590 birds. The estimated 2024 productivity is 0.89 which is the second lowest estimate recorded since 1997. Using the most current breeding population and habitat data, the predicted 2025 breeding population estimates is 133,500 pairs. The predicted abundance is consistent with the moderate regulatory alternative, but the long-term trends in productivity and total abundance indicate the restrictive regulatory alternative is appropriate.

We also agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommended changes to the season frameworks for Canada and cackling geese in the Pacific Flyway. Seven subspecies of white-cheeked geese winter in the Pacific Flyway and are managed as separate populations. All populations of white-cheeked geese with open hunting seasons in the Pacific Flyway are at or above the Council's population objectives except for minima cackling geese. The most recent 3-year (2022–2024) average fall projected population estimate for minima cackling geese is 175,055 birds and is 30 percent below the Council's population objective midpoint of 250,000 (range is ± 10 percent, 225,000–275,000). Furthermore, the declining trend in abundance from the three recent abundance estimates (238,093, 160,630, and 126,443 birds) indicates the current population size may be well below the 3-year average.

There is substantial mixing of white-cheeked geese populations during winter in the Pacific Flyway. Restrictions in the Canada and cackling goose season frameworks (specifically daily bag limits, season lengths, and season dates) in the Pacific Flyway for Oregon's Northwest Permit Zone, Washington's Southwest Permit Zone (permit zones), Washington's Areas 1 and 3, and Alaska's Units 9, 17, and 18 are intended to reduce harvest for minima cackling geese and, to some extent, Taverner's cackling geese. The Pacific Flyway Council's management plan for minima cackling geese specifies that when the population index is below 225,000 birds, actions should be taken to increase abundance to the objective level. The index fell below this

threshold level in 2021, and consequently the daily bag limit was reduced from four to three geese in the permit zones of Oregon and Washington based on the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation at that time. However, the abundance index for minima cackling geese has continued to decline and is now at the lowest level since 1994, the year harvest was reopened after a decade of closure. The Council's plan does not prescribe specific actions to reduce harvest in response to population indices below 225,000 birds. However, the Pacific Flyway Council has estimated that the recommended restrictions should reduce harvest by at least 33 percent in the permit zones of Oregon and Washington where most (80 percent) of the minima cackling goose harvest occurs, and by 10 percent in other primary areas in Washington and Alaska, where minima cackling goose harvest occurs. Therefore, the recommended restrictions will allow the minima cackling goose population size to increase over time.

5. White-Fronted Geese

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended allowing a 3-segment season for Oregon's Mid-Columbia Goose Zone in the season framework for white-fronted geese in the Pacific Flyway.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation. Current frameworks allow a 3-segment split for the snow goose, Canada and cackling goose, and greater white-fronted goose seasons in the Pacific Flyway; however, for Canada geese and white-fronted geese, this arrangement requires Pacific Flyway Council and Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State. The approval of 3-segments for the white-fronted goose season in Oregon's Mid-Columbia Goose Zone will allow this season to be concurrent with the already approved 3-segment seasons for Canada and cackling geese and snow geese in this zone, which will help reduce regulation complexity and simultaneously maintain maximum flexibility in the use of season segments to address issues associated with white goose abundance over objectives. Harvest data suggest white-fronted geese are rarely encountered by hunters in Oregon's Mid-Columbia Goose Zone, and the change is not expected to influence harvest levels. The current 3-year average predicted fall population estimate (2022–24) for the Pacific population of greater white-fronted geese is 510,884, which is substantially above the Pacific Flyway's population objective of 300,000. Any possible

additional harvest of greater white-fronted geese from this regulatory change will be negligible for the Pacific Flyway.

6. Brant

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended that the Service revise their Pacific brant harvest strategy based on the Council's revised harvest strategy for use beginning with the 2025–2026 hunting season. The Council also recommended that the brant season framework for Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington be determined annually based on the Council's Pacific brant harvest strategy and pending current results from the Fall Brant Survey at Izembek Lagoon, Alaska (FBS) in about February prior to the hunting season. If results of the FBS are not available, the most recent FBS should be used.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendations. The Service adopted the Pacific Flyway Council's brant harvest strategy in August 2020 because the Council's harvest strategy used to determine the Pacific brant season frameworks does not fit well within the timing of our regulatory process for proposed frameworks (see 85 FR 51854 at 51860, August 21, 2020).

The Service developed a more statistically rigorous survey to index abundance of Pacific brant than is currently used. The current survey is a ground and aerial count of brant during winter in accessible primary wintering areas from Alaska to Mexico. The count is interpreted as the absolute minimum population size. The new survey is a population estimate based on an aerial photographic survey in fall at Izembek Lagoon, Alaska, where it is thought that nearly the entire population is concentrated during southward migration. The survey now includes a sampling and inference design, replicate surveys, a measure of uncertainty, and a greater proportion of the population of Pacific brant (about two times the previous survey). The Service and Pacific Flyway Council have agreed to discontinue the winter brant survey in favor of the more reliable FBS. Thus, the current harvest strategy for Pacific brant will no longer be functional without adjustment to the new abundance survey.

The Pacific Flyway Council revised their brant harvest strategy for the new abundance survey in August 2024. The revised harvest strategy maintains the current season closure level when the abundance estimate is less than 102,000 brant, and adjusts the population objective and levels for restrictive,

moderate, and liberal season frameworks upward by a factor of two based on the ratio of abundance from winter counts to fall estimates during 5 years that the surveys overlapped (*i.e.*, the period from 2017 through 2023). Accordingly, the Service is proposing to replace the Council's harvest strategy we adopted in 2020 with this Council's revised harvest strategy, which is described below.

In developing the annual hunting season frameworks for Pacific brant, the Pacific Flyway Council and the Service will use the average of the three most recent abundance estimates (index) from the FBS in about February to determine the upcoming season lengths and daily bag limits. Information on abundance of Pacific brant from the FBS is available in about February each year, which is after the date that proposed frameworks are formulated in the regulatory process. However, the data are typically available by the expected publication of final frameworks. When we acquire the survey data annually, we will determine the appropriate frameworks for the upcoming Pacific brant season according to the harvest strategy in the Pacific Flyway Council's management plan for Pacific brant, as described below, and publish the results in the final frameworks rule.

- If the FBS index is <102,000 brant, then the brant season is closed, and the season may not reopen until the index exceeds 112,000 brant.
- If the FBS index is between 102,000 and 243,000 brant, then the season length and daily bag limit in Alaska is 51 days and 2 brant, and in California, Oregon, and Washington is 16 days and 2 brant.
- If the FBS index is between 243,001 and 293,000 brant, then the season length and daily bag limit in Alaska is 107 days and 2 brant, and in California, Oregon, and Washington is 27 days and 2 brant.
- If the FBS index is greater than 293,000 brant, then the season length and daily bag limit in Alaska is 107 days and 4 brant, and in California, Oregon, and Washington is 37 days and 2 brant.

Under all of the above open-season alternatives, the framework outside season dates in Alaska are September 1 through January 26, in California and Oregon are the Saturday closest to September 24 through December 15, and in Washington are the Saturday closest to September 24 through the last Sunday in January.

We note that the threshold ($\geq 112,000$ brant) to resume an open season following season closure is purposefully 10,000 brant higher than the threshold ($\geq 102,000$ brant) to maintain an open

season. This adds additional conservatism into the strategy and provides more confidence that the population has recovered before open seasons resume. It also helps avoid a situation where the season toggles between open and closed among successive hunting seasons. (Also, the moving 3-year average abundance of Pacific brant estimated in fall has exceeded 220,000 brant since 1951, when the Pacific Flyway coordinated monitoring program began.)

9. Sandhill Cranes

Council Recommendations: The Central and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended that allowable harvest of the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) of sandhill cranes be determined annually based on the formula described in the Pacific and Central Flyway Councils' management plan for RMP cranes when the current fall abundance and recruitment data become available in about January prior to the hunting season.

Service Response: We agree with the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils' recommendations. The Service adopted the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils' RMP sandhill crane harvest strategy in March 2016 because the harvest strategy used to calculate the allowable harvest of RMP cranes does not fit well within our current regulatory process for proposed frameworks (see 81 FR 17302 at 17307, March 28, 2016). In developing the annual proposed frameworks for RMP cranes, the Flyway Councils and the Service use the fall abundance and recruitment surveys of RMP cranes to determine annual allowable harvest. Results of the fall abundance and recruitment surveys of RMP cranes are available in about January each year, which is after the date that proposed frameworks are formulated in the regulatory process. However, the data are typically available by the expected publication of final frameworks. When we acquire the survey data annually in about January, we will determine the appropriate allowable harvest for the upcoming RMP crane season according to the harvest strategy in the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils' management plan for RMP cranes and publish the results in the final frameworks rule.

16. Doves

Similar to duck hunting (see 1. Ducks, above), the Service has allowed the use of zones to provide equitable distribution of dove hunting opportunities within a State or region. The intent is not to increase total annual dove harvest in the zoned areas; harvest

levels are to be adjusted downward if they exceed traditional levels as a result of zoning. In 2006, the Service developed guidelines to provide a framework for controlling the proliferation of zones and split seasons in dove hunting (see 71 FR 51406 at 51408, August 29, 2006). Substantial concern remains about the unknown consequences of zones and split seasons on dove populations and harvest redistribution among States and flyways, potential reduced effectiveness of regulations (season length and bag limit) to reduce dove harvest if needed, and the administrative burden of implementing zones and splits. The guidelines identified a limited number of zone and split-season configurations that could be used for dove hunting and restricted the frequency of changes in State selection among these configurations to the beginning of a 5-year interval.

The next opportunity for States to select zones and split-season configurations for dove hunting is in 2025 for the fixed period of the 2026–2030 seasons. In the January 21, 2025, proposed rule (see 90 FR 7056), we proposed to adopt the same zones and split-season guidelines and configurations for dove hunting that we used for the 2021–25 seasons. We discussed and presented guidelines and configurations for dove zones and split seasons during the 2021–25 seasons in the August 21, 2020, final rule (85 FR 51854 at 51865–51866). In this document, we are adopting the zones and split-season guidelines and configurations for dove hunting as described above. For those States wishing to change zone and split-season configurations in time for the 2026–2030 seasons, we must receive configuration selections and zone descriptions by August 31, 2025.

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific Flyway Councils recommended adoption of the standard regulatory alternative as prescribed in the national mourning dove harvest strategy for their respective Mourning Dove Management Units. The standard regulatory alternative consists of a 90-day season and 15-bird daily bag limit for States within the Eastern and Central Management Units, and a 60-day season and 15-bird daily bag limit for States in the Western Management Unit (WMU). Also, the Pacific Flyway Council recommended allowing up to 15 white-winged doves in the 15-dove aggregate daily bag limit for the dove season in Arizona and California.

Service Response: Based on the harvest strategies and current

population status, we agree with the recommended selection of the standard season frameworks for doves in the Eastern, Central, and Western Management Units for the 2025–26 season. We also agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation, which effectively removes the dove season restriction of 10 white-winged doves within the 15-dove aggregate daily bag limit in Arizona and California. This change simplifies the dove season regulations in Arizona and California and is consistent with the dove season frameworks for all other States in the Western Management Unit (WMU).

The Pacific Flyway Council adopted a revised management plan for western white-winged doves in August 2024. The Council's plan includes a harvest strategy and establishes a harvest management objective to maintain hunting regulations that meet overall objectives of the plan and are consistent with the National Mourning Dove Harvest Strategy. This is because the dove season includes white-winged and mourning doves in an aggregate daily bag limit. The Council's white-winged dove harvest strategy is based on an assessment of the white-winged dove harvest potential and long-term trend in their abundance provided by the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS). The BBS indicates white-winged dove abundance in the WMU is stable over the long term (1968–2022) at about 68 white-winged doves per route in the WMU. Based on current data from the BBS, the Council's white-winged dove harvest strategy prescribes the standard regulatory alternative, which allows an aggregate daily bag limit of 15 doves with no species-specific restrictions in the WMU.

Within the WMU, white winged doves are most abundant in Arizona. The Arizona spring call count survey indicates white-winged doves have increased in abundance considerably during the recent 10 years. White-winged doves generally begin southward migration from Arizona and California during the 15-day dove season allowed in early September and are south of Arizona and California prior to the late dove season starting as early as November 1. Because of the timing of white-winged dove southward migration, the additional harvest of white-winged doves from this bag limit change is expected to be negligible for white-winged dove harvest in the WMU. There is no expected increase in the harvest of mourning doves, but harvest could be reduced by any buffering effect by increased white-winged dove harvest in the aggregate daily bag limit of doves.

17. Alaska

Council Recommendations: The Pacific Flyway Council recommended several changes to the season frameworks for Alaska. Specifically, the Council recommended closing the hunting season for emperor geese in addition to the recommendations already discussed above under 1. Ducks, 4. Canada and Cackling Geese, and 6. Brant.

Service Response: We agree with the Pacific Flyway Council's recommendation to close the emperor goose season in Alaska. The Pacific Flyway Council's harvest strategy in their management plan for the emperor goose uses the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Coastal Zone Survey to assess emperor goose population abundance in the spring and prescribe harvest management regulations relative to the Council's population objective and abundance threshold levels. The Council's harvest strategy provides that the emperor goose season will be open with an allowable harvest of 1,000 birds if the Coastal Zone survey abundance index from the previous year is greater than 28,000 birds, open with an allowable harvest of 500 birds if the index is between 23,000 and 28,000 birds, and closed if the index is below 23,000 birds. The most recent (2024) Coastal Zone survey abundance index for emperor geese is 18,788 birds and is 45 percent below the Council's population objective of 34,000 birds and below the abundance level necessary to prescribe an open hunting season for emperor geese.

See 1. Ducks, 4. Canada and Cackling Geese, and 6. Brant, above, for the Service's response to the other Pacific Flyway Council's recommendations for changes to the season frameworks for Alaska.

Public Comments

The Department of the Interior's policy is, whenever possible, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process. Accordingly, we invite interested persons to submit written comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the proposed regulations. Before promulgating final migratory game bird hunting regulations, we will consider all pertinent comments we receive. These comments, and any additional information we receive, may lead to final regulations that differ from these proposals.

You may submit your comments and materials concerning this proposed rule by one of the methods listed in **ADDRESSES**. We will not accept

comments sent by email or fax. We will not consider hand-delivered comments that we do not receive, or mailed comments that are not postmarked, by the date specified in **DATES**.

We may post all comments in their entirety—including your personal identifying information—on <https://www.regulations.gov>. 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. We will consider, but possibly may not respond in detail to, each comment. As in the past, we will summarize all comments we receive during the comment period and respond to them after the closing date in the preambles of any final rules.

Required Determinations

Based on our most current data, we are affirming our required determinations made in the January 21, 2025, proposed rule; for descriptions of our actions to ensure compliance with the following statutes and Executive Orders, see our January 21, 2025, proposed rule (90 FR 7056):

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*);
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543);
- Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*); and
- Executive Orders 12630, 12866 (as reaffirmed by E.O. 13563), 12988, 13132, 13175, and 13211.

Authority

The rules that eventually will be promulgated for the 2025–26 hunting season are authorized under 16 U.S.C. 703–712 and 16 U.S.C. 742a–j.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Proposed Regulatory Frameworks for 2025–26 Hunting Seasons on Certain Migratory Game Birds

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and delegated authorities, the Department of the Interior is proposing

the following frameworks for outside dates, season lengths, shooting hours, bag and possession limits, and areas within which States may select seasons for hunting migratory game birds between the dates of September 1, 2025, and March 10, 2026. These frameworks are summarized below.

General

Outside Dates: Outside dates are the earliest and latest dates within which States may establish hunting seasons. All outside dates specified below are inclusive.

Season Lengths: Season lengths are the maximum number of days hunting may occur within the outside dates for hunting seasons. Days are consecutive and concurrent for all species included in each season framework unless otherwise specified.

Season Segments: Season segments are the maximum number of consecutive-day segments into which the season lengths may be divided. The sum of the hunting days for all season segments may not exceed the season lengths allowed.

Zones: Unless otherwise specified, States may select hunting seasons by zones. Zones for duck seasons (and associated youth and veterans-active military waterfowl hunting days, gallinule seasons, and snipe seasons) and dove seasons may be selected only in years we declare such changes may be made (*i.e.*, open seasons for zones and splits) and according to federally established guidelines for duck and dove zones and split seasons.

Area, Zone, and Unit Descriptions: Areas open to hunting must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations, and, except for early teal seasons, these areas must also be published in the **Federal Register** as a Federal migratory bird hunting frameworks final rule. Geographic descriptions related to regulations are contained in a later portion of this document.

Shooting and Hawking (taking by falconry) Hours: Unless otherwise specified, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.

Possession Limits: Unless otherwise specified, possession limits are three times the daily bag limits.

Permits: For some species of migratory birds, the Service authorizes the use of permits to regulate harvest or monitor their take by hunters, or both. In such cases, the Service determines the amount of harvest that may be taken during hunting seasons during its formal regulations-setting process, and the States then issue permits to hunters at levels predicted to result in the

amount of take authorized by the Service. Thus, although issued by States, the permits will not be valid unless the Service approved such take in its regulations.

These federally authorized, State-issued permits are issued to individuals, and only the individual whose name and address appears on the permit at the time of issuance is authorized to take migratory birds at levels specified in the permit, in accordance with provisions of both Federal and State regulations governing the hunting season. The permit must be carried by the permittee when exercising its provisions and must be presented to any law enforcement officer upon request. The permit is not transferrable or assignable to another individual, and may not be sold, bartered, traded, or otherwise provided to another person. If the permit is altered or defaced in any way, the permit becomes invalid.

Flyways and Management Units

We generally set migratory bird hunting frameworks for the conterminous United States by Flyway or Management Unit/Region. Frameworks for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are contained in separate sections near the end of the frameworks portion of this document. The States included in the Flyways and Management Units/Regions are described below.

Waterfowl Flyways

Atlantic Flyway: Includes Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Includes Colorado (east of the Continental Divide), Kansas, Montana (Counties of Blaine, Carbon, Fergus, Judith Basin, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Wheatland, and all counties east thereof), Nebraska, New Mexico (east of the Continental Divide except the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming (east of the Continental Divide).

Pacific Flyway: Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and those portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming not included in the Central Flyway.

Mallard Management Units

High Plains Management Unit: Roughly defined as that portion of the Central Flyway that lies west of the 100th meridian. See Area, Unit, and Zone Descriptions, *Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots*, below, for specific boundaries in each State.

Columbia Basin Management Unit: In Washington, all areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County; and in Oregon, the counties of Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla.

Mourning Dove Management Units

Eastern Management Unit: All States east of the Mississippi River, and Louisiana.

Central Management Unit: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Western Management Unit: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Woodcock Management Regions

Eastern Management Region: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Central Management Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Definitions

For the purpose of the hunting season frameworks listed below, the collective terms "dark" and "light" geese include the following species:

Dark geese: Canada geese, cackling geese, white-fronted geese, brant (except in Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Atlantic Flyway), and all other goose species except light geese.

Light geese: Snow (including blue) geese and Ross's geese.

Migratory Game Bird Seasons in the Atlantic Flyway

In the Atlantic Flyway States of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, if Sunday hunting of migratory birds is prohibited statewide by State law or regulation, all Sundays are closed to the take of all migratory game birds. For these States where Sunday hunting is prohibited

statewide by State law or regulation, the State may extend their hunting season length beyond the framework season length for any migratory game bird by one day for each Sunday included in the State's regular hunting season. Total season days must be within the season framework outside dates; season days must be consecutive except as provided in framework split-season provisions; and total season length (including extended falconry and other special seasons) must not exceed 107 days.

Season Frameworks

Special Youth and Veterans—Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days

Outside Dates and Season Lengths: States may select 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as "Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days," and 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as "Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days," in addition to their regular duck seasons. The days may be held concurrently or may be nonconsecutive. The Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days must be held outside any regular duck season on weekends, holidays, or other non-school days when youth hunters have the maximum opportunity to participate. Both sets of days may be held up to 14 days before or after any regular duck-season frameworks or within any split of a regular duck season, or within any other open season on migratory birds.

Daily Bag Limits: The daily bag limits may include ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, and gallinules. Bag limits are the same as those allowed in the regular season except in States that implement a hybrid season for scaup (i.e., different bag limits during different portions of the season), in which case the bag limit will be 2 scaup per day. Flyway species and area restrictions remain in effect.

Participation Restrictions for Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days: States may use their established definition of age for youth hunters. However, youth hunters must be under the age of 18. In addition, an adult at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult may not duck hunt but may participate in other seasons that are open on the special youth day. Swans may be taken only by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

Participation Restrictions for Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days: Veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and

Reserves on active duty (other than for training), may participate. Swans may be taken only by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

Special Early Teal Seasons

Areas:

Atlantic Flyway: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Mississippi Flyway: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Central Flyway: Colorado (part), Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico (part), Oklahoma, and Texas.

Outside Dates: September 1–30.

Season Lengths: 9 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 teal.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, where the hours are from sunrise to sunset.

Special Early Teal–Wood Duck Seasons

Areas: Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Seasons: In lieu of a special early teal season, a 5-consecutive-day teal–wood duck season may be selected in September. The daily bag limit may not exceed 6 teal and wood ducks in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be wood ducks.

Duck, Merganser, Coot, and Goose Seasons

Atlantic Flyway

Duck, Merganser, and Coot Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be female), 2 black ducks, 3 pintails, 1 mottled duck, 1 fulvous whistling duck, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, and 4 sea ducks (including no more than 3 scoters, 3 long-tailed ducks, or 3 eiders and no more than 1 female eider). The season for scaup may be split into 2 segments, with one segment consisting of 40 consecutive days with a 1-scaup daily bag limit, and the second segment consisting of 20 consecutive days with a 2-scaup daily bag limit. The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit. The daily bag limit of coots is 15.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the harlequin duck.

Zones and Split Seasons: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and West Virginia may split their seasons into 3 segments. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont may select seasons in each of 3 zones; Pennsylvania may select seasons in each of 4 zones; New York may select seasons in each of 5 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia may select seasons in each of 2 zones, and all of these States may split their season in each zone into 3 segments. Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia must conduct an evaluation of the impacts of zones and splits on hunter dynamics (e.g., hunter numbers, satisfaction) and harvest during the 2021–25 seasons.

Other Provisions: The seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same between New York's Lake Champlain Zone and Vermont's Lake Champlain Zone, and between Vermont's Connecticut River Zone and New Hampshire's Inland Zone.

A craft under power may be used to shoot and retrieve dead or crippled birds in the Special Sea Duck Area in the Atlantic Flyway. The Special Sea Duck Area includes all coastal waters and all waters of rivers and streams seaward from the first upstream bridge in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; in New Jersey, all coastal waters seaward from the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS) Demarcation Lines shown on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Nautical Charts and further described in 33 CFR 80.165, 80.501, 80.502, and 80.503; in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 1 mile of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in South Carolina and Georgia; and in any waters of the Atlantic Ocean and in any tidal waters of any bay that are separated by at least 800 yards of open water from any shore, island, and emergent vegetation in Delaware and North Carolina. In Virginia, the Special Sea Duck Area includes all ocean waters of Virginia, the tidal waters of Northampton and Accomack Counties up to the first highway bridge, and the Chesapeake Bay and each of its tributaries up to the first highway bridge; Back Bay and its tributaries are not included. In Maryland, the Special Sea Duck Area includes portions of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay

and its tributaries. The Special Sea Duck Area in each State must be described, delineated, and designated as such in each State's hunting regulations.

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Outside Dates and Season Lengths: 15 days during September 1–15 in the Eastern Unit of Maryland; 30 days during September 1–30 in Connecticut,

Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Long Island Zone of New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and South Carolina; and 25 days during September 1–25 in the remainder of the Atlantic Flyway.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 geese in the aggregate.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during any

special early Canada and cackling goose season, shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Dark Goose Seasons

Outside Dates, Season Lengths, and Daily Bag Limits: Regulations are State and zone specific as provided below.

Area	Outside dates	Season length	Daily bag limit	Season segments
<i>Connecticut:</i>				
Atlantic Population (AP) Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	30	1	2
AP Zone Late Season Area (Special season)	Dec 15–Feb 15	54	5	1
North Atlantic Population (NAP) Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	28	5	1
Resident Population (RP) Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	80	5	3
<i>Delaware:</i>				
Nov 15–Feb 5	30	1	2	
<i>Florida:</i>				
Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3	
<i>Georgia:</i>				
Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3	
<i>Maine:</i>				
North NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
South NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Coastal NAP Low Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	70	3	2
<i>Maryland:</i>				
AP Zone	Nov 15–Feb 5	30	1	2
RP Zone	Nov 15–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Massachusetts:</i>				
AP Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	30	1	2
AP Zone Late Season Area (Special season)	Dec 15–Feb 15	54	5	1
NAP Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	28	5	1
<i>New Hampshire:</i>				
Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2	
<i>New Jersey:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct (25)–Feb 5	30	1	2
NAP Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Special Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	28	5	1
<i>New York:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct (25)–Feb 5	30	1	2
AP (Lake Champlain) Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	30	1	2
NAP High Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
NAP Low Harvest Zone	Oct 1–Feb 15	70	3	2
Western Long Island RP Zone	Saturday nearest Sep 24 (27)–last day of Feb (28).	107	8	3
Remainder of RP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct (25)–last day of Feb (28).	80	5	3
AP (Lake Champlain) Zone Late Season (Special season).	Dec 1–Feb 15	77	5	1
<i>North Carolina:</i>				
Northeast Zone	Saturday prior to Dec 25 (20)–Jan 31	30	1	1
RP Zone	Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>				
AP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct (25)–Feb 5	30	1	2
RP Zone	Fourth Saturday in Oct (25)–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>Rhode Island:</i>				
Statewide	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Late Season Area (Special season)	Jan 15–Feb 15	32	5	2
<i>South Carolina:</i>				
Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3	
<i>Vermont:</i>				
Connecticut River Zone	Oct 1–Jan 31	60	2	2
Interior Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	30	1	2
Lake Champlain Zone	Oct 10–Feb 5	30	1	2
Interior, and Lake Champlain Zones Late Season (Special Season).	Dec 1–Feb 15	77	5	1
<i>Virginia:</i>				
AP Zone	Nov 15–Feb 5	30	1	2
RP Zone	Nov 15–Mar 10	80	5	3
<i>West Virginia:</i>				
Oct 1–Mar 10	80	5	3	

Light Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: October 1–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 25 light geese. There is no possession limit.

Brant Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–January 31.

Season Lengths: 30 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 1 brant.

Mississippi Flyway**Duck, Merganser, and Coot Seasons**

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 60 days. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 1 mottled duck, 2 black ducks, 3 pintails, 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, and 2 redheads. In Louisiana (the only high-harvest State in the Mississippi Flyway for mottled ducks), the daily bag limit for mottled ducks is zero for the first 15 days. The season for scaup may be split into 2 segments, with one segment consisting of 45 days with a 2-scaup daily bag limit, and the second segment consisting of 15 days with a 1-scaup daily bag limit. The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In States that include mergansers in the duck bag limit, the daily limit is the same as the duck bag limit, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit of coots is 15.

Zones and Split Seasons: Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi may split their seasons into 3 segments. Kentucky and Tennessee may select seasons in each of 2 zones; Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin may select seasons in each of 3 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Illinois may select seasons in each of 4 zones. Louisiana may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments. Louisiana must conduct an evaluation of the impacts of zones and splits on hunter dynamics (e.g., hunter numbers, satisfaction) and harvest during the 2021–25 seasons.

Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset for Canada and cackling geese if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

White-fronted Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 74 days with a daily bag limit of 3 geese, 88 days with a daily bag limit of 2 geese, or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 goose. Seasons may be split into 4 segments.

Brant Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 70 days with a daily bag limit of 2 brant or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 brant. Seasons may be split into 4 segments.

Other Provisions: In lieu of a separate brant season, brant may be included in the season for Canada and cackling geese with a daily bag limit of 5 geese in the aggregate.

Dark Goose Seasons

Areas: Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin in lieu of separate seasons for Canada and cackling geese, white-fronted geese, and brant.

Outside Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate.

Light Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–February 15.

Season Lengths: 107 days, which may be split into 4 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 20 geese. There is no possession limit for light geese.

Central Flyway**Ducks, Merganser, and Coot Seasons**

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–January 31.

Season Lengths and Duck Daily Bag Limits: 74 days, except in the High Plains Mallard Management Unit where the season length is 97 days and the last 23 days must be consecutive and may start no earlier than the Saturday nearest December 10 (December 13). The daily bag limit is 6 ducks and mergansers in the aggregate, including no more than 5 mallards (no more than 2 of which may

be females), 2 redheads, 3 wood ducks, 3 pintails, 1 scaup, and 2 canvasbacks. In Texas, the daily bag limit on mottled ducks is 1, except that no mottled ducks may be taken during the first 5 days of the season. In addition to the daily limits listed above, the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, in lieu of selecting an experimental September teal season, may include an additional daily bag and possession limit of 2 and 6 blue-winged teal, respectively, during the first 9 days of the regular duck season in each respective duck hunting zone. These extra limits are in addition to the regular duck bag and possession limits.

Coot Daily Bag Limits: 15 coots.

Zones and Split Seasons: Colorado, Kansas (Low Plains portion), Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma (Low Plains portion), South Dakota (Low Plains portion), Texas (Low Plains portion), and Wyoming may select hunting seasons by zones.

North Dakota may split their season into 3 segments. Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas may select seasons in each of 2 zones; Colorado, Kansas, South Dakota, and Wyoming may select seasons in each of 3 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Nebraska may select seasons in each of 4 zones.

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Outside Dates and Seasons Lengths: In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, 30 days between September 1–30; in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming, Canada and cackling goose seasons of not more than 15 days between September 1–15; and in North Dakota, 22 days between September 1–22.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and Texas; 8 geese in the aggregate in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; and 15 geese in the aggregate in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except that during September 1–15 shooting hours may extend to one-half hour after sunset if all other waterfowl and crane seasons are closed in the specific applicable area.

Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, and Brant Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—the Sunday nearest February 15 (February 15).

Seasons and Daily Bag Limits: In Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and the Eastern Goose Zone of Texas, 107 days with a daily bag limit of 8 geese; in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, 107 days with a daily bag limit of 5 geese; and in Texas (Western Goose Zone), 95 days with a daily bag limit of 5 geese.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

White-Fronted Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—the Sunday nearest February 15 (February 15).

Season Length and Daily Bag Limits: *East-tier States (Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas except for the Western Goose Zone):* Either 74 days with a daily bag limit of 3 geese, or 88 days with a daily bag limit of 2 geese, or 107 days with a daily bag limit of 1 goose.

West-tier States (Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, and the Western Goose Zone of Texas): 107 days, except 95 days in the Western Goose Zone of Texas. The daily bag limit is 5 dark geese in the aggregate.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Light Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 50 with no possession limit.

Other Provisions: In the Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area (East and West) of Nebraska, temporal and spatial restrictions that are consistent with the late-winter snow goose hunting strategy cooperatively developed by the Central Flyway Council and the Service are required.

Pacific Flyway

a. Duck, Merganser, Coot, and Gallinule Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 107 days. The daily bag limit is 7 ducks

and mergansers in the aggregate, including no more than 2 female mallards, 3 pintails, 2 canvasbacks, 2 scaup, and 2 redheads. For scaup, the season length is 86 days, which may be split according to applicable zones and split duck hunting configurations approved for each State. The daily bag limit of coots and gallinules is 25 in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Montana and New Mexico may split their seasons into 3 segments. Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming may select seasons in each of 2 zones; Nevada may select seasons in each of 3 zones; California may select seasons in each of 5 zones; and all these States may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Idaho may select seasons in each of 4 zones.

Other Provisions: The seasons, limits, and shooting hours should be the same between the Colorado River Zone of California and the South Zone of Arizona.

Goose Seasons

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–20.

Season Lengths: 15 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 5 geese in the aggregate, except in Pacific County, Washington, where the daily bag limit is 15 geese in the aggregate.

Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, and Brant Seasons

Outside Dates: Except as subsequently provided, Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—February 15.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 107 days.

Daily Bag Limits: Except as subsequently provided, in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, the daily bag limit is 5 Canada and cackling geese and brant in the aggregate. In Oregon and Washington, the daily bag limit is 4 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. In California, the daily bag limit is 10 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Other provisions:

California: In the Balance of State Zone, outside dates are Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27) and March 10. The season may be split into 3 segments. In the Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management

Area, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with Oregon's South Coast Zone.

Oregon: In the Northwest Permit Zone, the season length is 74 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. In the South Coast Zone, outside dates are the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27) and March 10. The daily bag limit is 6 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. Hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with California's Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area.

Washington: In Areas 2 Inland and 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone), the season length is 74 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. In Areas 1 and 3, the daily bag limit is 3 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate. The season may be split into 3 segments. In Area 4, the season may be split into 3 segments.

Permit Zones: In Oregon and Washington permit zones, the hunting season is closed on dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value 5 or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters. Hunting is by State-issued permit only. Shooting hours for geese may begin no earlier than sunrise. Regular Canada and cackling goose seasons in the permit zones of Oregon and Washington remain subject to the Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the Service regarding monitoring the impacts of take during the regular Canada and cackling goose season on the dusky Canada goose population.

Brant Seasons

Areas: California, Oregon, and Washington.

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: Season lengths and daily bag limits will be determined based on the upcoming Brant Fall Photographic Survey results and the Pacific brant harvest strategy.

Zones: Washington and California may select seasons in each of 2 zones.

Other Provisions: In Oregon and California, the brant season must end no later than December 15.

White-Fronted Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)—March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days.

Daily Bag Limits: Except as subsequently provided, 10 geese.

Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments. Three-segment seasons require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation by each participating State.

Other Provisions:

California: In the Balance of State Zone, Sacramento Valley Special Management Area, the season must end on or before December 28, and the daily bag limit is 3 white-fronted geese. In the Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with Oregon's South Coast Zone. In the Northeastern Zone, the season may be split into 3 segments.

Oregon: In the Eastern Zone, for Lake County only, the daily bag limit is 1 white-fronted goose. In the Mid-Columbia Zone, Northwest Permit Zone, and South Coast Zone, the seasons may be split into 3 segments. In Oregon's South Coast Zone, hunting days that occur after January 31 should be concurrent with California's Balance of State Zone, North Coast Special Management Area.

Washington: In Areas 2 Inland and 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone) and Area 4, seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Light Goose Seasons

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–March 10.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 20 geese, except in Washington where the daily bag limit for light geese is 10 on or before the last Sunday in January (January 25).

Swan Seasons

Pacific Flyway

Areas: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah.

Outside Dates: Saturday nearest September 24 (September 27)–January 31.

Season Lengths: 107 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only. The total number of permits issued may not exceed 50 in Idaho, 500 in Montana, 750 in Nevada, and 2,750 in Utah. Permits will authorize the take of no more than 1 swan per permit. Only 1 permit may be issued per hunter in Idaho, Montana, and Utah; 2 permits may be issued per hunter in Nevada.

Quotas: The swan season in the respective State must end upon attainment of the following reported harvest of trumpeter swans: 20 in Utah and 10 in Nevada. There is no quota in Idaho and Montana.

Monitoring: Each State must evaluate hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in providing either species-determinant parts (at least the intact head) or bill measurements (bill length from tip to posterior edge of the nares opening, and presence or absence of yellow lore spots on the bill in front of the eyes) of harvested swans for species identification. Each State should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance with the State's program for swan harvest reporting. Each State must achieve a hunter compliance of at least 80 percent in providing species-determinant parts or bill measurements of harvested swans for species identification, or subsequent permits will be reduced by 10 percent in the respective State. Each State must provide to the Service by June 30 following the swan season a report detailing hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in reporting harvest. In Idaho and Montana, all hunters that harvest a swan must complete and submit a reporting card (bill card) with the bill measurement and color information from the harvested swan within 72 hours of harvest for species determination. In Utah and Nevada, all hunters that harvest a swan must have the swan or species-determinant parts examined by a State or Federal biologist within 72 hours of harvest for species determination.

Other Provisions: In Utah, the season is subject to the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into with the Service in January 2019 regarding harvest monitoring, season closure procedures, and education requirements to minimize take of trumpeter swans during the swan season.

Atlantic and Central Flyways

Areas: Delaware, North Carolina, and Virginia in the Atlantic Flyway and North Dakota, South Dakota east of the Missouri River, and part of Montana in the Central Flyway.

Outside Dates: October 1–January 31 in the Atlantic Flyway and the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4)–January 31 in the Central Flyway.

Season Lengths: 90 days in the Atlantic Flyway and 107 days in the Central Flyway.

Permits: Hunting is by permit only. Permits will be issued by the States. No more than 5,600 permits may be issued in the Atlantic Flyway including 272 in Delaware; 4,853 in North Carolina; and 475 in Virginia. No more than 4,000 permits may be issued in the Central Flyway including 500 in Montana; 2,200

in North Dakota; and 1,300 in South Dakota. Permits will authorize the take of no more than 1 swan per permit. A second permit may be issued to hunters from unissued permits remaining after the first drawing. Unissued permits may be reallocated to States within a flyway.

Monitoring: Each State must evaluate hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in providing measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance with the State's program for swan harvest reporting. Each State must achieve a hunter compliance of at least 80 percent in providing species-determinant measurements of harvested swans for species identification. Each State must provide to the Service by June 30 following the swan season a report detailing hunter participation, species-specific swan harvest, and hunter compliance in reporting harvest.

Other Provisions: In lieu of a general swan hunting season, States may select a season only for tundra swans. States selecting a season only for tundra swans must obtain harvest and hunter participation data.

Sandhill Crane Seasons

Mississippi Flyway

Areas: Alabama, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Tennessee.

Outside Dates: September 1–February 28 in Minnesota, and September 1–January 31 in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Season Lengths: 37 days in the designated portion of Minnesota's Northwest Goose Zone, and 60 days in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 2 cranes in Minnesota and Kentucky, and 3 cranes in Alabama and Tennessee. In Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the seasonal bag limit is 3 cranes.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only.

Other Provisions: The number of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with Council management plans and approved by the Mississippi Flyway Council.

Central Flyway

Areas: Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Outside Dates: September 1–February 28.

Season Lengths: 37 days in Texas (Zone C), 58 days in Colorado, Kansas,

Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and 93 days in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Daily Bag Limits: 3 cranes, except 2 cranes in North Dakota (Area 2) and Texas (Zone C).

Permits: Hunting is by permit only. Permits will be issued by the States.

Central and Pacific Flyways

Areas: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming within the range of the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) of sandhill cranes.

Outside Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 60 days. The season may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag and Possession limits: The daily bag limit is 3 cranes, and the possession limit is 9 cranes per season.

Permits: Hunting is by State-issued permit only.

Other Provisions: Numbers of permits, open areas, season dates, protection plans for other species, and other provisions of seasons must be consistent with Councils' management plan and approved by the Central and Pacific Flyway Councils, with the following exceptions:

1. In Utah, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota;
2. In Arizona, monitoring the species composition of the harvest must be conducted at 3-year intervals unless 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota;
3. In Idaho, 100 percent of the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota; and
4. In the Estancia Valley hunt area of New Mexico, harvest and species composition must be monitored; greater sandhill cranes in the harvest will be assigned to the RMP crane quota.

Gallinule Seasons

Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways

Outside Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 70 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 gallinules.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck hunting. The season in each zone may be split into 2 segments.

Pacific Flyway

States in the Pacific Flyway may select their hunting seasons between the outside dates for the season on ducks, mergansers, and coots; therefore, Pacific Flyway frameworks for gallinules are included with the duck, merganser, and coot frameworks.

Rail Seasons

Areas: Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyways and the Pacific Flyway portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Outside Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 70 days. Seasons may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits:

Clapper and King Rails: In Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, 10 rails in the aggregate. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, 15 rails in the aggregate.

Sora and Virginia Rails: 25 rails in the aggregate.

Snipe Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–February 28, except in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, where the season must end no later than January 31.

Season Lengths: 107 days.

Daily Bag limits: 8 snipe.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be selected by zones established for duck seasons. The season in each zone may be split into 2 segments.

American Woodcock Seasons

Areas: Eastern and Central Management Regions.

Outside Dates: September 13–January 31.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 45 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 3 woodcock.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 2 segments. New Jersey may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 36 days.

Band-Tailed Pigeon Seasons

California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada

Outside Dates: September 15–January 31.

Seasons Lengths: 9 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 2 pigeons.

Zones: California may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 9 days. The season in the North Zone must close by October 3.

Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah

Outside Dates: September 1–November 30.

Season Lengths: 14 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 2 pigeons.

Zones: New Mexico may select seasons in each of 2 zones. The season in each zone may not exceed 14 days. The season in the South Zone may not open until October 1.

Dove Seasons

Eastern Management Unit

Outside Dates: September 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 90 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments; Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments.

Central Management Unit

Outside Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 90 days.

All States Except Texas

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Seasons may be split into 3 segments; New Mexico may select seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 3 segments.

Texas

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be white-tipped doves.

Zones and Split Seasons: Texas may select hunting seasons for each of 3 zones subject to the following conditions:

1. The season may be split into 2 segments, except in that portion of Texas in which the special white-winged dove season is allowed, where a limited take of mourning and white-tipped doves may also occur during that special season (see Special White-Winged Dove Area in Texas, below).

2. A season may be selected for the North and Central Zones between September 1 and January 25; and for the South Zone between September 14 and January 25.

Special White-Winged Dove Season in Texas

In addition, Texas may select a hunting season of not more than 6 days, which may be split into 3 segments, for the Special White-winged Dove Area between September 1 and 19. The daily bag limit may not exceed 15 white-winged, mourning, and white-tipped doves in the aggregate, of which no more than 2 may be mourning doves and no more than 2 may be white-

tipped doves. Shooting hours are from noon to sunset.

Western Management Unit

Outside Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 15 mourning and white-winged doves in the aggregate.

Zones and Split Seasons: Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Washington may split their seasons into 2 segments. Oregon may select hunting seasons in each of 2 zones and may split their season in each zone into 2 segments. Arizona and California may split their seasons between 2 periods, September 1–15 and November 1–January 15.

Alaska

Duck, Goose, Sandhill Crane, and Snipe Seasons

Outside Dates: Except as subsequently provided, September 1–January 26.

Season Lengths: Except as subsequently provided, 107 days for ducks, geese (except brant), sandhill cranes, and snipe. The season length for brant will be determined based on the upcoming brant winter survey results and the Pacific brant harvest strategy.

Zones and Split Seasons: A season may be established in each of 5 zones. The season in the Southeast Zone may be split into 2 segments.

Closed Seasons: The hunting season is closed on the emperor goose, spectacled eider, and Steller's eider.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits and Special Conditions

Ducks: The basic daily bag limit is 7 ducks. The basic daily bag limit in the North Zone is 10 ducks, and in the Gulf Coast Zone is 8 ducks. The basic daily bag limits may include 2 canvasbacks and may not include sea ducks.

In addition to the basic daily bag limits, the sea duck daily bag limit is 10, including 6 each of either harlequin or long-tailed ducks. Sea ducks include scoters, common and king eiders, harlequin ducks, long-tailed ducks, and common, hooded, and red-breasted mergansers.

Light Geese: The daily bag limit is 6 geese.

Canada and Cackling Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate with the following exceptions, and subject to the following conditions:

1. In Game Management Units (Units) 5 and 6, in the Gulf Coast Zone, outside dates are September 28–December 16.

2. On Middleton Island in Unit 6, in the Gulf Coast Zone, all hunting is by permit only. Each hunter is required to complete a mandatory Canada and

cackling goose identification class prior to being issued a permit. Hunters must check in and check out when hunting. The daily bag and possession limits are 1 goose. The season will close if incidental harvest includes 5 dusky Canada geese. A dusky Canada goose is any dark-breasted Canada goose (Munsell 10 YR color value 5 or less) with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters.

3. In Unit 10, in the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone, the daily bag limit is 6 geese in the aggregate.

4. In Unit 9, in the Gulf Coast Zone, and Units 17 and 18, in the Northern Zone, the daily bag limit is 3 Canada and cackling geese in the aggregate.

White-fronted Geese: The daily bag limit is 4 geese with the following exceptions:

1. In Unit 9, in the Gulf Coast Zone, Unit 10, in the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone, and Unit 17, in the North Zone, the daily bag limit is 6 geese.

2. In Unit 18, in the North Zone, the daily bag limit is 10 geese.

Brant: The daily bag limit will be determined based on the upcoming Fall Brant Photographic Survey results and the Pacific brant harvest strategy.

Snipe: The daily bag limit is 8 snipe.

Sandhill Cranes: The daily bag limit is 2 cranes in the Southeast, Gulf Coast, Kodiak, and Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zones, and Unit 17 in the North Zone. In the remainder of the North Zone (outside Unit 17), the daily bag limit is 3 cranes.

Tundra Swan Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–October 31.

Season Lengths: 61 days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits and Special Conditions: All hunting is by permit only according to the following conditions.

1. In Unit 17, in the North Zone, 200 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

2. In Unit 18, in the North Zone, 500 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

3. In Unit 22, in the North Zone, 300 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

4. In Unit 23, in the North Zone, 300 permits may be issued; 3 tundra swans may be authorized per permit, and 1 permit may be issued per hunter per season.

Hawaii

Mourning Dove Seasons

Outside Dates: October 1–January 31.

Season Lengths and Daily Bag Limits: 65 days with a daily bag limit of 15 doves or 75 days with a daily bag of 12 doves.

Note: Mourning doves may be taken in Hawaii in accordance with shooting hours and other regulations set by the State of Hawaii, and subject to the applicable provisions of 50 CFR part 20.

Puerto Rico

Dove and Pigeon Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 30 Zenaida, mourning, and white-winged doves in the aggregate, of which 10 may be Zenaida doves and 3 may be mourning doves, and 5 scaly-naped pigeons.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the white-crowned pigeon and the plain pigeon, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on doves or pigeons in the following areas: Municipality of Culebra, Desecheo Island, Mona Island, El Verde Closure Area, and Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas.

Duck, Coot, Gallinule, and Snipe Seasons

Outside Dates: October 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 55 days. The season may be split into 2 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 ducks, 6 common gallinules, and 8 snipe.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling duck, fulvous whistling duck, and masked duck, which are protected by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. There is no open season on the purple gallinule, American coot, and Caribbean coot.

Closed Areas: There is no open season on ducks, gallinules, and snipe in the Municipality of Culebra and on Desecheo Island.

Virgin Islands

Dove and Pigeon Seasons

Outside Dates: September 1–January 15.

Season Lengths: 60 days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 10 Zenaida doves.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season for ground-doves, quail-doves, and pigeons.

Closed Areas: There is no open season for migratory game birds on Ruth Cay (just south of St. Croix).

Local Names for Certain Birds: Zenaida dove, also known as mountain dove; bridled quail-dove, also known as Barbary dove or partridge; common ground-dove, also known as stone dove, tobacco dove, rola, or tortolita; scaly-naped pigeon, also known as red-necked or scaled pigeon.

Duck Seasons

Outside Dates: December 1–January 31.

Season Lengths: 55 days.

Daily Bag Limits: 6 ducks.

Closed Seasons: There is no open season on the ruddy duck, white-cheeked pintail, West Indian whistling-duck, fulvous whistling-duck, and masked duck.

Special Falconry Regulations

In accordance with 50 CFR 21.82, falconry is a permitted means of taking migratory game birds in any State except for Hawaii. States may select an extended season for taking migratory game birds in accordance with the following:

Outside Dates: September 1–March 10.

Season Lengths: For all hunting methods combined, the combined length of the extended season, regular season, and any special or experimental seasons must not exceed 107 days for any species or group of species in a geographical area. Each extended season may be split into 3 segments.

Daily Bag Limits: Falconry daily bag limits for all permitted migratory game birds must not exceed 3 birds in the aggregate during extended falconry seasons, any special or experimental seasons, and regular hunting seasons in each State, including those that do not select an extended falconry season.

Note: General hunting regulations, including seasons and hunting hours, apply to falconry. Regular season bag limits do not apply to falconry. The falconry bag limit is not in addition to shooting limits.

Area, Unit, and Zone Descriptions

Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I–95.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maine

North Zone: That portion north of the line extending east along Maine State Highway 110 from the New Hampshire-

Maine State line to the intersection of Maine State Highway 11 in Newfield; then north and east along Route 11 to the intersection of U.S. Route 202 in Auburn; then north and east on Route 202 to the intersection of I–95 in Augusta; then north and east along I–95 to Route 15 in Bangor; then east along Route 15 to Route 9; then east along Route 9 to Stony Brook in Baileyville; then east along Stony Brook to the U.S. border.

Coastal Zone: That portion south of a line extending east from the Maine-New Brunswick border in Calais at the Route 1 Bridge; then south along Route 1 to the Maine-New Hampshire border in Kittery.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maryland

Western Zone: Allegany, Carroll, Garrett, Frederick, and Washington Counties; and those portions of Baltimore, Howard, Prince George's, and Montgomery Counties west of a line beginning at I–83 at the Pennsylvania State line, following I–83 south to the intersection of I–83 and I–695 (Outer Loop), south following I–695 (Outer Loop) to its intersection with I–95, south following I–95 to its intersection with I–495 (Outer Loop), and following I–495 (Outer Loop) to the Virginia shore of the Potomac River.

Eastern Zone: That portion of the State not included in the Western Zone.

Special Teal Season Area: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; that part of Anne Arundel County east of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State Line.

Massachusetts

Western Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Vermont State line on I–91 to MA 9, west on MA 9 to MA 10, south on MA 10 to U.S. 202, south on U.S. 202 to the Connecticut State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State east of the Berkshire Zone and west of a line extending south from the New Hampshire State line on I–95 to U.S. 1, south on U.S. 1 to I–93, south on I–93 to MA 3, south on MA 3 to U.S. 6, west on U.S. 6 to MA 28, west on MA 28 to I–195, west to the Rhode Island State line; except the waters, and the lands 150 yards inland from the high-water mark, of the Assonet River upstream to the MA 24 bridge, and the Taunton River upstream to the Center

Street-Elm Street bridge shall be in the Coastal Zone.

Coastal Zone: That portion of Massachusetts east and south of the Central Zone.

New Hampshire

Northern Zone: That portion of the State east and north of the Inland Zone beginning at the junction of Route 10 and Route 25–A in Orford, east on Route 25–A to Route 25 in Wentworth, southeast on Route 25 to Exit 26 of Route I–93 in Plymouth, south on Route I–93 to Route 3 at Exit 24 of Route I–93 in Ashland, northeast on Route 3 to Route 113 in Holderness, north on Route 113 to Route 113–A in Sandwich, north on Route 113–A to Route 113 in Tamworth, east on Route 113 to Route 16 in Chocorua, north on Route 16 to Route 302 in Conway, east on Route 302 to the Maine-New Hampshire border.

Inland Zone: That portion of the State south and west of the Northern Zone, west of the Coastal Zone, and includes the area of Vermont and New Hampshire as described for hunting reciprocity. A person holding a New Hampshire hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl or a person holding a Vermont resident hunting license that allows the taking of migratory waterfowl may take migratory waterfowl and coots from the following designated area of the Inland Zone: the State of Vermont east of Route I–91 at the Massachusetts border, north on Route I–91 to Route 2, north on Route 2 to Route 102, north on Route 102 to Route 253, and north on Route 253 to the border with Canada and the area of New Hampshire west of Route 63 at the Massachusetts border, north on Route 63 to Route 12, north on Route 12 to Route 12–A, north on Route 12–A to Route 10, north on Route 10 to Route 135, north on Route 135 to Route 3, north on Route 3 to the intersection with the Connecticut River.

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State east of a line beginning at the Maine-New Hampshire border in Rollinsford, then extending to Route 4 west to the city of Dover, south to the intersection of Route 108, south along Route 108 through Madbury, Durham, and Newmarket to the junction of Route 85 in Newfields, south to Route 101 in Exeter, east to Interstate 95 (New Hampshire Turnpike) in Hampton, and south to the Massachusetts border.

New Jersey

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State seaward of a line beginning at the New York State line in Raritan Bay and extending west along the New York State line to NJ 440 at Perth Amboy;

west on NJ 440 to the Garden State Parkway; south on the Garden State Parkway to NJ 109; south on NJ 109 to Cape May County Route 633 (Lafayette Street); south on Lafayette Street to Jackson Street; south on Jackson Street to the shoreline at Cape May; west along the shoreline of Cape May beach to COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 at Cape May Point; south along COLREGS Demarcation Line 80.503 to the Delaware State line in Delaware Bay.

North Zone: That portion of the State west of the Coastal Zone and north of a line extending west from the Garden State Parkway on NJ 70 to the New Jersey Turnpike, north on the turnpike to U.S. 206, north on U.S. 206 to U.S. 1 at Trenton, west on U.S. 1 to the Pennsylvania State line in the Delaware River.

South Zone: That portion of the State not within the North Zone or the Coastal Zone.

New York

Lake Champlain Zone: That area east and north of a continuous line extending along U.S. 11 from the New York-Canada International boundary south to NY 9B, south along NY 9B to U.S. 9, south along U.S. 9 to NY 22 south of Keeseville; south along NY 22 to the west shore of South Bay, along and around the shoreline of South Bay to NY 22 on the east shore of South Bay; southeast along NY 22 to U.S. 4, northeast along U.S. 4 to the Vermont State line.

Long Island Zone: That area consisting of Nassau County, Suffolk County, that area of Westchester County southeast of I-95, and their tidal waters.

Western Zone: That area west of a line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I-81, and south along I-81 to the Pennsylvania State line.

Northeastern Zone: That area north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I-81, south along I-81 to NY 31, east along NY 31 to NY 13, north along NY 13 to NY 49, east along NY 49 to NY 365, east along NY 365 to NY 28, east along NY 28 to NY 29, east along NY 29 to NY 22, north along NY 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York-Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

Southeastern Zone: The remaining portion of New York.

North Carolina

Coastal Zone: All counties and portions of counties east of I-95.

Inland Zone: All counties and portions of counties west of I-95.

Pennsylvania

Lake Erie Zone: The Lake Erie waters of Pennsylvania and a shoreline margin along Lake Erie from New York on the east to Ohio on the west extending 150 yards inland but including all of Presque Isle Peninsula.

Northwest Zone: The area bounded on the north by the Lake Erie Zone and including all of Erie and Crawford Counties and those portions of Mercer and Venango Counties north of I-80.

North Zone: That portion of the State east of the Northwest Zone and north of a line extending east on I-80 to U.S. 220, Route 220 to I-180, I-180 to I-80, and I-80 to the Delaware River.

South Zone: The remaining portion of Pennsylvania.

Vermont

Lake Champlain Zone: The U.S. portion of Lake Champlain and that area north and west of the line extending from the New York border along U.S. 4 to VT 22A at Fair Haven; VT 22A to U.S. 7 at Vergennes; U.S. 7 to VT 78 at Swanton; VT 78 to VT 36; VT 36 to Maquam Bay on Lake Champlain; along and around the shoreline of Maquam Bay and Hog Island to VT 78 at the West Swanton Bridge; VT 78 to VT 2 in Alburg; VT 2 to the Richelieu River in Alburg; along the east shore of the Richelieu River to the Canadian border.

Interior Zone: That portion of Vermont east of the Lake Champlain Zone and west of a line extending from the Massachusetts border at I-91; north along I-91 to U.S. 2; east along U.S. 2 to VT 102; north along VT 102 to VT 253; north along VT 253 to the Canadian border.

Connecticut River Zone: The remaining portion of Vermont east of the Interior Zone.

Virginia

Western Zone: All counties and portions of counties west of I-95.

Eastern Zone: All counties and portions of counties east of I-95.

Mississippi Flyway

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Peotone-Beecher Road to Illinois Route 50, south along Illinois Route 50 to Wilmington-Peotone Road, west along Wilmington-Peotone Road to Illinois Route 53, north along Illinois Route 53 to New River Road, northwest along New River Road to Interstate Highway 55, south along I-55 to Pine Bluff-Lorenzo Road, west along Pine Bluff-Lorenzo Road to Illinois Route 47, north along Illinois Route 47

to I-80, west along I-80 to I-39, south along I-39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Duck Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I-70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo's Road, south along St. Leo's Road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: That portion of the State south and east of a line extending west from the Indiana border along I-70, south along U.S. Highway 45, to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Greenbriar Road, north on Greenbriar Road to Sycamore Road, west on Sycamore Road to N Reed Station Road, south on N Reed Station Road to Illinois Route 13, west along Illinois Route 13 to Illinois Route 127, south along Illinois Route 127 to State Forest Road (1025 N), west along State Forest Road to Illinois Route 3, north along Illinois Route 3 to the south bank of the Big Muddy River, west along the south bank of the Big Muddy River to the Mississippi River, west across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Central Zone: The remainder of the State between the south border of the Central Zone and the north border of the South Zone.

Indiana

North Zone: That part of Indiana north of a line extending east from the Illinois border along State Road 18 to U.S. 31; north along U.S. 31 to U.S. 24; east along U.S. 24 to Huntington; southeast along U.S. 224; south along State Road 5; and east along State Road 124 to the Ohio border.

Central Zone: That part of Indiana south of the North Zone boundary and north of the South Zone boundary.

South Zone: That part of Indiana south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along I-70; east along

National Ave.; east along U.S. 150; south along U.S. 41; east along State Road 58; south along State Road 37 to Bedford; and east along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.

Iowa

North Zone: That portion of Iowa north of a line beginning on the South Dakota-Iowa border at I-29, southeast along I-29 to State Highway 20 to the Iowa-Illinois border.

Central Zone: The remainder of Iowa not included in the North and South zones.

South Zone: That portion of Iowa west of I-29 and south of State Highway 92 east to the Iowa-Illinois border.

Kentucky

West Zone: All counties west of and including Butler, Daviess, Ohio, Simpson, and Warren Counties.

East Zone: The remainder of Kentucky.

Louisiana

East Zone: That area of the State beginning at the Arkansas border, then south on U.S. Hwy 79 to State Hwy 9, then south on State Hwy 9 to State Hwy 147, then south on State Hwy 147 to U.S. Hwy 167, then south and east on U.S. Hwy 167 to U.S. Hwy 90, then south on U.S. Hwy 90 to the Mississippi State line.

West Zone: Remainder of the State.

Michigan

North Zone: The Upper Peninsula.

Middle Zone: That portion of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary line in Lake Michigan, directly due west of the mouth of Stoney Creek in section 31, T14N R18W, Oceana County; then proceed easterly and southerly along the centerline of Stoney Creek to its intersection with Scenic Drive; southerly on Scenic Drive to Stoney Lake Road in section 5, T13N R18W, Oceana County; easterly on Stoney Lake Road then both west and east Garfield Roads (name change only; not an intersection) then crossing highway U.S.-31 to State Highway M-20 (north of the town of New Era; also locally named Hayes Road) in section 33, T14N R17W, Oceana County; easterly on M-20 through Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, and Midland Counties to highway U.S.-10 business route in the city of Midland; easterly on U.S.-10 Business Route (BR) to highway U.S.-10 at the Bay County line; easterly on U.S.-10 then crossing U.S.-75 to State Highway M-25 (west of the town of Bay City); easterly along M-25 into Tuscola County; then

northeasterly and easterly on M-25 through Tuscola County into Huron County, turning southeasterly on M-25 (near the town of Huron City; also locally named North Shore Road) to the centerline of Willow Creek in section 4, T18N R14E, Huron County; then northerly along the centerline of Willow Creek to the mouth of Willow Creek into Lake Huron; then directly due east along a line from the mouth of Willow Creek heading east into Lake Huron to a point due east and on the Michigan/U.S.-Canadian border.

South Zone: The remainder of Michigan.

Minnesota

North Duck Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the North Dakota State line along State Highway 210 to State Highway 23 and east to State Highway 39 and east to the Wisconsin State line at the Oliver Bridge.

South Duck Zone: The portion of the State south of a line extending east from the South Dakota State line along U.S. Highway 212 to I-494 and east to I-94 and east to the Wisconsin State line.

Central Duck Zone: The remainder of the State.

Missouri

North Zone: That portion of Missouri north of a line running west from the Illinois border at I-70; west on I-70 to Hwy 65; north on Hwy 65 to Hwy 41, north on Hwy 41 to Hwy 24; west on Hwy 24 to MO Hwy 10, west on Hwy 10 to Hwy 69, north on Hwy 69 to MO Hwy 116, west on MO Hwy 116 to Hwy 59, south on Hwy 59 to the Kansas border.

Middle Zone: The remainder of Missouri not included in other zones.

South Zone: That portion of Missouri south of a line running west from the Illinois border on MO Hwy 74 to MO Hwy 25; south on MO Hwy 25 to U.S. Hwy 62; west on U.S. Hwy 62 to MO Hwy 53; north on MO Hwy 53 to MO Hwy 51; north on MO Hwy 51 to U.S. Hwy 60; west on U.S. Hwy 60 to MO Hwy 21; north on MO Hwy 21 to MO Hwy 72; west on MO Hwy 72 to MO Hwy 32; west on MO Hwy 32 to U.S. Hwy 65; north on U.S. Hwy 65 to U.S. Hwy 54; west on U.S. Hwy 54 to the Kansas border.

Ohio

Lake Erie Marsh Zone: Includes all land and water within the boundaries of the area bordered by a line beginning at the intersection of I-75 at the Ohio-Michigan State line and continuing south to Interstate 280, then south on I-280 to the Ohio Turnpike (I-80/I-90),

then east on the Ohio Turnpike to the Erie-Lorain County line, then north to Lake Erie, then following the Lake Erie shoreline at a distance of 200 yards offshore, then following the shoreline west toward and around the northern tip of Cedar Point Amusement Park, then continuing from the westernmost point of Cedar Point toward the southernmost tip of the sand bar at the mouth of Sandusky Bay and out into Lake Erie at a distance of 200 yards offshore continuing parallel to the Lake Erie shoreline north and west toward the northernmost tip of Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, then following a direct line toward the southernmost tip of Wood Tick Peninsula in Michigan to a point that intersects the Ohio-Michigan State line, then following the State line back to the point of the beginning.

North Zone: That portion of the State, excluding the Lake Erie Marsh Zone, north of a line extending east from the Indiana State line along U.S. Highway (U.S.) 33 to State Route (SR) 127, then south along SR 127 to SR 703, then south along SR 703 and including all lands within the Mercer Wildlife Area to SR 219, then east along SR 219 to SR 364, then north along SR 364 and including all lands within the St. Mary's Fish Hatchery to SR 703, then east along SR 703 to SR 66, then north along SR 66 to U.S. 33, then east along U.S. 33 to SR 385, then east along SR 385 to SR 117, then south along SR 117 to SR 273, then east along SR 273 to SR 31, then south along SR 31 to SR 739, then east along SR 739 to SR 4, then north along SR 4 to SR 95, then east along SR 95 to SR 13, then southeast along SR 13 to SR 3, then northeast along SR 3 to SR 60, then north along SR 60 to U.S. 30, then east along U.S. 30 to SR 3, then south along SR 3 to SR 226, then south along SR 226 to SR 514, then southwest along SR 514 to SR 754, then south along SR 754 to SR 39/60, then east along SR 39/60 to SR 241, then north along SR 241 to U.S. 30, then east along U.S. 30 to SR 39, then east along SR 39 to the Pennsylvania State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Ohio not included in the Lake Erie Marsh Zone or the North Zone.

Tennessee

Reelfoot Zone: All or portions of Lake and Obion Counties.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Reelfoot Zone.

Wisconsin

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Minnesota State line along U.S. Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 41, then

north on U.S. Highway 41 to the Michigan State line.

Open Water Zone: That portion of the State extending 500 feet or greater from the Lake Michigan shoreline bounded by the Michigan State line and the Illinois State line.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Special Teal Season Area: Lake and Chaffee Counties and that portion of the State east of Interstate Highway 25.

Northeast Zone: All areas east of Interstate 25 and north of Interstate 70.

Southeast Zone: All areas east of Interstate 25 and south of Interstate 70, and all of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Mountain/Foothills Zone: All areas west of Interstate 25 and east of the Continental Divide, except El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, and Las Animas Counties.

Kansas

High Plains: That portion of the State west of U.S. 283.

Low Plains Early Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Federal Hwy U.S.-283 and State Hwy 96 junction, then east on State Hwy 96 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-183, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-183 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-24, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-24 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-36, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-36 to its junction with State Hwy K-199, then south on State Hwy K-199 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road, then south on Republic County 30th Road to its junction with State Hwy K-148, then east on State Hwy K-148 to its junction with Republic County 50th Road, then south on Republic County 50th Road to its junction with Cloud County 40th Road, then south on Cloud County 40th Road to its junction with State Hwy K-9, then west on State Hwy K-9 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-24, then west on Federal Hwy U.S.-24 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-181, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-181 to its junction with State Hwy K-18, then west on State Hwy K-18 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with State Hwy K-4, then east on State Hwy K-4 to its junction with interstate Hwy I-135, then south on interstate Hwy I-135 to its junction with State Hwy K-61, then southwest on State

Hwy K-61 to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue, then south on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road, then west on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with State Hwy K-61, then southwest on State Hwy K-61 to its junction with State Hwy K-96, then northwest on State Hwy K-96 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-56, then southwest on Federal Hwy U.S.-56 to its junction with State Hwy K-19, then east on State Hwy K-19 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-54, then west on Federal Hwy U.S.-54 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-183, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-183 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-56, then southwest on Federal Hwy U.S.-56 to its junction with North Main Street in Spearville, then south on North Main Street to Davis Street, then east on Davis Street to Ford County Road 126 (South Stafford Street), then south on Ford County Road 126 to Garnett Road, then east on Garnett Road to Ford County Road 126, then south on Ford County Road 126 to Ford Spearville Road, then west on Ford Spearville Road to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-400, then northwest on Federal Hwy U.S.-400 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-283, and then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-283 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-96.

Low Plains Late Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Federal Hwy U.S.-283 and State Hwy 96 junction, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-283 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, then east along the Kansas-Nebraska State line to its junction with the Kansas-Missouri State line, then southeast along the Kansas-Missouri State line to its junction with State Hwy K-68, then west on State Hwy K-68 to its junction with interstate Hwy I-35, then southwest on interstate Hwy I-35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150th Street, then west on Butler County NE 150th Street to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-77, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-77 to its junction with the Kansas-Oklahoma State line, then west along the Kansas-Oklahoma State line to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-283, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-283 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-400, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-400 to its junction with Ford Spearville Road, then east on Ford Spearville Road to Ford County Road 126 (South Stafford Street), then north on Ford County Road 126 to Garnett Road, then west on Garnett

Road to Ford County Road 126, then north on Ford County Road 126 to Davis Street, then west on Davis Street to North Main Street, then north on North Main Street to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-56, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-56 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-183, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-183 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-54, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-54 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with State Hwy K-19, then west on State Hwy K-19 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-56, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-56 to its junction with State Hwy K-96, then southeast on State Hwy K-96 to its junction with State Hwy K-61, then northeast on State Hwy K-61 to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road, then east on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with McPherson County 14th Avenue, then north on McPherson County 14th Avenue to its junction with State Hwy K-61, then east on State Hwy K-61 to its junction with interstate Hwy I-135, then north on interstate Hwy I-135 to its junction with State Hwy K-4, then west on State Hwy K-4 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with State Hwy K-18, then east on State Hwy K-18 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-181, then north on Federal Hwy U.S.-181 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-24, then east on Federal Hwy U.S.-24 to its junction with State Hwy K-9, then east on State Hwy K-9 to its junction with Cloud County 40th Road, then north on Cloud County 40th Road to its junction with Republic County 50th Road, then north on Republic County 50th Road to its junction with State Hwy K-148, then west on State Hwy K-148 to its junction with Republic County 30th Road, then north on Republic County 30th Road to its junction with State Hwy K-199, then north on State Hwy K-199 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-36, then west on Federal Hwy U.S.-36 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-281, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-281 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-24, then west on Federal Hwy U.S.-24 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-183, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-183 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-96, and then west on Federal Hwy U.S.-96 to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-283.

Low Plains Southeast Zone: That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Missouri-Kansas State line west on K-68 to its junction with I-35, then southwest on I-35 to its junction with

Butler County, NE 150th Street, then west on NE 150th Street to its junction with Federal Hwy U.S.-77, then south on Federal Hwy U.S.-77 to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line, then east along the Kansas-Oklahoma State line to its junction with the Kansas-Missouri State line, then north along the Kansas-Missouri State line to its junction with State Hwy K-68.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: The Counties of Blaine, Carter, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Valley, Wheatland, and Wibaux.

Zone 2: The Counties of Big Horn, Carbon, Custer, Prairie, Rosebud, Treasure, and Yellowstone.

Nebraska

High Plains: That portion of Nebraska lying west of a line beginning at the South Dakota-Nebraska border on U.S. Hwy 183; south on U.S. Hwy 183 to U.S. Hwy 20; west on U.S. Hwy 20 to NE Hwy 7; south on NE Hwy 7 to NE Hwy 91; southwest on NE Hwy 91 to NE Hwy 2; southeast on NE Hwy 2 to NE Hwy 92; west on NE Hwy 92 to NE Hwy 40; south on NE Hwy 40 to NE Hwy 47; south on NE Hwy 47 to NE Hwy 23; east on NE Hwy 23 to U.S. Hwy 283; and south on U.S. Hwy 283 to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Zone 1: Area bounded by designated Federal and State highways and political boundaries beginning at the South Dakota-Nebraska border at U.S. Hwy 183; south along Hwy 183 to NE Hwy 12; east to NE Hwy 137; south to U.S. Hwy 20; east to U.S. Hwy 281; north to the Niobrara River; east along the Niobrara River to the Boyd County Line; north along the Boyd County line to NE Hwy 12; east to NE 26E Spur; north along the NE 26E Spur to the Ponca State Park boat ramp; north and west along the Missouri River to the Nebraska-South Dakota border; west along the Nebraska-South Dakota border to U.S. Hwy 183. Both banks of the Niobrara River in Keya Paha and Boyd Counties east of U.S. Hwy 183 are included in Zone 1.

Zone 2: Those areas of the State that are not contained in Zones 1, 3, or 4.

Zone 3: Area bounded by designated Federal and State highways, County roads, and political boundaries beginning at the Wyoming-Nebraska border at its northernmost intersection with the Interstate Canal; southeast along the Interstate Canal to the northern border of Scotts Bluff County; east along northern borders of Scotts

Bluff and Morrill Counties to Morrill County Road 125; south to Morrill County Rd 94; east to County Rd 135; south to County Rd 88; east to County Rd 147; south to County Rd 88; southeast to County Rd 86; east to County Rd 151; south to County Rd 80; east to County Rd 161; south to County Rd 76; east to County Rd 165; south to County Rd 167; south to U.S. Hwy 26; east to County Rd 171; north to County Rd 68; east to County Rd 183; south to County Rd 64; east to County Rd 189; north to County Rd 70; east to County Rd 201; south to County Rd 60A; east to County Rd 203; south to County Rd 52; east to Keith County Line; north along the Keith County line to the northern border of Keith County; east along the northern boundaries of Keith and Lincoln Counties to NE Hwy 97; south to U.S. Hwy 83; south to E Hall School Rd; east to North Airport Road; south to U.S. Hwy 30; east to NE Hwy 47; south to NE Hwy 23; east on NE Hwy 23 to U.S. Hwy 283; south on U.S. Hwy 283 to the Kansas Nebraska border; west along Kansas; Nebraska border to the Nebraska; Colorado border; north and west to the Wyoming; Nebraska border; north along the Wyoming; Nebraska border to its northernmost intersection with the Interstate Canal.

Zone 4: Area encompassed by designated Federal and State highways and County Roads beginning at the intersection of U.S. Hwy 283 at the Kansas-Nebraska border; north to NE Hwy 23; west to NE Hwy 47; north to Dawson County Rd 769; east to County Rd 423; south to County Rd 766; east to County Rd 428; south to County Rd 763; east to NE Hwy 21; south to County Rd 761; east on County Rd 761 to County Road 437; south to the Dawson County Canal; southeast along Dawson County Canal; east to County Rd 444; south to U.S. Hwy 30; east to U.S. Hwy 183; north to Buffalo County Rd 100; east to 46th Ave.; north to NE Hwy 40; east to NE Hwy 10; north to County Rd 220 and Hall County Husker Highway; east to Hall County S 70th Rd; north to NE Hwy 2; east to U.S. Hwy 281; north to Chapman Rd; east to 7th Rd; south to U.S. Hwy 30; north and east to NE Hwy 14; south to County Rd 22; west to County Rd M; south to County Rd 21; west to County Rd K; south to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 2; south to U.S. Hwy I-80; west to Gunbarrel Rd (Hall/Hamilton County line); south to Giltner Rd; west to U.S. Hwy 281; south to W 82nd St; west to Holstein Ave.; south to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 10; north to Kearney County Rd R and Phelps County Rd 742; west to Gosper County Rd 433; south to N. Railway Street; west

to Commercial Ave.; south to NE Hwy 23; west to Gosper County Rd 427; south to Gosper County Rd 737; west to Gosper County Rd 426; south to Gosper County Rd 735; east to Gosper County Rd 427; south to Furnas County Rd 276; west to Furnas County Rd 425.5/425; south to U.S. Hwy 34; east to NE Hwy 4; east to NE Hwy 10; south to U.S. Hwy 136; east to NE Hwy 14; south to NE Hwy 8; east to U.S. Hwy 81; north to NE Hwy 4; east to NE Hwy 15; north to U.S. Hwy 6; east to NE Hwy 33; east to SW 142 Street; south to W Hallam Rd; east to SW 100 Rd; south to W Chestnut Rd; west to NE Hwy 103; south to NE Hwy 4; west to NE Hwy 15; south to U.S. Hwy 136; east to Jefferson County Rd 578 Ave.; south to PWF Rd; east to NE Hwy 103; south to NE Hwy 8; east to U.S. Hwy 75; north to U.S. Hwy 136; east to the intersection of U.S. Hwy 136 and the Steamboat Trace (Trace); north along the Trace to the intersection with Federal Levee R-562; north along Federal Levee R-562 to the intersection with Nemaha County Rd 643A; south to the Trace; north along the Trace/Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way to NE Hwy 2; west to U.S. Hwy 75; north to NE Hwy 2; west to NE Hwy 50; north to Otoe County Rd D; east to N. 32nd Rd; north to Otoe County Rd B; west to NE Hwy 50; north to U.S. Hwy 34; west to NE Hwy 63; north to NE Hwy 66; north and west to U.S. Hwy 77; north to NE Hwy 109; west along NE Hwy 109 and Saunders County Rd X to Saunders County 19; south to NE Hwy 92; west to NE Hwy Spur 12F; south to Butler County Rd 30; east to County Rd X; south to County Rd 27; west to County Rd W; south to County Rd 26; east to County Rd X; south to County Rd 21 (Seward County Line); west to NE Hwy 15; north to County Rd 34; west to County Rd H; south to NE Hwy 92; west to U.S. Hwy 81; south to NE Hwy 66; west to Dark Island Trail, north to Merrick County Rd M; east to Merrick County Rd 18; north to NE Hwy 92; west to NE Hwy 14; north to NE Hwy 52; west and north to NE Hwy 91; west to U.S. Hwy 281; south to NE Hwy 58; west to NE Hwy 11; west and south to NE Hwy 2; west to NE Hwy 68; north to NE Hwy L82A; west to NE Hwy 10; north to NE Hwy 92; west to U.S. Hwy 183; north to Round Valley Rd; west to Sargent River Rd; west to Sargent Rd; west to NE Hwy S21A; west to NE Hwy 2; north to NE Hwy 91 to North Loup Spur Rd; north to North Loup River Rd; north and east along to Pleasant Valley/Worth Rd; east to Loup County Line; north along the Loup County Line to Loup Brown County line; east along northern boundaries of Loup and

Garfield Counties to NE Hwy 11; south to Cedar River Road; east and south to NE Hwy 70; east to U.S. Hwy 281; north to NE Hwy 70; east to NE Hwy 14; south to NE Hwy 39; southeast to NE Hwy 22; east to U.S. Hwy 81; southeast to U.S. Hwy 30; east to the Iowa-Nebraska border; south to the Missouri-Nebraska border; south to Kansas-Nebraska border; west along Kansas-Nebraska border to U.S. Hwy 283.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I-40 and U.S. 54.

South Zone: The remainder of New Mexico.

North Dakota

High Plains: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. Hwy 83 and the South Dakota State line, then north along U.S. Hwy 83 and I-94 to ND Hwy 41, then north on ND Hwy 41 to ND Hwy 53, then west on ND Hwy 53 to U.S. Hwy 83, then north on U.S. Hwy 83 to U.S. Hwy 2, then west on U.S. Hwy 2 to the Williams County line, then north and west along the Williams and Divide County lines to the Canadian border.

Low Plains: The remainder of North Dakota.

Oklahoma

High Plains: The Counties of Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas.

Low Plains Zone 1: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line extending east from the Texas State line along OK 33 to OK 47, east along OK 47 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to I-40, east along I-40 to U.S. 177, north along U.S. 177 to OK 33, east along OK 33 to OK 18, north along OK 18 to OK 51, west along OK 51 to I-35, north along I-35 to U.S. 412, west along U.S. 412 to OK 132, then north along OK 132 to the Kansas State line.

Low Plains Zone 2: The remainder of Oklahoma.

South Dakota

High Plains: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the North Dakota State line and extending south along U.S. 83 to U.S. 14, east on U.S. 14 to Blunt, south on the Blunt-Canning Road to SD 34, east and south on SD 34 to SD 50 at Lee's Corner, south on SD 50 to I-90, east on I-90 to SD 50, south on SD 50 to SD 44, west on SD 44 across the Platte-Winner bridge to SD 47, south on SD 47 to U.S. 18, east on U.S. 18 to SD 47, south on SD 47 to the Nebraska State line.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern South Dakota east of the

High Plains Unit and north of a line extending east along U.S. 212 to the Minnesota State line.

Low Plains South Zone: That portion of Gregory County east of SD 47 and south of SD 44; Charles Mix County south of SD 44 to the Douglas County line; south on SD 50 to Geddes; east on the Geddes Highway to U.S. 281; south on U.S. 281 and U.S. 18 to SD 50; south and east on SD 50 to the Bon Homme County line; the Counties of Bon Homme, Yankton, and Clay south of SD 50; and Union County south and west of SD 50 and I-29.

Low Plains Middle Zone: The remainder of South Dakota.

Texas

High Plains: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Oklahoma State line along U.S. 183 to Vernon, south along U.S. 283 to Albany, south along TX 6 to TX 351 to Abilene, south along U.S. 277 to Del Rio, then south along the Del Rio International Toll Bridge access road to the Mexico border.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern Texas east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge south of Del Rio, then extending east on U.S. 90 to San Antonio, then continuing east on I-10 to the Louisiana State line at Orange, Texas.

Low Plains South Zone: The remainder of Texas.

Wyoming (Central Flyway portion)

Zone C1: Big Horn, Converse, Goshen, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, Platte, and Washakie Counties; and Fremont County excluding the portions west or south of the Continental Divide.

Zone C2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone C3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

North Zone: Game Management Units 1-5, those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 within Coconino County, and Game Management Units 7, 9, 11M, and 12A.

South Zone: Those portions of Game Management Units 6 and 8 in Yavapai County, and Game Management Units 10 and 12B-46B.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 5 with the California-Oregon

line; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with Interstate 5 north of the town of Weed; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to Main Street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California-Nevada State line; north along the California-Nevada State line to the junction of the California-Nevada-Oregon State lines; west along the California-Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California-Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino-Riverside County line on a road known as "Aqueduct Road" also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on Interstate 10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with Interstate 8; east 7 miles on Interstate 8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S.-Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River Zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on

Highway 99 to the junction of Interstate 5; south on Interstate 5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of Interstate 15; east on Interstate 15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California-Nevada State line.

Southern San Joaquin Valley Zone: All of Kings and Tulare Counties and that portion of Kern County north of the Southern Zone.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, Southern, and the Southern San Joaquin Valley Zones.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Eastern Zone: Routt, Grand, Summit, Eagle, and Pitkin Counties; those portions of Saguache, San Juan, Hinsdale, and Mineral Counties west of the Continental Divide; those portions of Gunnison County except the North Fork of the Gunnison River Valley (Game Management Units 521, 53, and 63); and that portion of Moffat County east of the northern intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat-Routt County line, south along Moffat County Road 29 to the intersection of Moffat County Road 29 with the Moffat-Routt County line (Elkhead Reservoir State Park).

Western Zone: All areas west of the Continental Divide not included in the Eastern Zone.

Idaho

Zone 1: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private inholdings; Power County east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39; and Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties.

Zone 2: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Zone 3: Power County west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39, and Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Franklin, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Valley County.

Nevada

Northeast Zone: Elko, Eureka, Lander, and White Pine Counties.

Northwest Zone: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey, and Washoe Counties.

South Zone: Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye Counties.

Moapa Valley Special Management Area: That portion of Clark County including the Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers.

Oregon

Zone 1: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Oregon not included in Zone 1.

Utah

Northern Zone: Box Elder, Cache, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber Counties, and that part of Toole County north of I-80.

Southern Zone: The remainder of Utah not included in the Northern Zone.

Washington

East Zone: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

West Zone: The remainder of Washington not included in the East Zone.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Snake River Zone: Beginning at the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park and the Continental Divide; south along the Continental Divide to Union Pass and the Union Pass Road (U.S.F.S. Road 600); west and south along the Union Pass Road to U.S.F.S. Road 605; south along U.S.F.S. Road 605 to the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary; along the national forest boundary to the Idaho State line; north along the Idaho State line to the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park; east along the Yellowstone National Park boundary to the Continental Divide.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the Pacific Flyway portion of Wyoming not included in the Snake River Zone.

Geese

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

North Zone: Same as for ducks.

Regular Seasons

AP Unit: Litchfield County and the portion of Hartford County west of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with I-91 in Hartford, and then extending south along I-91 to its intersection with the Hartford-Middlesex County line.

NAP-H Unit: That part of the State east of a line beginning at the Massachusetts border in Suffield and extending south along Route 159 to its intersection with I-91 in Hartford and then extending south along I-91 to State Street in New Haven; then south on State Street to Route 34, west on Route 34 to Route 8, south along Route 8 to Route 110, south along Route 110 to Route 15, north along Route 15 to the Milford Parkway, south along the Milford Parkway to I-95, north along I-95 to the intersection with the east shore of the Quinnipiac River, south to the mouth of the Quinnipiac River, and then south along the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor to the Long Island Sound.

Atlantic Flyway Resident Population (AFRP) Unit: Remainder of the State not included in AP and NAP-H Units.

South Zone: Same as for ducks.

Maine

North NAP-H Zone: Same as North Zone for ducks.

Coastal NAP-L Zone: Same as Coastal Zone for ducks.

South NAP-H Zone: Same as South Zone for ducks.

Maryland

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Eastern Unit: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties; and that part of Anne Arundel County east of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and Route 3; that part of Prince George's County east of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County east of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Western Unit: Allegany, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, and Washington Counties; and that part of Anne Arundel County west of Interstate 895, Interstate 97, and

Route 3; that part of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; and that part of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line.

Regular Seasons

Resident Population (RP) Zone: Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington Counties; that portion of Prince George's County west of Route 3 and Route 301; that portion of Charles County west of Route 301 to the Virginia State line; and that portion of Carroll County west of Route 31 to the intersection of Route 97, and west of Route 97 to the Pennsylvania State line.

AP Zone: Remainder of the State.

Massachusetts

NAP Zone: Central and Coastal Zones (see duck zones).

AP Zone: The Western Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: The Central Zone and that portion of the Coastal Zone (see duck zones) that lies north of the Cape Cod Canal, north to the New Hampshire State line.

New Hampshire

Same zones as for ducks.

New Jersey

AP Zone: North and South Zones (see duck zones).

NAP Zone: The Coastal Zone (see duck zones).

Special Late Season Area: In northern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs east along the New York State boundary line to the Hudson River; then south along the New York State boundary to its intersection with Route 440 at Perth Amboy; then west on Route 440 to its intersection with Route 287; then west along Route 287 to its intersection with Route 206 in Bedminster (Exit 18); then north along Route 206 to its intersection with Route 94; then west along Route 94 to the toll bridge in Columbia; then north along the Pennsylvania State boundary in the Delaware River to the beginning point. In southern New Jersey, that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs west from the Atlantic Ocean at Ship Bottom along Route 72 to Route 70; then west along Route 70 to Route 206; then south along Route 206 to Route 536; then west along Route 536 to Route 322; then west along Route 322 to Route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 553 (Buck Road); then south along Route 553 to Route 40; then east along Route 40 to route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 552 (Sherman Avenue); then west along Route 552 to Carmel Road; then south

along Carmel Road to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 555; then south along Route 555 to Route 553; then east along Route 553 to Route 649; then north along Route 649 to Route 670; then east along Route 670 to Route 47; then north along Route 47 to Route 548; then east along Route 548 to Route 49; then east along Route 49 to Route 50; then south along Route 50 to Route 9; then south along Route 9 to Route 625 (Sea Isle City Boulevard); then east along Route 625 to the Atlantic Ocean; then north to the beginning point.

New York

Lake Champlain Goose Area: The same as the Lake Champlain Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying east and north of a continuous line extending along Route 11 from the New York-Canada international boundary south to Route 9B, south along Route 9B to Route 9, south along Route 9 to Route 22 south of Keeseville, south along Route 22 to the west shore of South Bay along and around the shoreline of South Bay to Route 22 on the east shore of South Bay, southeast along Route 22 to Route 4, northeast along Route 4 to the New York-Vermont boundary.

Northeast Goose Area: The same as the Northeastern Waterfowl Hunting Zone, which is that area of New York State lying north of a continuous line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to Interstate 81, south along Interstate 81 to Route 31, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 22 at Greenwich Junction, north along Route 22 to Washington County Route 153, east along CR 153 to the New York-Vermont boundary, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

East Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying inside of a continuous line extending from Interstate Route 81 in Cicero, east along Route 31 to Route 13, north along Route 13 to Route 49, east along Route 49 to Route 365, east along Route 365 to Route 28, east along Route 28 to Route 29, east along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS

Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, west along Route 146 to Albany County Route 252, northwest along Route 252 to Schenectady County Route 131, north along Route 131 to Route 7, west along Route 7 to Route 10 at Richmondville, south on Route 10 to Route 23 at Stamford, west along Route 23 to Route 7 in Oneonta, southwest along Route 7 to Route 79 to Interstate Route 88 near Harpursville, west along Route 88 to Interstate Route 81, north along Route 81 to the point of beginning.

West Central Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line beginning at the point where the northerly extension of Route 269 (County Line Road on the Niagara-Orleans County boundary) meets the international boundary with Canada, south to the shore of Lake Ontario at the eastern boundary of Golden Hill State Park, south along the extension of Route 269 and Route 269 to Route 104 at Jeddo, west along Route 104 to Niagara County Route 271, south along Route 271 to Route 31E at Middleport, south along Route 31E to Route 31, west along Route 31 to Griswold Street, south along Griswold Street to Ditch Road, south along Ditch Road to Foot Road, south along Foot Road to the north bank of Tonawanda Creek, west along the north bank of Tonawanda Creek to Route 93, south along Route 93 to Route 5, east along Route 5 to Crittenden-Murrays Corners Road, south on Crittenden-Murrays Corners Road to the NYS Thruway, east along the Thruway 90 to Route 98 (at Thruway Exit 48) in Batavia, south along Route 98 to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 19 in Pavilion Center, south along Route 19 to Route 63, southeast along Route 63 to Route 246, south along Route 246 to Route 39 in Perry, northeast along Route 39 to Route 20A, northeast along Route 20A to Route 20, east along Route 20 to Route 364 (near Canandaigua), south and east along Route 364 to Yates County Route 18 (Italy Valley Road), southwest along Route 18 to Yates County Route 34, east along Route 34 to Yates County Route 32, south along Route 32 to Steuben County Route 122, south along Route 122 to Route 53, south along Route 53 to Steuben County Route 74, east along Route 74 to Route 54A (near Pulteney), south along Route

54A to Steuben County Route 87, east along Route 87 to Steuben County Route 96, east along Route 96 to Steuben County Route 114, east along Route 114 to Schuyler County Route 23, east and southeast along Route 23 to Schuyler County Route 28, southeast along Route 28 to Route 409 at Watkins Glen, south along Route 409 to Route 14, south along Route 14 to Route 224 at Montour Falls, east along Route 224 to Route 228 in Odessa, north along Route 228 to Route 79 in Mecklenburg, east along Route 79 to Route 366 in Ithaca, northeast along Route 366 to Route 13, northeast along Route 13 to Interstate Route 81 in Cortland, north along Route 81 to the north shore of the Salmon River to shore of Lake Ontario, extending generally northwest in a straight line to the nearest point of the international boundary with Canada, south and west along the international boundary to the point of beginning.

Hudson Valley Goose Area: That area of New York State lying within a continuous line extending from Route 4 at the New York-Vermont boundary, west and south along Route 4 to Route 149 at Fort Ann, west on Route 149 to Route 9, south along Route 9 to Interstate Route 87 (at Exit 20 in Glens Falls), south along Route 87 to Route 29, west along Route 29 to Route 147 at Kimball Corners, south along Route 147 to Schenectady County Route 40 (West Glenville Road), west along Route 40 to Touareuna Road, south along Touareuna Road to Schenectady County Route 59, south along Route 59 to State Route 5, east along Route 5 to the Lock 9 bridge, southwest along the Lock 9 bridge to Route 5S, southeast along Route 5S to Schenectady County Route 58, southwest along Route 58 to the NYS Thruway, south along the Thruway to Route 7, southwest along Route 7 to Schenectady County Route 103, south along Route 103 to Route 406, east along Route 406 to Schenectady County Route 99 (Windy Hill Road), south along Route 99 to Dunnsville Road, south along Dunnsville Road to Route 397, southwest along Route 397 to Route 146 at Altamont, southeast along Route 146 to Main Street in Altamont, west along Main Street to Route 156, southeast along Route 156 to Albany County Route 307, southeast along Route 307 to Route 85A, southwest along Route 85A to Route 85, south along Route 85 to Route 443, southeast along Route 443 to Albany County Route 301 at Clarksville, southeast along Route 301 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Route 23 at Cairo, west along Route 23 to Joseph Chadderdon Road, southeast along Joseph Chadderdon Road to Hearts

Content Road (Greene County Route 31), southeast along Route 31 to Route 32, south along Route 32 to Greene County Route 23A, east along Route 23A to Interstate Route 87 (the NYS Thruway), south along Route 87 to Route 28 (Exit 19) near Kingston, northwest on Route 28 to Route 209, southwest on Route 209 to the New York-Pennsylvania boundary, southeast along the New York-Pennsylvania boundary to the New York-New Jersey boundary, southeast along the New York-New Jersey boundary to Route 210 near Greenwood Lake, northeast along Route 210 to Orange County Route 5, northeast along Orange County Route 5 to Route 105 in the Village of Monroe, east and north along Route 105 to Route 32, northeast along Route 32 to Orange County Route 107 (Quaker Avenue), east along Route 107 to Route 9W, north along Route 9W to the south bank of Moodna Creek, southeast along the south bank of Moodna Creek to the New Windsor-Cornwall town boundary, northeast along the New Windsor-Cornwall town boundary to the Orange-Dutchess County boundary (middle of the Hudson River), north along the county boundary to Interstate Route 84, east along Route 84 to the Dutchess-Putnam County boundary, east along the county boundary to the New York-Connecticut boundary, north along the New York-Connecticut boundary to the New York-Massachusetts boundary, north along the New York-Massachusetts boundary to the New York-Vermont boundary, north to the point of beginning.

Eastern Long Island Goose Area (NAP High Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying east of a continuous line extending due south from the New York-Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Roanoke Avenue in the Town of Riverhead; then south on Roanoke Avenue (which becomes County Route 73) to State Route 25; then west on Route 25 to Peconic Avenue; then south on Peconic Avenue to County Route (CR) 104 (Riverleigh Avenue); then south on CR 104 to CR 31 (Old Riverhead Road); then south on CR 31 to Oak Street; then south on Oak Street to Potunk Lane; then west on Stevens Lane; then south on Jessup Avenue (in Westhampton Beach) to Dune Road (CR 89); then due south to international waters.

Western Long Island Goose Area (RP Area): That area of Westchester County and its tidal waters southeast of Interstate Route 95 and that area of Nassau and Suffolk Counties lying west of a continuous line extending due south from the New York-Connecticut boundary to the northernmost end of Sound Road (just east of Wading River

Marsh); then south on Sound Road to North Country Road; then west on North Country Road to Randall Road; then south on Randall Road to Route 25A, then west on Route 25A to the Sunken Meadow State Parkway; then south on the Sunken Meadow Parkway to the Sagtikos State Parkway; then south on the Sagtikos Parkway to the Robert Moses State Parkway; then south on the Robert Moses Parkway to its southernmost end; then due south to international waters.

Central Long Island Goose Area (NAP Low Harvest Area): That area of Suffolk County lying between the Western and Eastern Long Island Goose Areas, as defined above.

South Goose Area: The remainder of New York State, excluding New York City.

North Carolina

Northeast Zone: Includes the following counties or portions of counties: Bertie (that portion north and east of a line formed by NC 45 at the Washington County line to U.S. 17 in Midway, U.S. 17 in Midway to U.S. 13 in Windsor, U.S. 13 in Windsor to the Hertford County line), Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

RP Zone: Remainder of the State.

Pennsylvania

Resident Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: All of Pennsylvania area east of route SR 97 from the Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to the intersection of U.S. Route 30, south of U.S. Route 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I-81, east of I-81 to intersection of I-80, and south of I-80 to the New Jersey State line.

AP Zone: The area east of route SR 97 from Maryland State Line to the intersection of SR 194, east of SR 194 to intersection of U.S. Route 30, south of U.S. Route 30 to SR 441, east of SR 441 to SR 743, east of SR 743 to intersection of I-81, east of I-81 to intersection of I-80, south of I-80 to the New Jersey State line.

Rhode Island

Special Area for Canada and Cackling Geese: Kent and Providence Counties and portions of the towns of Exeter and North Kingston within Washington County (see State regulations for detailed descriptions).

South Carolina

Canada and Cackling Goose Area: Statewide except for the following area:

East of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded to the north by S-14-25, to the east by Hwy 260, and to the south by the markers delineating the channel of the Santee River.

West of U.S. 301: That portion of Clarendon County bounded on the north by S-14-26 extending southward to that portion of Orangeburg County bordered by Hwy 6.

Vermont

Same zones as for ducks.

Virginia

AP Zone: The area to the east of the following line: the "Blue Ridge" (Loudoun-Clarke Counties border) at the West Virginia-Virginia border, south to Interstate 64 (the Blue Ridge line follows county borders along the western edge of Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, and into Nelson Counties), then east along Interstate 64 to Interstate 95 in Richmond, then south along Interstate 95 to Route 460 in Petersburg, then southeast along Route 460 to Route 32 in the City of Suffolk, then south to the North Carolina border.

RP Zone: The remainder of the State west of the AP Zone.

Mississippi Flyway

Arkansas

Northwest Zone: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Conway, Crawford, Faulkner, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Marion, Newton, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Searcy, Sebastian, Scott, Van Buren, Washington, and Yell Counties.

Remainder of State: That portion of the State outside of the Northwest Zone.

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending west from the Indiana border along Interstate 80 to I-39, south along I-39 to Illinois Route 18, west along Illinois Route 18 to Illinois Route 29, south along Illinois Route 29 to Illinois Route 17, west along Illinois Route 17 to the Mississippi River, and due south across the Mississippi River to the Iowa border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Goose Zone line to a line extending west from the Indiana border along I-70 to Illinois Route 4, south along Illinois Route 4 to Illinois Route 161, west along Illinois Route 161 to Illinois Route 158, south and west along Illinois Route 158 to Illinois Route 159, south along Illinois Route 159 to Illinois Route 3, south along Illinois Route 3 to St. Leo's Road, south along St. Leo's Road to Modoc Road, west along Modoc Road to Modoc Ferry Road, southwest along Modoc

Ferry Road to Levee Road, southeast along Levee Road to County Route 12 (Modoc Ferry entrance Road), south along County Route 12 to the Modoc Ferry route, and southwest on the Modoc Ferry route across the Mississippi River to the Missouri border.

South Zone: Same zone as for ducks.

South Central Zone: Same zone as for ducks.

Indiana

Same zones as for ducks.

Iowa

Same zones as for ducks.

Kentucky

Western: The area that includes all counties west of and including Hardin, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Adair, and Cumberland Counties.

Eastern: The area that includes Bullitt County in its entirety and all other counties not included in the Western goose zone.

Louisiana

Same zones as for ducks.

Michigan

North Zone: Same as North duck zone.

Middle Zone: Same as Middle duck zone.

South Zone: Same as South duck zone.

Allegan County Game Management Unit (GMU): That area encompassed by a line beginning at the junction of 136th Avenue and Interstate Highway 196 in Lake Town Township and extending easterly along 136th Avenue to Michigan Highway 40, southerly along Michigan 40 through the city of Allegan to 108th Avenue in Trowbridge Township, westerly along 108th Avenue to 46th Street, northerly along 46th Street to 109th Avenue, westerly along 109th Avenue to I-196 in Casco Township, then northerly along I-196 to the point of beginning.

Muskegon Wastewater GMU: That portion of Muskegon County within the boundaries of the Muskegon County wastewater system, east of the Muskegon State Game Area, in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, and 32, T10N R14W, and sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and 25, T10N R15W, as posted.

Minnesota

Same zones as for ducks.

Missouri

Same zones as for ducks.

Ohio

Same zones as for ducks.

Tennessee

Reelfoot Zone: The lands and waters within the boundaries of Reelfoot Lake WMA only.

Remainder of State: The remainder of the State.

Wisconsin

North and South Zones: Same zones as for ducks.

Mississippi River Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway and the Illinois State line in Grant County and extending northerly along the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway to the city limit of Prescott in Pierce County, then west along the Prescott city limit to the Minnesota State line.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

North Park Area: Jackson County.

South Park Area: Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Lake, Park, and Teller Counties.

San Luis Valley Area: All of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, and Rio Grande Counties, and those portions of Saguache, Mineral, Hinsdale, Archuleta, and San Juan Counties east of the Continental Divide.

Remainder: Remainder of the Central Flyway portion of Colorado.

Eastern Colorado Late Light Goose Area: That portion of the State east of Interstate Highway 25.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Same as Zone 1 for ducks and coots.

Zone 2: Same as Zone 2 for ducks and coots.

Nebraska

Dark Geese

Niobrara Unit: That area contained within and bounded by the intersection of the Nebraska-South Dakota border and U.S. Hwy 83, south to U.S. Hwy 20, east to NE Hwy 14, north along NE Hwy 14 to NE Hwy 59 and County Road 872, west along County Road 872 to the Knox County line, north along the Knox County line to the Nebraska-South Dakota border, west along the Nebraska-South Dakota border to U.S. Hwy 83. Where the Niobrara River forms the boundary, both banks of the river are included in the Niobrara Unit.

Platte River Unit: The area bounded starting at the northernmost intersection of the Interstate Canal at the Nebraska-Wyoming border; south along the

Nebraska-Wyoming border to the Nebraska-Colorado border; east and south along the Nebraska-Colorado border to the Nebraska-Kansas border; east along the Nebraska-Kansas border to the Nebraska-Missouri border; north along the Nebraska-Missouri and Nebraska-Iowa borders to the Burt-Washington Counties line; west along the Burt-Washington Counties line to U.S. Hwy 75; south to Dodge County Road 4/Washington County Road 4; west to U.S. Hwy 77; south to U.S. Hwy 275; northwest to U.S. Hwy 91; west to NE Hwy 45; north to NE Hwy 32; west to NE Hwy 14; north to NE Hwy 70; west to U.S. Hwy 281; south to NE Hwy 70; west along NE Hwy 70/91 to NE Hwy 11; north to the Holt County line; west along the northern border of Garfield, Loup, Blaine, and Thomas Counties to the Hooker County line; south along the Thomas Hooker Counties lines to the McPherson County line; east along the south border of Thomas County to the Custer County line; south along the Custer Logan Counties line to NE Hwy 92; west to U.S. Hwy 83; north to NE Hwy 92; west to NE Hwy 61; north to NE Hwy 2; west along NE Hwy 2 to the corner formed by Garden, Grant, and Sheridan Counties; west along the north borders of Garden, Morrill, and Scotts Bluff Counties to the intersection with the Interstate Canal; north and west along the Interstate Canal to the intersection with the Nebraska-Wyoming border.

North-Central Unit: Those portions of the State not in the Niobrara and Platte River zones.

Light Geese

Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area: The area bounded by the junction of NE Hwy 92 and NE Hwy 15, south along NE Hwy 15 to NE Hwy 4, west along NE Hwy 4 to U.S. Hwy 34, west along U.S. Hwy 34 to U.S. Hwy 283, north along U.S. Hwy 283 to U.S. Hwy 30, east along U.S. Hwy 30 to NE Hwy 92, east along NE Hwy 92 to the beginning.

Remainder of State: The remainder of Nebraska.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Geese

Middle Rio Grande Valley Unit: Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia Counties.

Remainder: The remainder of the Central Flyway portion of New Mexico.

North Dakota

Missouri River Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: The area within and bounded by a line starting where ND Hwy 6 crosses the South Dakota border; then north on ND Hwy 6 to I-94; then west on I-94 to ND Hwy 49; then north

on ND Hwy 49 to ND Hwy 200; then west on ND Hwy 200; then north on ND Hwy 8 to the Mercer-McLean Counties line; then east following the county line until it turns south toward Garrison Dam; then east along a line (including Mallard Island) of Lake Sakakawea to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to ND Hwy 200; then east on ND Hwy 200 to ND Hwy 41; then south on ND Hwy 41 to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to I-94; then east on I-94 to U.S. Hwy 83; then south on U.S. Hwy 83 to the South Dakota border; then west along the South Dakota border to ND Hwy 6.

Western North Dakota Canada and Cackling Goose Zone: Same as the High Plains Unit for ducks, mergansers, and coots, excluding the Missouri River Canada Goose Zone.

Rest of State: Remainder of North Dakota.

South Dakota

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Unit: The Counties of Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin, Marshall, Roberts, and Walworth; that portion of Perkins County west of State Highway 75 and south of State Highway 20; that portion of Dewey County north of Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8, Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 9, and the section of U.S. Highway 212 east of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Road 8 junction; that portion of Potter County east of U.S. Highway 83; that portion of Sully County east of U.S. Highway 83; portions of Hyde, Buffalo, Brule, and Charles Mix Counties north and east of a line beginning at the Hughes-Hyde County line on State Highway 34, east to Lees Boulevard, southeast to State Highway 34, east 7 miles to 350th Avenue, south to Interstate 90 on 350th Avenue, south and east on State Highway 50 to Geddes, east on 285th Street to U.S. Highway 281, and north on U.S. Highway 281 to the Charles Mix-Douglas Counties boundary; that portion of Bon Homme County north of State Highway 50; those portions of Yankton and Clay Counties north of a line beginning at the junction of State Highway 50 and 306th Street/County Highway 585 in Bon Homme County, east to U.S. Highway 81, then north on U.S. Highway 81 to 303rd Street, then east on 303rd Street to 444th Avenue, then south on 444th Avenue to 305th Street, then east on 305th Street/Bluff Road to State Highway 19, then south to State Highway 50 and east to the Clay/Union County Line; Aurora, Beadle,

Brookings, Brown, Butte, Corson, Davison, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Haakon, Hand, Hanson, Harding, Hutchinson, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, McCook, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Miner, Moody, Oglala Lakota (formerly Shannon), Sanborn, Spink, Todd, Turner, and Ziebach Counties; and those portions of Minnehaha and Lincoln Counties outside of an area bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the South Dakota-Minnesota State line and Minnehaha County Highway 122 (254th Street) west to its junction with Minnehaha County Highway 149 (464th Avenue), south on Minnehaha County Highway 149 (464th Avenue) to Hartford, then south on Minnehaha County Highway 151 (463rd Avenue) to State Highway 42, east on State Highway 42 to State Highway 17, south on State Highway 17 to its junction with Lincoln County Highway 116 (Klondike Road), and east on Lincoln County Highway 116 (Klondike Road) to the South Dakota-Iowa State line, then north along the South Dakota-Iowa and South Dakota-Minnesota border to the junction of the South Dakota-Minnesota State line and Minnehaha County Highway 122 (254th Street).

Regular Seasons

Unit 1: Same as that for the Special Early Canada and Cackling Goose Unit.

Unit 2: All of South Dakota not included in Unit 1 and Unit 3.

Unit 3: Bennett County.

Texas

Northeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and north of a line beginning at the Texas-Oklahoma border at U.S. 81, then continuing south to Bowie and then southeasterly along U.S. 81 and U.S. 287 to I-35W and I-35 to the juncture with I-10 in San Antonio, then east on I-10 to the Texas-Louisiana border.

Southeast Goose Zone: That portion of Texas lying east and south of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge at Laredo, then continuing north following I-35 to the juncture with I-10 in San Antonio, then easterly along I-10 to the Texas-Louisiana border.

West Goose Zone: The remainder of the State.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Geese

Zone G1: Big Horn, Converse, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Zone G1A: Goshen and Platte Counties.

Zone G2: Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties.

Zone G3: Albany and Laramie Counties; and that portion of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide.

Zone G4: Fremont County excluding those portions south or west of the Continental Divide.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Same zones as for ducks.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of California lying east and north of a line beginning at the intersection of Interstate 5 with the California-Oregon line; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Walters Lane south of the town of Yreka; west along Walters Lane to its junction with Easy Street; south along Easy Street to the junction with Old Highway 99; south along Old Highway 99 to the point of intersection with Interstate 5 north of the town of Weed; south along Interstate 5 to its junction with Highway 89; east and south along Highway 89 to main street Greenville; north and east to its junction with North Valley Road; south to its junction of Diamond Mountain Road; north and east to its junction with North Arm Road; south and west to the junction of North Valley Road; south to the junction with Arlington Road (A22); west to the junction of Highway 89; south and west to the junction of Highway 70; east on Highway 70 to Highway 395; south and east on Highway 395 to the point of intersection with the California-Nevada State line; north along the California-Nevada State line to the junction of the California-Nevada-Oregon State lines west along the California-Oregon State line to the point of origin.

Klamath Basin Special Management Area: Beginning at the intersection of Highway 161 and Highway 97; east on Highway 161 to Hill Road; south on Hill Road to N Dike Road West Side; east on N Dike Road West Side until the junction of the Lost River; north on N Dike Road West Side until the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway; east on Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway until N Dike Road East Side; south on the N Dike Road East Side; continue east on N Dike Road East Side to Highway 111; south on Highway 111/Great Northern Road to Highway 120/Highway 124; west on Highway 120/Highway 124 to Hill Road; south on Hill Road until Lairds Camp Road; west on Lairds Camp Road until Willow Creek; west and south on Willow Creek to Red Rock Road; west

on Red Rock Road until Meiss Lake Road/Old State Highway; north on Meiss Lake Road/Old State Highway to Highway 97; north on Highway 97 to the point of origin.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line from the intersection of Highway 95 with the California-Nevada State line; south on Highway 95 through the junction with Highway 40; south on Highway 95 to Vidal Junction; south through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino-Riverside Counties line on a road known as "Aqueduct Road" also known as Highway 62 in San Bernardino County; southwest on Highway 62 to Desert Center Rice Road; south on Desert Center Rice Road/Highway 177 to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on Interstate 10 to its intersection with Wiley Well Road; south on Wiley Well Road to Wiley Well; southeast on Milpitas Wash Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on Blythe Ogilby Road also known as County Highway 34 to its intersection with Ogilby Road; south on Ogilby Road to its intersection with Interstate 8; east 7 miles on Interstate 8 to its intersection with the Andrade-Algodones Road/Highway 186; south on Highway 186 to its intersection with the U.S.-Mexico border at Los Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River zone) south and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Santa Maria River at the Pacific Ocean; east along the Santa Maria River to where it crosses Highway 101–166 near the City of Santa Maria; north on Highway 101–166; east on Highway 166 to the junction with Highway 99; south on Highway 99 to the junction of Interstate 5; south on Interstate 5 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to where it intersects Highway 178 at Walker Pass; east on Highway 178 to the junction of Highway 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on Highway 395 to the junction of Highway 58; east on Highway 58 to the junction of Interstate 15; east on Interstate 15 to the junction with Highway 127; north on Highway 127 to the point of intersection with the California-Nevada State line.

Imperial County Special Management Area: The area bounded by a line beginning at Highway 86 and the Navy Test Base Road; south on Highway 86 to the town of Westmoreland; continue through the town of Westmoreland to Route S26; east on Route S26 to Highway 115; north on Highway 115 to Weist Road; north on Weist Road to

Flowing Wells Road; northeast on Flowing Wells Road to the Coachella Canal; northwest on the Coachella Canal to Drop 18; a straight line from Drop 18 to Frink Road; south on Frink Road to Highway 111; north on Highway 111 to Niland Marina Road; southwest on Niland Marina Road to the old Imperial County boat ramp and the water line of the Salton Sea; from the water line of the Salton Sea, a straight line across the Salton Sea to the Salinity Control Research Facility and the Navy Test Base Road; southwest on the Navy Test Base Road to the point of beginning.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Colorado River, and Southern Zones.

North Coast Special Management Area: Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.

Sacramento Valley Special Management Area: That area bounded by a line beginning at Willows south on I–5 to Hahn Road; easterly on Hahn Road and the Grimes-Arbuckle Road to Grimes; northerly on CA 45 to the junction with CA 162; northerly on CA 45/162 to Glenn; and westerly on CA 162 to the point of beginning in Willows.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Same zones as for ducks.

Idaho

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Zone 1: Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties.

Zone 2: Bannock County; Bear Lake County west of Highway 30 to Montpelier, south of Highway 89 to Ovid, and east of Highway 89 to the state line; Bingham County except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Blaine County; Caribou County south of Highway 30; and Cassia, Franklin, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Oneida, Power, and Twin Falls Counties.

Zone 3: Ada, Adams, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Elmore, Gooding, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Bear Lake County east of Highway 30 to Montpelier, south of Highway 89 to Ovid, and east of Highway 89 to the state line, and Caribou County north of Highway 30;

Zone 5: Valley County.

Zone 6: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Regular Seasons**Canada and Cackling Geese and Brant**

Same as for early Canada and cackling goose seasons.

White-Fronted Geese

Zone 1: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties; Power County east of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39; and Teton County.

Zone 2: Adams, Blaine, Camas, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Oneida Counties; and Power County west of State Highway 37 and State Highway 39.

Zone 3: Ada, Boise, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Valley County.

Zone 5: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Light Geese

Zone 1: Bannock and Bear Lake Counties; Bingham County east of the west bank of the Snake River, west of the McTucker boat ramp access road, and east of the American Falls Reservoir bluff; Bonneville County east of Interstate 15; Caribou County; Clark County east of Interstate 15; Fremont County; Jefferson County east of Interstate 15; Madison County; and Power County below the American Falls Reservoir bluff and within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; and Teton County.

Zone 2: Bingham County west of the west bank of the Snake River, east of the McTucker boat ramp access road, and west of the American Falls Reservoir bluff; Bonneville County west of Interstate 15; Butte County; Clark County west of Interstate 15; Franklin County; Jefferson County west of Interstate 15; Oneida County; and Power County except below the American Falls Reservoir bluff and those lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Zone 3: Ada, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties.

Zone 4: Adams, Clearwater, Custer, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties.

Zone 5: Valley County.

Zone 6: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties.

Nevada

Same zones as for ducks.

New Mexico (Pacific Flyway Portion)

North Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located north of I–40.

South Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located south of I–40.

Oregon

Northwest Permit Zone: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Tillamook County Management Area: That portion of Tillamook County beginning at the point where Old Woods Road crosses the south shores of Horn Creek, north on Old Woods Road to Sand Lake Road at Woods, north on Sand Lake Road to the intersection with McPhillips Drive, due west (approximately 200 yards) from the intersection to the Pacific coastline, south along the Pacific coastline to a point due west of the western end of Pacific Avenue in Pacific City, east from this point (approximately 250 yards) to Pacific Avenue, east on Pacific Avenue to Brooten Road, south and then east on Brooten Road to Highway 101, north on Highway 101 to Resort Drive, north on Resort Drive to a point due west of the south shores of Horn Creek at its confluence with the Nestucca River, due east (approximately 80 yards) across the Nestucca River to the south shores of Horn Creek, east along the south shores of Horn Creek to the point of beginning.

Southwest Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties east of Highway 101, and Josephine and Jackson Counties.

South Coast Zone: Those portions of Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties west of Highway 101.

Eastern Zone: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Union, Wallowa, and Wheeler Counties.

Mid-Columbia Zone: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, and Wasco Counties.

Utah

East Box Elder County Zone: Boundary begins at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area and SR–83 (Promontory Road); east along SR–83 to I–15; south on I–15 to the Perry access road; southwest along this road to the Bear River Bird Refuge boundary; west, north, and then east along the refuge boundary until it intersects the Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary; east and north along the Public Shooting

Grounds Waterfowl Management Area boundary to SR–83.

Wasatch Front Zone: Boundary begins at the Weber-Box Elder Counties line at I–15; east along Weber County line to U.S.–89; south on U.S.–89 to I–84; east and south on I–84 to I–80; south on I–80 to U.S.–189; south and west on U.S.–189 to the Utah County line; southeast and then west along this line to the Tooele County line; north along the Tooele County line to I–80; east on I–80 to Exit 99; north from Exit 99 along a direct line to the southern tip of Promontory Point and Promontory Road; east and north along this road to the causeway separating Bear River Bay from Ogden Bay; east on this causeway to the southwest corner of Great Salt Lake Mineral Corporation's (GSLMC) west impoundment; north and east along GSLMC's west impoundment to the northwest corner of the impoundment; north from this point along a direct line to the southern boundary of Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; east along this southern boundary to the Perry access road; northeast along this road to I–15; south along I–15 to the Weber-Box Elder Counties line.

Southern Zone: Boundary includes Beaver, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Washington, and Wayne Counties, and that part of Tooele County south of I–80.

Northern Zone: The remainder of Utah not included in the East Box Elder County, Wasatch Front, and Southern Zones.

Washington

Area 1: Skagit and Whatcom Counties, and that portion of Snohomish County west of Interstate 5.

Area 2 Inland (Southwest Permit Zone): Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum Counties, and that portion of Grays Harbor County east of Highway 101.

Area 2 Coastal (Southwest Permit Zone): Pacific County and that portion of Grays Harbor County west of Highway 101.

Area 3: All areas west of the Pacific Crest Trail and west of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Areas 1, 2 Coastal, and 2 Inland.

Area 4: Adams, Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Franklin, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, and Walla Walla Counties.

Area 5: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River that are not included in Area 4.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Early Canada and Cackling Goose Seasons

Teton County Zone: Teton County.

Balance of State Zone: Remainder of the State.

Brant

Pacific Flyway

California

Northern Zone: Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties.

Balance of State Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the Northern Zone.

Washington

Puget Sound Zone: Clallam, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.

Coastal Zone: Pacific County.

Swans

Central Flyway

South Dakota

Open Area: Aurora, Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Sully, and Walworth Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Idaho

Open Area: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, and Kootenai Counties.

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Open Area: Cascade, Chouteau, Hill, Liberty, and Toole Counties and those portions of Pondera and Teton Counties lying east of U.S. 287–89.

Nevada

Open Area: Churchill, Lyon, and Pershing Counties.

Utah

Open Area: Begins at I–15 and Exit 365 (SR 13/83); west and north on SR–83 to I–84; west on I–84 to SR–30; southwest on SR–30 to the Nevada-Utah State line; south on this State line to I–80; east on I–80 to I–15; north on I–15 to Exit 365 (SR 13/83).

Doves

Alabama

South Zone: Baldwin, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Mobile Counties.

North Zone: Remainder of the State.

Florida

Northwest Zone: The Counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Washington, Leon (except that portion north of U.S. 27 and east of State Road 155), Jefferson (south of U.S. 27, west of State Road 59 and north of U.S. 98), and Wakulla (except that portion south of U.S. 98 and east of the St. Marks River).

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Louisiana

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Texas border along State Highway 12 to U.S. Highway 190, east along U.S. Highway 190 to Interstate Highway 12, east along Interstate Highway 12 to Interstate Highway 10, then east along Interstate Highway 10 to the Mississippi border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Mississippi

North Zone: That portion of the State north and west of a line extending west from the Alabama State line along U.S. Highway 84 to its junction with State Highway 35, then south along State Highway 35 to the Louisiana State line.

South Zone: The remainder of Mississippi.

New Mexico

North Zone: North of I–40 from the New Mexico-Arizona border to U.S. Hwy. 54 at Tucumcari; U.S. Hwy. 54 from Tucumcari to the New Mexico-Texas border.

South Zone: South of I–40 from the New Mexico-Arizona border to U.S. Hwy. 54 at Tucumcari; U.S. Hwy. 54 from Tucumcari to the New Mexico-Texas border.

Oregon

Zone 1: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Oregon not included in Zone 1.

Texas

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Fort Hancock; north along FM 1088 to TX 20; west along TX 20 to TX 148; north along TX 148 to I–10 at Fort Hancock; east along I–10 to I–20; northeast along I–20

to I–30 at Fort Worth; northeast along I–30 to the Texas-Arkansas State line.

Central Zone: That portion of the State lying between the North and South Zones.

South Zone: That portion of the State south and west of a line beginning at the International Bridge south of Del Rio, proceeding east on U.S. 90 to State Loop 1604 west of San Antonio; then south, east, and north along Loop 1604 to I–10 east of San Antonio; then east on I–10 to Orange, Texas.

Special White-Winged Dove Area: Same as the South Zone.

New Mexico

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line following I–40 from the Arizona border east to U.S. Hwy 54 at Tucumcari and U.S. Hwy 54 at Tucumcari east to the Texas border.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

Band-Tailed Pigeons

California

North Zone: Alpine, Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

New Mexico

North Zone: North of a line following U.S. 60 from the Arizona State line east to I–25 at Socorro and then south along I–25 from Socorro to the Texas State line.

South Zone: The remainder of the State not included in the North Zone.

Washington

Western Washington: The State of Washington excluding those portions lying east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

American Woodcock

New Jersey

North Zone: That portion of the State north of NJ 70.

South Zone: The remainder of the State.

Sandhill Cranes

Mississippi Flyway

Alabama

Open Area: That area north of Interstate 20 from the Georgia State line to the interchange with Interstate 65, then east of Interstate 65 to the interchange with Interstate 22, then north of Interstate 22 to the Mississippi State line.

Minnesota

Northwest Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a line extending east from the North Dakota border along U.S. Highway 2 to State Trunk Highway (STH) 32, north along STH 32 to STH 92, east along STH 92 to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2 in Polk County, north along CSAH 2 to CSAH 27 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 27 to STH 1, east along STH 1 to CSAH 28 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 28 to CSAH 54 in Marshall County, north along CSAH 54 to CSAH 9 in Roseau County, north along CSAH 9 to STH 11, west along STH 11 to STH 310, and north along STH 310 to the Manitoba border.

Tennessee

Southeast Crane Zone: That portion of the State south of Interstate 40 and east of State Highway 56.

Remainder of State: That portion of Tennessee outside of the Southeast Crane Zone.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except the San Luis Valley (Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties east of the Continental Divide) and North Park (Jackson County).

Kansas

Central Zone: That portion of the State within an area bounded by a line beginning where I-35 crosses the Kansas-Oklahoma border, then north on I-35 to Wichita, then north on I-135 to Salina, then north on U.S. 81 to the Nebraska border, then west along the Kansas-Nebraska border to its intersection with Hwy 283, then south on Hwy 283 to the intersection with Hwy 18/24, then east along Hwy 18 to Hwy 183, then south on Hwy 183 to Route 1, then south on Route 1 to the Oklahoma border, then east along the Kansas-Oklahoma border to where it crosses I-35.

West Zone: That portion of the State west of the western boundary of the Central Zone.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Regular Season Open Area: The Central Flyway portion of the State except for that area south and west of Interstate 90.

Special Season Open Areas:

Zone 7: Golden Valley and Wheatland Counties and those portions of Stillwater and Sweetgrass Counties north of I-90.

Zone 8: Carbon County.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Regular-Season Open Area: Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Quay, and Roosevelt Counties.

Special Season Open Areas

Middle Rio Grande Valley Area: The Central Flyway portion of New Mexico in Socorro and Valencia Counties.

Estancia Valley Area: Those portions of Santa Fe, Torrance, and Bernallillo Counties within an area bounded on the west by New Mexico Highway 55 beginning at Mountainair north to NM 337, north to NM 14, north to I-25; on the north by I-25 east to U.S. 285; on the east by U.S. 285 south to U.S. 60; and on the south by U.S. 60 from U.S. 285 west to NM 55 in Mountainair.

Southwest Zone: Area bounded on the south by the New Mexico-Mexico border; on the west by the New Mexico-Arizona border north to Interstate 10; on the north by Interstate 10 east to U.S. 180, north to NM 26, east to NM 27, north to NM 152, and east to Interstate 25; on the east by Interstate 25 south to Interstate 10, west to the Luna County line, and south to the New Mexico-Mexico border.

North Dakota

Area 1: That portion of the State west of U.S. 281.

Area 2: That portion of the State east of U.S. 281.

Oklahoma

Open Area: That portion of the State west of I-35.

South Dakota

Open Area: That portion of the State lying west of a line beginning at the South Dakota-North Dakota border and State Highway 25, south on State Highway 25 to its junction with State Highway 34, east on State Highway 34 to its junction with U.S. Highway 81, then south on U.S. Highway 81 to the South Dakota-Nebraska border.

Texas

Zone A: That portion of Texas lying west of a line beginning at the international toll bridge at Laredo; then northeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with Interstate Highway 35 in Laredo; then north along Interstate Highway 35 to its junction with Interstate Highway 10 in San Antonio; then northwest along Interstate Highway 10 to its junction with U.S. Highway 83 at Junction; then north along U.S. Highway 83 to its junction with U.S. Highway 62, 16 miles north of Childress; then east along U.S. Highway 62 to the Texas-Oklahoma State line.

Zone B: That portion of Texas lying within boundaries beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 81 and the Texas-Oklahoma State line; then southeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with U.S. Highway 287 in Montague County; then southeast along U.S. Highway 287 to its junction with Interstate Highway 35W in Fort Worth; then southwest along Interstate Highway 35 to its junction with Interstate Highway 10 in San Antonio; then northwest along Interstate Highway 10 to its junction with U.S. Highway 83 in the town of Junction; then north along U.S. Highway 83 to its junction with U.S. Highway 62, 16 miles north of Childress; then east along U.S. Highway 62 to the Texas-Oklahoma State line; then south along the Texas-Oklahoma State line to the south bank of the Red River; then eastward along the vegetation line on the south bank of the Red River to U.S. Highway 81.

Zone C: The remainder of the State, except for the closed areas.

Closed areas:

a. That portion of the State lying east and north of a line beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 81 and the Texas-Oklahoma State line, then southeast along U.S. Highway 81 to its junction with U.S. Highway 287 in Montague County, then southeast along U.S. Highway 287 to its junction with I-35W in Fort Worth, then southwest along I-35 to its junction with U.S. Highway 290 East in Austin, then east along U.S. Highway 290 to its junction with Interstate Loop 610 in Harris County, then south and east along Interstate Loop 610 to its junction with Interstate Highway 45 in Houston, then south on Interstate Highway 45 to State Highway 342, then to the shore of the Gulf of America (the area formerly known as the Gulf of Mexico), and then north and east along the shore of the Gulf of America to the Texas-Louisiana State line.

b. That portion of the State lying within the boundaries of a line beginning at the Kleberg-Nueces County line and the shore of the Gulf of America, then west along the County line to Park Road 22 in Nueces County, then north and west along Park Road 22 to its junction with State Highway 358 in Corpus Christi, then west and north along State Highway 358 to its junction with State Highway 286, then north along State Highway 286 to its junction with Interstate Highway 37, then east along Interstate Highway 37 to its junction with U.S. Highway 181, then north and west along U.S. Highway 181 to its junction with U.S. Highway 77 in Sinton, then north and east along U.S. Highway 77 to its junction with U.S.

Highway 87 in Victoria, then south and east along U.S. Highway 87 to its junction with State Highway 35 at Port Lavaca, then north and east along State Highway 35 to the south end of the Lavaca Bay Causeway, then south and east along the shore of Lavaca Bay to its junction with the Port Lavaca Ship Channel, then south and east along the Lavaca Bay Ship Channel to the Gulf of America, and then south and west along the shore of the Gulf of America to the Kleberg-Nueces Counties line.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Area 4: All lands within the Bureau of Reclamation's Riverton and Boysen Unit boundaries; those lands within Boysen State Park south of Cottonwood Creek, west of Boysen Reservoir, and south of U.S. Highway 20–26; and all non-Indian owned fee title lands within the exterior boundaries of the Wind River Reservation, excluding those lands within Hot Springs County.

Area 6: Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties.

Area 7: Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, and Weston Counties.

Area 8: Johnson, Natrona, and Sheridan Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

Zone 1: Beginning at the junction of the New Mexico State line and U.S. Hwy 80; south along the State line to the U.S.-Mexico border; west along the border to the San Pedro River; north along the San Pedro River to the junction with Arizona Hwy 77; northerly along Arizona Hwy 77 to the Gila River; northeast along the Gila River to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; south then east and north along the reservation boundary to U.S. Hwy 70; southeast on U.S. Hwy 70 to U.S. Hwy 191; south on U.S. Hwy 191 to the 352 exit on I–10; east on I–10 to Bowie-Apache Pass Road; southerly on the Bowie-Apache Pass Road to Arizona Hwy 186; southeasterly on Arizona Hwy 186 to Arizona Hwy 181; south on Arizona Hwy 181 to the West Turkey Creek-Kuykendall cutoff road; southerly on the Kuykendall cutoff road to Rucker Canyon Road; easterly on Rucker Canyon Road to the Tex Canyon Road; southerly on Tex Canyon Road to U.S. Hwy 80; northeast on U.S. Hwy 80 to the New Mexico State line.

Zone 2: Beginning at I–10 and the New Mexico State line; north along the State line to Arizona Hwy 78; southwest on Arizona Hwy 78 to U.S. Hwy 191; northwest on U.S. Hwy 191 to Clifton;

westerly on the Lower Eagle Creek Road (Pump Station Road) to Eagle Creek; northerly along Eagle Creek to the San Carlos Indian Reservation boundary; southerly and west along the reservation boundary to U.S. Hwy 70; southeast on U.S. Hwy 70 to U.S. Hwy 191; south on U.S. Hwy 191 to I–10; easterly on I–10 to the New Mexico State line.

Zone 3: Beginning on I–10 at the New Mexico State line; westerly on I–10 to the Bowie-Apache Pass Road; southerly on the Bowie-Apache Pass Road to AZ Hwy 186; southeast on AZ Hwy 186 to AZ Hwy 181; south on AZ Hwy 181 to the West Turkey Creek-Kuykendall cutoff road; southerly on the Kuykendall cutoff road to Rucker Canyon Road; easterly on the Rucker Canyon Road to Tex Canyon Road; southerly on Tex Canyon Road to U.S. Hwy 80; northeast on U.S. Hwy 80 to the New Mexico State line; north along the State line to I–10.

Idaho

Area 1: All of Bear Lake County and all of Caribou County except that portion lying within the Grays Lake Basin.

Area 2: All of Teton County except that portion lying west of State Highway 33 and south of Packsaddle Road (West 400 North) and north of the North Cedron Road (West 600 South) and east of the west bank of the Teton River.

Area 3: All of Fremont County except the Chester Wetlands Wildlife Management Area.

Area 4: All of Jefferson County.

Area 5: All of Bannock County east of Interstate 15 and south of U.S. Highway 30; and all of Franklin County.

Area 6: That portion of Oneida County within the boundary beginning at the intersection of the Idaho-Utah border and Old Highway 191, then north on Old Highway 191 to 1500 S, then west on 1500 S to Highway 38, then west on Highway 38 to 5400 W, then south on 5400 W to Pocatello Valley Road, then west and south on Pocatello Valley Road to 10000 W, then south on 10000 W to the Idaho-Utah border, then east along the Idaho-Utah border to the beginning point.

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: Those portions of Deer Lodge County lying within the following described boundary: beginning at the intersection of I–90 and Highway 273, then westerly along Highway 273 to the junction of Highway 1, then southeast along said highway to Highway 275 at Opportunity, then east along said highway to East Side County road, then north along said road to Perkins Lane, then west on said lane to I–90, then

north on said interstate to the junction of Highway 273, the point of beginning. Except for sections 13 and 24, T5N, R10W; and Warm Springs Pond number 3.

Zone 2: That portion of the Pacific Flyway, located in Powell County lying within the following described boundary: beginning at the junction of State Routes 141 and 200, then west along Route 200 to its intersection with the Blackfoot River at Russell Gates Fishing Access Site (Powell-Missoula County line), then southeast along said river to its intersection with the Ovando-Helmville Road (County Road 104) at Cedar Meadows Fishing Access Site, then south and east along said road to its junction with State Route 141, then north along said route to its junction with State Route 200, the point of beginning.

Zone 3: Beaverhead, Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison Counties.

Zone 4: Broadwater County.

Zone 5: Cascade and Teton Counties.

Zone 6: Meagher County.

Utah

Cache County: Cache County.

East Box Elder County: That portion of Box Elder County beginning on the Utah-Idaho State line at the Box Elder-Cache County line; west on the State line to the Pocatello Valley County Road; south on the Pocatello Valley County Road to I–15; southeast on I–15 to SR–83; south on SR–83 to Lamp Junction; west and south on the Promontory Point County Road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder-Weber Counties line; east on the Box Elder-Weber Counties line to the Box Elder-Cache Counties line; north on the Box Elder-Cache Counties line to the Utah-Idaho State line.

Rich County: Rich County.

Uintah County: Uintah and Duchesne Counties.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Area 1: All of the Bear River and Ham's Fork River drainages in Lincoln County.

Area 2: All of the Salt River drainage in Lincoln County south of the McCoy Creek Road.

Area 3: All lands within the Bureau of Reclamation's Eden Project in Sweetwater County.

Area 5: Uinta County.

All Migratory Game Birds in Alaska

North Zone: State Game Management Units 11–13 and 17–26.

Gulf Coast Zone: State Game Management Units 5–7, 9, 14–16, and 10 (Unimak Island only).

Southeast Zone: State Game Management Units 1–4.

Pribilof and Aleutian Islands Zone: State Game Management Unit 10 (except Unimak Island).

Kodiak Zone: State Game Management Unit 8.

All Migratory Game Birds in the Virgin Islands

Ruth Cay Closure Area: The island of Ruth Cay, just south of St. Croix.

All Migratory Game Birds in Puerto Rico

Municipality of Culebra Closure Area: All of the municipality of Culebra.

Desecheo Island Closure Area: All of Desecheo Island.

Mona Island Closure Area: All of Mona Island.

El Verde Closure Area: Those areas of the municipalities of Rio Grande and Loiza delineated as follows: (1) All lands between Routes 956 on the west and 186 on the east, from Route 3 on the north to the juncture of Routes 956 and 186 (Km 13.2) in the south; (2) all lands between Routes 186 and 966 from the juncture of 186 and 966 on the north, to the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the south; (3) all lands lying west of Route 186 for 1 kilometer from the juncture of Routes 186 and 956 south to Km 6 on Route 186; (4) all lands within Km 14 and Km 6 on the west and the Caribbean National Forest Boundary on the east; and (5) all lands within the Caribbean National Forest Boundary whether private or public.

Cidra Municipality and adjacent areas: All of Cidra Municipality and portions of Aguas Buenas, Caguas,

Cayey, and Comerio Municipalities as encompassed within the following boundary: beginning on Highway 172 as it leaves the municipality of Cidra on the west edge, north to Highway 156, east on Highway 156 to Highway 1, south on Highway 1 to Highway 765, south on Highway 765 to Highway 763, south on Highway 763 to the Rio Guavate, west along Rio Guavate to Highway 1, southwest on Highway 1 to Highway 14, west on Highway 14 to Highway 729, north on Highway 729 to Cidra Municipality boundary to the point of the beginning.

Maureen D. Foster,

Chief of Staff, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part III

The President

Proclamation 10920—Honoring the Memory of His Holiness Pope Francis

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 10920 of April 21, 2025

The President

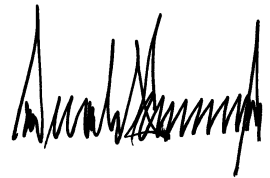
Honoring the Memory of His Holiness Pope Francis

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of His Holiness Pope Francis, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby order that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, on the day of interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-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.



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