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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 10935 of May 9, 2025

Establishing Project Homecoming

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Over the last 4 years, the United States has endured a full-scale invasion of aliens entering and remaining in the country illegally, causing a relentless onslaught of crime, vagrancy, violence, and death in countless American communities. This lawless invasion has also limited the capacity of American schools and hospitals to provide for American citizens and has diverted billions of dollars in Federal, State, and local social services from Americans in need.

The continued presence of illegal aliens in our Nation forces American taxpayers to bear a tremendous fiscal burden to support them, including through costs related to healthcare, food stamps, public housing, emergency medical services, education, and shelter, as well as the costs of crimes committed by illegal aliens. In Fiscal Year 2023 alone, these costs were estimated to exceed $150 billion in taxpayer dollars. Removal flights of illegal aliens are a necessary aspect of immigration enforcement and upholding the rule of law, but they require substantial resources and manpower.

Therefore, the provision of financial incentives to encourage and assist aliens illegally in the country to elect to depart from the United States has the potential to save tremendous taxpayer resources, while restoring the sovereignty of our country.

As President, it is my legal obligation to exercise all tools at my disposal to end this invasion, remove the illegal-alien invaders from the United States, and protect the American people. This proclamation establishes Project Homecoming, which will present illegal aliens with a choice: either leave the United States voluntarily, with the support and financial assistance of the Federal Government, or remain and face the consequences.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*), hereby proclaim and direct as follows:

Section 1. *Free Return Home and CBP Home Application.* (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this proclamation, and to facilitate the rapid departure of illegal aliens from the United States, I direct, pursuant to section 215(a)(1) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1185(a)(1)), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the heads of other relevant executive departments and agencies (agencies), to create seamless processes for illegal aliens to rapidly depart the United States, including through available technological resources, such as the ''CBP Home'' application.

(b) Any flights provided to illegal aliens voluntarily and permanently departing the United States pursuant to processes established under subsection (a) of this section shall be funded by the Federal Government.

(c) In furtherance of the purposes of this proclamation, and to facilitate the rapid departure of illegal aliens from the United States, I direct, pursuant to section 215(a)(1) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1185(a)(1)), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to take all appropriate actions to enable the rapid departure of illegal aliens from the United States who

currently lack a valid travel document from their countries of citizenship or nationality or who desire to travel to any other country willing to accept their entry.

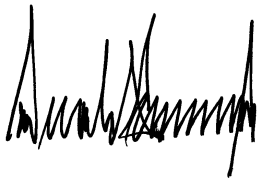
(d) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall create a concierge service whereby any alien illegally present in the United States may arrive at an airport, with or without appropriate travel documents, book air travel to permanently relocate to a different country, and claim the exit bonus described in section 2 of this proclamation upon their successful return.

Sec. 2. *Exit Bonus*. In furtherance of the purposes of this proclamation, and to facilitate the rapid departure of illegal aliens from the United States, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the heads of all relevant agencies, shall provide financial incentives in the form of an ''exit bonus'' for each illegal alien who voluntarily and permanently departs the United States.

Sec. 3. *Penalties for Aliens Who Fail to Depart*. (a) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the heads of other relevant agencies, shall conduct a nationwide communications campaign to notify illegal aliens of the availability of cost-free travel to other countries; the exit bonus; and the sweeping consequences for those who choose to remain illegally present, including removal, prosecution, incarceration, and fines as consistent with applicable law for immigration-related crimes; the garnishment of wages; and the confiscation of savings and personal property, including homes and vehicles.

(b) No later than 60 days after the date of this proclamation, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall supplement existing enforcement and removal operations by deputizing and contracting with State and local law enforcement officers, former Federal officers, officers and personnel within other Federal agencies, and other individuals to increase the enforcement and removal operations force of the Department of Homeland Security by no less than 20,000 officers in order to conduct an intensive campaign to remove illegal aliens who have failed to depart voluntarily.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of May, 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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Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10936 of May 9, 2025

Military Spouse Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Military spouses are the heart and soul of our Armed Forces. Their unwavering devotion and profound influence enrich our fighting forces and the communities in which they serve. On Military Spouse Day, we proudly honor the wives and husbands who embrace this noble calling.

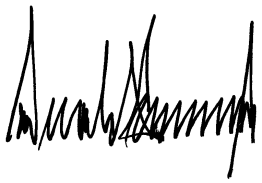
Every day, military spouses share their loved ones with a demanding, no-fail mission. Yet their own mission is no less daunting—frequent relocations to destinations not of their choosing; heart-wrenching separations; parenting, often alone; and career continuity within a nomadic and uncertain life. Their ongoing sacrifices are intrinsically linked to family morale, readiness, and retention. We cannot maintain the world's most lethal fighting force without the love, selflessness, and support of the military spouses who navigate the unique and challenging demands in life.

Employment is a critical challenge. Military spouses face a 21 percent unemployment rate—one of the highest demographics in the country—and a 25 percent wage gap compared to their civilian counterparts. Frequent relocations hinder job placements, career advancements, and tenures, regardless of their education and experience. During my first Administration, we made significant strides to improve military spouse employment by enhancing job opportunities within the Federal Government, expanding licensure portability, and increasing remote and flexible job options that provide continuity and financial stability for military spouses. Earlier this year, I issued a categorical exemption for military spouse employees following the return-to-office directive for Federal civilian employees, and we pledge to pursue additional innovative solutions to help military spouses thrive.

It takes uncommon devotion and steadfast love to stand alongside those who wear our Nation's uniform. Yet, generation after generation, military spouses stand in spite of the uncertainty, global threats, increasing demands, long hours, and the deployments that last months or even years. They stand—with resilience and resolve—not in the shadow of their loved ones in uniforms, but side by side as an invaluable mission partner and a force multiplier integral to our national defense. The First Lady and I are in admiration of these volunteer patriots, heroes, and warriors. Military spouses have our unwavering support, our prayers, and the respect of a grateful Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 9, 2025, as Military Spouse Day. I call upon the people of the United States to honor military spouses with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of May, 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.



[FR Doc. 2025–08679
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Presidential Documents

Proclamation 10937 of May 9, 2025

Mother's Day, 2025

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's mothers are the heart of our families, the light in our homes, and the stewards of our Nation's future. From infancy to adulthood, our mothers shape our characters and form our consciences—and play a crucial role in raising the next generation of proud Americans. This Mother's Day, we celebrate every extraordinary mother whose unconditional love, warmth, support, and devotion have enriched our lives, influenced our culture, and upheld the promise of our great Nation.

From our earliest moments on Earth, mothers have nurtured their children with patience, wisdom, caring, and kindness. They teach us to love and help us to navigate the triumphs and challenges of life. Our mothers are also always in our corner, serving as a lasting source of comfort, reassurance, and inspiration. Their love transcends time, generations, and circumstances.

Mothers serve as our protectors, shielding the youth and guarding them from harm. They instill the values that shape our character, and their time, talents, and unwavering dedication continually uplift the lives of those in their care. For that reason, my Administration is committed to empowering American mothers and uplifting American families. From defending the God-given dignity of every human life, born and unborn, to supporting mothers experiencing unexpected or at-risk pregnancies, to making fertility treatments more affordable, we want families across America to grow and thrive. That is why I will continue to defend the child tax credit and work to ensure that families can enjoy the highest standard of living on Earth on a single income.

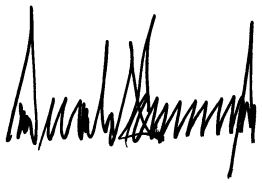
Under my leadership, we are advancing the American Dream and ensuring that it is accessible to every family and every child. As President, I will continue to protect the rights of parents to raise their child in a free and fair country without the pervasive influence of far-left ideology that isolates children and undermines parents.

On this Mother's Day and every day, we honor the selfless service of every mother in America. We offer our heartfelt gratitude for their endless love and lifelong devotion—and we celebrate their remarkable contributions to our families, communities, culture, and Nation.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May each year as ''Mother's Day'' and requested the President to call for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 11, 2025, as Mother's Day. I encourage all Americans to express their love and respect for birth mothers, adoptive mothers, foster mothers, stepmothers, grandmothers, and the many women who step into the role of motherhood—all play an important part in guiding our future as beloved maternal figures, whether with us in person or in spirit, and to reflect on the importance of motherhood to the prosperity of our families, communities, and Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of May, 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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Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14294 of May 9, 2025

Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose*. The United States is drastically overregulated. The Code of Federal Regulations contains over 48,000 sections, stretching over 175,000 pages—far more than any citizen can possibly read, let alone fully understand. Worse, many carry potential criminal penalties for violations. The situation has become so dire that no one—likely including those charged with enforcing our criminal laws at the Department of Justice—knows how many separate criminal offenses are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, with at least one source estimating hundreds of thousands of such crimes. Many of these regulatory crimes are ''strict liability'' offenses, meaning that citizens need not have a guilty mental state to be convicted of a crime.

This status quo is absurd and unjust. It allows the executive branch to write the law, in addition to executing it. That situation can lend itself to abuse and weaponization by providing Government officials tools to target unwitting individuals. It privileges large corporations, which can afford to hire expensive legal teams to navigate complex regulatory schemes and fence out new market entrants, over average Americans.

The purpose of this order is to ease the regulatory burden on everyday Americans and ensure no American is transformed into a criminal for violating a regulation they have no reason to know exists.

Sec. 2. *Policy*. It is the policy of the United States that:

(a) Criminal enforcement of criminal regulatory offenses is disfavored.

(b) Prosecution of criminal regulatory offenses is most appropriate for persons who know or can be presumed to know what is prohibited or required by the regulation and willingly choose not to comply, thereby causing or risking substantial public harm. Prosecutions of criminal regulatory offenses should focus on matters where a putative defendant is alleged to have known his conduct was unlawful.

(c) Strict liability offenses are ''generally disfavored.'' *United States* v. *United States Gypsum, Co.*, 438 U.S. 422, 438 (1978). Where enforcement is appropriate, agencies should consider civil rather than criminal enforcement of strict liability regulatory offenses or, if appropriate and consistent with due process and the right to jury trial, *see Jarkesy* v. *Securities and Exchange Commission*, 603 U.S. 109 (2024), administrative enforcement.

(d) Agencies promulgating regulations potentially subject to criminal enforcement should explicitly describe the conduct subject to criminal enforcement, the authorizing statutes, and the mens rea standard applicable to those offenses.

Sec. 3. *Definitions*. For purposes of this order:

(a) ''Agency'' has the meaning given to ''Executive agency'' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(b) ''Criminal regulatory offense'' means a Federal regulation that is enforceable by a criminal penalty; and

(c) ''Mens rea'' means the state of mind that by law must be proven to convict a particular defendant of a particular crime.

Sec. 4. *Report on Criminal Regulatory Offenses*. (a) Within 365 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a report containing:

(i) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses enforceable by the agency or the Department of Justice; and

(ii) for each criminal regulatory offense identified in subsection (a)(i) of this section, the range of potential criminal penalties for a violation and the applicable mens rea standard for the criminal regulatory offense.

(b) At the same time the head of each agency provides to the Director of OMB the report required by subsection (a) of this section, the agency head shall publicly post the report on its agency webpage.

(c) The head of each agency shall periodically, but not less than once a year, update the report described in subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Criminal enforcement of any criminal regulatory offense not identified in the report described in subsection (a) of this section is strongly discouraged. The head of each agency shall consider whether a criminal regulatory offense is included in an agency's public report when considering whether to make a criminal referral to the Department of Justice or, where applicable, to the agency's Inspector General. Further, the Attorney General shall consider whether a criminal regulatory offense is included in an agency's public report before initiating an investigation or initiating criminal proceedings for violating regulatory standards.

Sec. 5. *Promoting Regulatory Transparency*. (a) Following issuance of this order, all future notices of proposed rulemaking (NPRMs) and final rules published in the *Federal Register*, the violation of which may constitute criminal regulatory offenses, should include a statement identifying that the rule or proposed rule is a criminal regulatory offense and the authorizing statute. Agencies should draft this statement in consultation with the Department of Justice.

(b) The regulatory text of all NPRMs and final rules with criminal consequences published in the *Federal Register* after the date of this order should explicitly state a mens rea requirement for each element of a criminal regulatory offense, accompanied by citations to the relevant provisions of the authorizing statute.

(c) Strict liability criminal regulatory offenses are disfavored. Any proposed or final criminal regulatory offense that includes a strict liability mens rea for the offense shall be treated as a ''significant regulatory action'' and submitted to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs for the review applicable to significant regulatory actions under Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993 (Regulatory Planning and Review), or any successor process.

Sec. 6. *Default Mens Rea for Criminal Regulatory Offenses*. (a) The head of each agency, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall examine the agency's statutory authorities and determine whether there is authority to adopt a background mens rea standard for criminal regulatory offenses that applies unless a specific regulation states an alternative mens rea.

(b) Within 30 days of the submission of the report described in section 4(a) of this order, the head of each agency, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit a report to the Director of OMB summarizing the information submitted under section 4(a) of this order and assessing whether the applicable mens rea standards for criminal regulatory offenses enforced by the agency are appropriate. If consistent with the statutory authorities identified pursuant to the review described in subsection (a) of this section, the report should present a plan for changing the applicable mens rea standards and adopting a generally applicable background mens rea standard, and provide a justification for each criminal regulatory offense for which the agency proposes to deviate from its default mens rea standard.

Sec. 7. *Agency Referrals for Potential Criminal Enforcement*. Within 45 days of the date of this order, and in consultation with the Attorney General,

each agency should publish guidance in the *Federal Register* describing its plan to address criminally liable regulatory offenses. Each agency's guidance should make clear that when the agency is deciding whether to refer alleged violations of criminal regulatory offenses to the Department of Justice, the agency should consider factors such as:

(a) the harm or risk of harm, pecuniary or otherwise, caused by the alleged offense;

(b) the potential gain to the putative defendant that could result from the offense;

(c) whether the putative defendant held specialized knowledge, expertise, or was licensed in an industry related to the rule or regulation at issue; and

(d) evidence, if any is available, of the putative defendant's general awareness of the unlawfulness of his conduct as well as his knowledge or lack thereof of the regulation at issue.

Sec. 8. *Effect on Immigration Enforcement and National Security Functions*. Nothing in this order shall apply to the enforcement of the immigration laws or regulations promulgated to implement such laws, nor shall it apply to the enforcement of laws or regulations related to national security or defense.

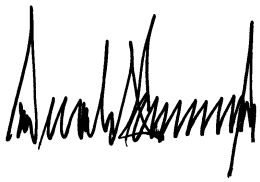
Sec. 9. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–08681
Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14295 of May 9, 2025

Increasing Efficiency at the Office of the Federal Register

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose*. Deregulation is a critical priority for my Administration. We will foster prosperity by freeing Americans from the heavy burden of Federal regulations accumulated over decades. Although the decision about which regulations to eliminate is sometimes complex, the administrative process of removing a regulation from the Code of Federal Regulations through a rulemaking should be simple. It is not.

The Office of the Federal Register frequently takes days or, in some cases, even weeks to publish new regulatory actions. Such delay is unwarranted. The Office of the Federal Register receives final documents that are fully executed by the relevant decisionmakers—all that remains is publication. Yet despite those delays, executive departments and agencies are charged $151–$174 per column of text to publish each rule in the *Federal Register*. These inefficiencies inhibit my Administration's deregulatory agenda and waste taxpayer money.

Sec. 2. *Increasing Efficiency in the Federal Register*. (a) The Archivist of the United States (Archivist), acting through the Office of the Federal Register, shall work with the Director of the Government Publishing Office to reduce publication delays to the greatest extent feasible, including by modernizing computer systems and eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy.

(b) Within 15 days of the date of this order, the Archivist, acting through the Office of the Federal Register, shall submit a report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reflecting average publication times for different categories of documents.

(c) Within 45 days of the date of this order, the Archivist, acting through the Office of the Federal Register, shall review the fee schedules for publication in the *Federal Register* and, working with the Director of the Government Publishing Office, take steps to ensure that fees are based on the actual costs of publication and account for increased efficiencies achieved as a result of this order. The Archivist, acting through the Office of the Federal Register, shall promptly file a report with the Director of OMB calculating the percentage difference in fees between any proposed new fee schedule and the prior one.

(d) No later than August 22, 2025, the Archivist, acting through the Office of the Federal Register, shall submit a second report to the Director of OMB reflecting average publication times between July 15, 2025, and August 15, 2025, for the same categories of documents on which the Office of the Federal Register reported under subsection (b) of this section.

Sec. 3. *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

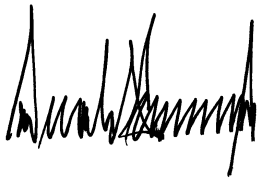
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

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

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

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

(d) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by the National Archives and Records Administration.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–08682
Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 7515–01–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14296 of May 9, 2025

Keeping Promises to Veterans and Establishing a National Center for Warrior Independence

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy*. Our Nation's security, prosperity, and freedom would not be possible without our veterans. Many service members paid the ultimate sacrifice. Many others bear visible and invisible wounds from their service. Too many veterans are homeless in America. Each veteran deserves our gratitude.

Yet the Federal Government has not always treated veterans like the heroes they are. During the previous administration, unaccountable bureaucrats treated them shamefully, failing veterans when they needed help most and betraying the taxpayers who rightfully expect better.

The story of the West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center is indicative of this failure. More than one hundred years ago, Senator John Percival Jones and Arcadia Bandini de Stearns Baker generously donated hundreds of acres of land that they owned in West Los Angeles on the condition that it be used to house disabled veterans. The campus once featured a chapel, billiard hall, 1,000-seat theater, and housed about 6,000 veterans, but the Federal Government has since allowed this crown jewel of veteran care to deteriorate over the last few decades.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (Department) leased parts of the property to a private school, private companies, and the baseball team of the University of California, Los Angeles, sometimes at significantly below-market prices. As of 2024, there were approximately 3,000 homeless veterans in Los Angeles, more than in any other city in the country and accounting for about 10 percent of all of America's homeless veterans. Many of these heroes live in squalor in Los Angeles's infamous ''skid row.''

During my first term, I signed legislation to increase accountability and expand benefits and choices for veterans in accessing care, and my second term will build on those efforts. Accountability will return to the Department. Veterans around the Nation will have more choices in care, benefits, and services. The VA campus in West Los Angeles will become the National Center for Warrior Independence with facilities and resources to help our veterans earn back their self-sufficiency.

Sec. 2. *Establishing the National Center for Warrior Independence*. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Secretary) shall take all appropriate action to:

(a) designate a National Center for Warrior Independence on the West Los Angeles VA Campus in which homeless veterans in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and around the Nation can seek and receive the care, benefits, and services to which they are entitled;

(b) work with other municipalities and VA facilities to ensure that homeless veterans outside the Los Angeles metropolitan area who want to avail themselves of the National Center for Warrior Independence are provided the means to do so;

(c) in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the heads of any

other relevant executive departments or agencies, ensure that funds that may have been spent on housing or other services for illegal aliens are redirected to construct, establish, and maintain this National Center for Warrior Independence;

(d) work to restore self-sufficiency and the warrior ethos among homeless veterans through any guidance, requirements, or services needed to ensure that homeless veterans can access housing, receive substance abuse or addiction treatment, and return to productive work and community engagement; and

(e) within 120 days of the date of this order, present an action plan to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, to meet these directives and restore the capacity to house up to 6,000 homeless veterans at the National Center for Warrior Independence by January 1, 2028.

Sec. 3. *Voucher Program*. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, in consultation with the Secretary, use vouchers to support homeless veterans in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and around the Nation with respect to this effort.

Sec. 4. *Restoring Accountability at the Department of Veterans Affairs*. The Secretary shall take the following steps to restore accountability and excellent service at the Department:

(a) take appropriate action against individuals who have committed misconduct, making full use of and in accordance with the Department of Veterans Affairs Accountability and Whistleblower Protection Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–41); and

(b) investigate and take steps to rectify the previous administration's decision to rehire and reinstate back pay for employees previously fired for misconduct and direct such savings back toward care, benefits, and services for veterans, in accordance with all applicable laws.

Sec. 5. *Providing Choices and Excellence to Veterans*. The Secretary shall take steps to increase the excellence of and options for care, benefits, and services for veterans including:

(a) within 60 days of the date of this order, submitting a report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, with a plan to reduce wait times for Veterans Health Administration appointments that explores options like expanding office hours, offering weekend appointments, and increasing the use of virtual healthcare options;

(b) within 30 days of the date of this order, directing a feasibility study at the Manchester VA Medical Center and within 180 days of this order, submitting to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, an action plan to expand services to support a full-service medical center in New Hampshire so that it is no longer the only State in the contiguous United States without such a center; and

(c) in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, developing a strategy to improve the delivery and quality of the Department's healthcare services in a more efficient and effective manner to support veterans; the strategy shall initially prioritize implementation of actions to reduce access times and improve service delivery, to include options for offering treatment to veterans at select military treatment facilities and military beneficiaries at VA facilities with appropriate reimbursement.

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

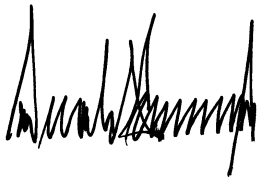
(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or the head thereof; or

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

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

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

(d) The Department of Veterans Affairs shall provide funding for this order's publication in the *Federal Register*.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–08683
Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 8320–01–P

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 92
Wednesday, May 14, 2025

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2665; Project Identifier AD–2024–00203–T; Amendment 39–23033; AD 2025–09–12]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports of water leakage from the potable water system due to improperly installed waterline couplings, and water leaking into the electronics equipment (EE) bays from above the floor in the main cabin, resulting in water on the equipment in the EE bays. This AD requires an inspection of seat tracks above the EE bays for missing, damaged, or deteriorated sealant, moisture barrier tape, or tape dams, as applicable, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 18, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2665; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2665.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3986; email: *courtney.k.tuck@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2016–14–04, Amendment 39–18585 (81 FR 44499, July 8, 2016) (AD 2016–14–04). AD 2016–14–04 applies to certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on December 26, 2024 (89 FR 104900). AD 2016–14–04 was prompted by reports of water leakage from the potable water system due to improperly installed waterline couplings, and water leaking into the EE bays from above the floor in the main cabin, resulting in water on the equipment in the EE bays. The NPRM proposing to supersede AD 2016–14–04 was prompted by the determination that the sealant, moisture barrier tape, and tape dam required above the EE bays may not have been installed on production airplanes. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to retain the actions in AD 2016–14–04, expand the applicability to include additional Model 787–8 airplanes and certain Model 787–9 and 787–10 airplanes, and require an inspection of seat tracks above the EE bays for missing, damaged, or deteriorated sealant, moisture barrier tape, or tape dams, as applicable, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from Air Line Pilots Association, International, and The Boeing Company, who supported the NPRM without change.

The FAA received additional comments from The Foundation for Aviation Safety, United Airlines, and an individual. The following presents the comments received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Change NPRM to a Stand-Alone AD Action

United Airlines and an individual requested that the FAA change the proposed AD to a new stand-alone AD that does not supersede AD 2016–14–04. The commenters stated that the actions in the proposed AD are not applicable to AD 2016–14–04. United Airlines further commented that although the proposed AD would require the actions in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024, the effectivity of that bulletin does not include the same Model 787–8 airplanes as those listed in AD 2016–14–04 and does not impose any requirements for the airplanes in AD 2016–14–04.

The FAA agrees. The airplanes identified in this AD are different than those in AD 2016–14–04, and no new actions are required for airplanes that complied with AD 2016–14–04. Therefore, the FAA has revised this AD to not supersede AD 2016–14–04.

Request for an Explanation of the Cause and Corrective Actions Taken in the Factory

The Foundation for Aviation Safety requested the FAA provide a detailed explanation of the root cause and corrective actions taken in the factory to address the issue.

The FAA provides the following clarification. The root cause was due to the floor panel design missing sealant and moisture barrier tape at certain floor panels and seat tracks, because of the inadvertent omission of sealing instructions from Boeing floor panel drawings in 2018 when build

requirements were consolidated into one document as part of a value engineering project. To address these issues, Boeing revised engineering documents, including drawings and instructions, to clearly reinstate the sealing instructions, implemented a design review checklist, and provided additional training to employees to ensure the sealant was properly applied. No change to this AD is necessary as a result of this comment.

Request To Implement Corrective Actions Immediately

The Foundation for Aviation Safety questioned the compliance time for the new proposed actions and requested that the FAA mandate the corrective actions to be done immediately. The Foundation for Aviation Safety stated that the unsafe condition has been known since at least 2016, and that the proposed AD would add 64 more airplanes to the applicability.

The FAA disagrees. Although the unsafe condition has been known since 2016, the omission of sealant in the airplanes added to this AD didn't occur until 2018. The new actions in this AD must be accomplished within 5 years. In developing an appropriate compliance time for this action, the FAA considered the recommendations of the manufacturer, the urgency associated with the subject unsafe condition, and the practical aspect of accomplishing the required actions within a period of time that corresponds to the normal scheduled maintenance for most affected operators. The sealant is one of many layers intended to prevent water ingress into the aft EE bay, with additional layers of protection including visual leak detection above the floor and drip shield protection for critical equipment in the aft EE bay. The FAA further notes that, as the FAA is no longer superseding AD 2016–14–04, this AD now applies to only 47 U.S.-registered airplanes. AD 2016–14–04 applies to 17 of the 64 airplanes identified in the NPRM. The FAA has not changed this AD as a result of this comment.

Conclusion

The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. Except for minor editorial changes and other changes described previously, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024. This material specifies procedures for a detailed inspection of seat tracks located above the aft EE bays for missing, damaged, or deteriorated sealant, moisture barrier tape, or tape dams, as applicable, and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include applying sealant, moisture barrier tape, and tape dams to each affected area.

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 47 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspection of floor seat track.	22 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,870	$0	$1,870	$87,890

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any on-condition actions that would be required based on the results of the inspection. The agency has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need this repair:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Applying sealant, moisture barrier tape, or tape dam	33 work-hours × $85 per hour = $2,805	$350	$3,155

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–09–12 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–23033; Docket No. FAA–2024–2665; Project Identifier AD–2024–00203–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 18, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 38, water waste; 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of water leakage from the potable water system due to improperly installed waterline couplings, and water leaking into the electronics equipment (EE) bays from above the floor in the main cabin, resulting in water on the equipment in the EE bays. A water leak from an improperly installed potable water system coupling, or main cabin water source, if not addressed, could cause the equipment in the EE bays to become wet, resulting in an electrical short and potential loss of system functions essential for safe flight.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD, at the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024.

(h) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

Where the Boeing Recommended Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024, refer to the Issue 001 date of the Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

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

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3986; email: *courtney.k.tuck@faa.gov.*

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530085–00 RB, Issue 001, dated March 6, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on April 30, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08346 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2326; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01048–T; Amendment 39–23023; AD 2025–09–02]

RIN 2120–AA64

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–19–09, which applied to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. AD 2022–19–09 required repetitive inspections of the left and right main landing gear (MLG) lower spindle pins to detect corrosion and applicable repair or replacement. This AD was prompted by reports of in-service findings of

corrosion on the flange of the MLG lower spindle pin. This AD continues to require certain actions in AD 2022–19–09. This AD also requires changing the tracking of flight cycles for inspections from the usage of the MLG to the usage of MLG lower spindle assemblies and replacement of affected MLG lower spindle assemblies, removes airplanes from the applicability, and prohibits the installation of affected parts under certain conditions; as specified in a Transport Canada AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 18, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2326; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca*; website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2326.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: 516–228–7300; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2022–19–09, Amendment 39–22178 (87 FR 57799, September 22, 2022) (AD 2022–19–09). AD 2022–19–09 applied to all Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. AD 2022–19–09 required repetitive inspections of the left and right MLG lower spindle pins to detect corrosion and applicable repair or replacement if necessary. The FAA issued AD 2022–19–09 to address corrosion and subsequent cracking of the MLG lower spindle pin, which could result in failure of the pin, and consequent collapse of the MLG.

The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on October 3, 2024 (89 FR 80427). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2023–66, dated October 3, 2023, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that the tracking of usage was changed from the MLG to the MLG lower spindle assembly for inspections. The MCAI also states that replacement of the MLG lower spindle assembly, part number (P/N) 4115A0500–01, 4115A0500–02, or 5965A0500–01 with P/N 4115A0500–03 on Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes, or P/N 5965A0500–02 on Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes, constitutes a terminating action to the initial and repetitive inspections. The MCAI also removed airplanes from the applicability because Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes, serial numbers (S/Ns) 50068 and subsequent, and Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes, S/Ns 55249 and subsequent, have a newly designed MLG lower spindle assembly installed.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to continue to require certain actions in AD 2022–19–09, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2021–22R1, dated May 13, 2022 (Transport Canada AD CF–2021–22R1). The NPRM also proposed to require changing the tracking of flight cycles for inspections from the usage of the MLG to the usage of MLG lower spindle assemblies, replacing affected MLG lower spindle assemblies, removing airplanes from the applicability, and prohibiting the installation of affected parts under certain conditions, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2326.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Request To Correct a Part Number

Delta requested the FAA add a new exception to paragraph (h) of the proposed AD to correct a typographical error in the third paragraph of Part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66. Delta stated that MLG lower spindle assembly, part number (P/N) 415A0500–02 should be replaced with P/N 4115A0500–02.

The FAA agrees and has added a new exception in paragraph (h)(6) of this AD accordingly.

Request To Confirm Part Re-Identification Is Not Required and Previous Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs) Are Approved

Delta requested the FAA agree with Delta's interpretation that re-identification of the MLG is not required for compliance (RC) with the proposed AD. Delta noted that part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies replacing the MLG lower spindle assembly, P/Ns 4115A0500–01, 4115A0500–02, and 5965A0500–01 (*i.e.,* a pre-modification spindle), with a new MLG lower spindle assembly, P/N 4115A0500–03 or 5965A0500–02 (*i.e.,* a post-modification spindle), according to Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–321006, Issue 001, dated July 31, 2023. Delta also noted the service bulletin contains procedures for replacing pre-modification spindles with post-modification spindles and re-identifying the MLG. Since the Transport Canada only specifies the replacement, Delta interpreted this to mean re-identification of the MLG is not RC. Delta stated it believes that re-identification of the MLG may be required under 14 CFR 43.10, ''Disposition of life-limited aircraft parts,'' but operators may deviate from the re-identification procedures in the service bulletin without needing approval of an AMOC. Delta also stated it previously received an AMOC to FAA AD 2022–19–09 that allowed Delta to accomplish Issue 001 of Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–321006 as a terminating action and re-identify the MLG using its own process standards in lieu of the procedures in the service bulletin. Delta stated it believes that same allowance should be offered in the proposed AD since the re-identification is not part of the unsafe condition addressed by the proposed AD.

The FAA partially agrees. The FAA agrees that AMOCs approved previously

for FAA AD 2022–19–09 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 that are required by paragraph (g) of this AD. In other words, the AMOC that allows Delta to create the placards for re-identification is still valid. Note that in paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of the proposed AD, the FAA inadvertently referenced Transport Canada AD CF–2021–22R1 instead of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66. The FAA has revised paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this AD accordingly.

However, the FAA does not agree with Delta's interpretation that re-identification of the MLG is not RC. Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, this AD adopts all the required actions specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, which must be done according to the Accomplishment Instructions of the service information referenced in the Transport Canada AD. The Accomplishment Instructions specify that the service information is classified as mandatory by an AD, and that the Procedure section of the Accomplishment Instructions is RC and must be done to comply with the AD. The Accomplishment Instructions also specify the job set-up and close-up sections, except for the return-to-service tests, are recommended. Therefore, all procedures and tests identified as RC in the service information must be done to comply with this AD, except as required by paragraph (j)(2) of this AD. Further, the FAA reviewed Issue 001 of Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–321006 and determined that re-identification of the MLG is RC. Therefore, any substitutions or changes to the re-identification procedures would require approval of an AMOC. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard. However, for clarity, the FAA has added paragraph (j)(3) to this AD, which explains the requirements for RC service information.

Request To Confirm Vendor Service Information Is Not Required

Delta requested the FAA agree with Delta's interpretation that certain vendor service information is not required to be done concurrently (*i.e.,* concurrent service information) with the Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (ACLP) service information referenced in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, in order to show compliance with the proposed AD. Delta's interpretation is that, although the concurrent service information is necessary to complete the actions in the ACLP service information, the concurrent service information is not required by the proposed AD. Delta therefore concluded that operators may deviate from the actions specified in the concurrent service information without needing an AMOC for compliance with the proposed AD. Delta notes that the concurrent service information simply changes the serving placard on the MLG and does not address the unsafe condition.

The FAA does not agree with Delta's interpretation. As discussed in the previous comment, all procedures and tests identified as RC in the ACLP service information must be done to comply with this AD, except as required by paragraph (j)(2) of this AD. Further, the FAA reviewed the ACLP service information and determined that accomplishment of the concurrent service information is RC. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Expand Applicability To Prohibit Parts Installation on All Airplanes

Delta requested the FAA prohibit installation of the MLG lower spindle assembly, P/Ns 4115A0500–01, 4115A0500–02, or 5965A0500–01 (*i.e.,* a pre-modification spindle) on all Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. To accomplish this, Delta requested the FAA expand the applicability in paragraph (c) of the proposed AD to all airplane serial numbers, and then revise paragraph (g) of the proposed AD to limit accomplishment of the provisions of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 to airplanes delivered with a pre-modification spindle and prohibit installation of a pre-modification spindle either on airplanes not identified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, or airplanes not equipped with a pre-modification spindle as of the effective date of this AD. As justification, Delta stated the proposed AD would only be applicable to airplanes delivered with a pre-modification spindle; therefore, the proposed requirement prohibiting installation of a pre-modification spindle would be limited to only those airplanes. Delta further stated it believes that airplanes delivered with a post-modification spindle should be subject to the same regulatory restrictions as those modified in service.

The FAA acknowledges that there is a possibility that the pre-modification spindles are rotable parts that could later be installed on airplanes delivered with an acceptable MLG lower spindle assembly, P/N 4115A0500–03 or 5965A0500–02 (*i.e.,* a post-modification spindle). However, the FAA does not agree with adding airplanes delivered with post-modification spindles to the applicability of this AD. Revising this AD as requested would necessitate (under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act) reissuing the notice, reopening the period for public comment, and eventually issuing a final rule. That process would delay the issuance of the final rule for the airplanes identified in this AD. The FAA has determined that further delay by revising this AD would be inappropriate since the FAA has determined that an unsafe condition exists, and that inspections and replacements must be conducted to ensure continued safety for the airplanes identified in this AD. However, the FAA may consider additional rulemaking to address airplanes not identified in this AD on which a pre-modification spindle might be installed. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request To Use Spindle Assembly Utilization or MLG Utilization for Compliance Times

Delta requested the FAA allow the compliance times to be tracked based on either MLG utilization, or lower spindle assembly utilization. Delta recognized that using spindle assembly utilization would more accurately track the unsafe condition of corrosion on the spindle. During the comment period for FAA AD 2022–19–09, Delta stated it requested that the compliance times be based on MLG lower spindle assembly utilization instead of MLG utilization. Delta noted the FAA denied that request. In the preamble to AD 2022–19–09, the FAA stated that, although the MLG lower spindle pin is the affected part, operators are not required to track the MLG and spindle pin times separately. The FAA also stated it concurred with the provision in Transport Canada AD CF–2021–22R1 to track time on the MLG as the only metric relating to the spindle pin and determined that using compliance times based on the MLG utilization provides an acceptable level of safety. Given that the FAA had previously determined tracking the unsafe condition by MLG utilization provides an acceptable level of safety, Delta stated it would like the superseding AD to continue to allow this.

The FAA does not agree with allowing the compliance time to be tracked by MLG utilization because Transport Canada has determined that tracking compliance based on MLG utilization no longer provides an acceptable level of safety to address the unsafe condition, and the FAA concurs

with that assessment. New information indicates that spindle utilization may be different than MLG utilization because the spindle might be replaced by a spindle that has accumulated more flight cycles than the one it replaced. If the spindle assembly has a higher utilization than the MLG, and the AD allows operators to track compliance based on the MLG utilization, then operators may not address the unsafe condition prior to resultant failure. Since the unsafe condition is corrosion on the spindle, the compliance time on the spindle assembly must be tracked and its utilization used to address the unsafe condition. During promulgation of AD 2022–19–09, it was determined that operators were not required to track the MLG and spindle pin times separately and therefore the AD required tracking the time on the MLG as the only metric relating to the spindle pin. However, now the FAA has determined that lower spindle assemblies must be tracked instead of the MLG because tracking the lower spindle assemblies ensures the repetitive inspections address the unsafe condition. Tracking the MLG could inadvertently allow the unsafe condition to exist on a spindle that does not get inspected within the specified compliance time.

Since the initial inspections are on the low spindle assemblies, the repetitive interval specified in Part II of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, is also intended to be time on the lower spindle assemblies. For clarity, the FAA has added paragraph (h)(4) to this AD to specify the repetitive inspections are on the lower spindle assembly, *i.e.,* at intervals not to exceed 3,000 flight cycles or 24 months on the lower spindle assembly.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies procedures for repetitive inspections (including general visual, detailed, and liquid penetrant inspections) of the left and right MLG lower spindle assembly, P/N 4115A0500–01, 4115A0500–02, or 5965A0500–01, for corrosion, and applicable repair or replacement of the MLG lower spindle assembly with the same part number.

Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 also specifies procedures to replace MLG lower spindle assemblies, P/Ns 4115A0500–01, 4115A0500–02, and 5965A0500–01, with P/N 4115A0500–03 (for Model BD–500–1A10 airplanes) or P/N 5965A0500–02 (for Model BD–500–1A11 airplanes), which constitutes a terminating action to the initial and repetitive inspections. Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 also prohibits the installation of MLG lower spindle assembly, P/N 4115A0500–01, 415A0500–02, or 5965A0500–01, on any airplane once an airplane has installed P/N 4115A0500–03 or 5965A0500–02, as applicable. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 98 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Retained actions from AD 2022–19–09.	Up to 25 work-hours × $85 per hour = $2,125.	$0	Up to $2,125	Up to $208,250, per inspection cycle.
New replacement	Up to 26 work-hours × $85 per hour = $2,210.	Up to $37,077	Up to $39,287	Up to $3,850,126.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any necessary on-condition actions that would be required based on the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these on-condition actions:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Up to 4 work-hours × $85 per hour = $340	Up to $37,077	Up to $37,417.

According to the manufacturer, some or all of the costs of this AD may be covered under warranty, thereby reducing the cost impact on affected individuals. The FAA does not control warranty coverage for affected individuals. As a result, the FAA has included all known costs in the cost estimate.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: General requirements. Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing

regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–19–09, Amendment 39–22178 (87 FR 57799, September 22, 2022); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

2025–09–02 Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.): Amendment 39–23023; Docket No. FAA–2024–2326; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01048–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 18, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2022–19–09, Amendment 39–22178 (87 FR 57799, September 22, 2022) (AD 2022–19–09).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (type certificate previously held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, dated October 3, 2023 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66).

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of in-service findings of corrosion on the flange of the main landing gear (MLG) lower spindle pin. The FAA is issuing this AD to address corrosion and subsequent cracking of the MLG lower spindle pin. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in failure of the pin, and consequent collapse of the MLG.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66.

(h) Exceptions To Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 refers to May 20, 2021, the effective date of Transport Canada AD CF–2021–18, this AD requires using October 27, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–19–09).

(2) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(3) Where Part I of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies ''Initial inspections carried out,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''Initial inspections and applicable repairs and replacements carried out.''

(4) Where Part II of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies ''at intervals not to exceed 3000 FC or 24 months,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''at intervals not to exceed 3000 FC or 24 months on the lower spindle assembly.''

(5) Where Part II of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies ''Repetitive inspections carried out,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''Repetitive inspections and applicable repairs and replacements carried out.''

(6) Where Part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies a compliance time for the terminating action, for this AD, the compliance time is within the time specified in Part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, or within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(7) Where Part III of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies part number (P/N) ''415A0500–02,'' this AD requires replacing that text with P/N ''4115A0500–02.''

(i) No Reporting or Return of Parts Requirement

Although the material referenced in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 specifies to submit certain information and send removed parts to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(j) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(ii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2022–19–09 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66 that are required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

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

(3) *Required for Compliance (RC):* Except as required by paragraph (j)(2) of this AD, if any material contains procedures or tests that are identified as RC, those procedures and tests must be done to comply with this AD; any procedures or tests that are not identified as RC are recommended. Those procedures and tests that are not identified as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the procedures and tests identified as RC can be done and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition. Any substitutions or changes to procedures or tests identified as RC require approval of an AMOC.

(k) Additional Information

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

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2023–66, dated October 3, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on April 22, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08338 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0021; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00612–T; Amendment 39–23030; AD 2025–09–09]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all MHI RJ Aviation ULC Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701 & 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900), and CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes. This AD was prompted by reports that the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) impact switch was installed in the wrong direction. This AD requires an inspection of the CVR impact switch installation to confirm that the reset switch faces forward, and applicable on-condition actions, as specified in a Transport Canada AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 18, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of June 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0021; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca*. You may find this material on the Transport Canada website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Dzierzynski, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7300; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to all MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate previously held by Bombardier, Inc.) Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701 & 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900), and CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes. The NPRM was published in the **Federal Register** on February 19, 2025 (90 FR 9879). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2024–35, dated October 16, 2024, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that the CVR impact switch part number (P/N) 3L0–453–2 was installed in the wrong direction on a Model CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplane. The incorrect installation was determined to have occurred in production as there was no record of any maintenance being performed in the area by the operator. The impact switch disables power to the CVR in the event of an accident to prevent overwriting cockpit recordings. The installation of the CVR impact switch P/N 3L0–453–2 is the same on Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701 & 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), and CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) airplanes. The unsafe condition therefore may exist on all of these models.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require an inspection of the CVR impact switch installation to confirm that the reset switch faces forward, and applicable on-condition actions, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35. The FAA is issuing this AD to address an incorrectly installed impact switch, which could result in loss of data that could hinder the identification of the unsafe condition in the event of an accident and consequently impede the development of actions to address the unsafe condition that caused the accident.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0021.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Conclusion

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

referenced above. The FAA reviewed the relevant data, considered any comments received, and determined that air safety requires adopting this AD as proposed. Accordingly, the FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on this product. Except for minor editorial changes, this AD is adopted as proposed in the NPRM. None of the changes will increase the economic burden on any operator.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35, dated October 16, 2024. This material specifies procedures to inspect the installation of the CVR impact switch to ensure that the reset switch is pointed to the front of the airplane, and re-installation of any discrepant impact switch. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 602 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$0	$85	$51,170

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any reinstallation that would be required based on the results of any required actions. The FAA has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need this on-condition action:

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ON-CONDITION ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$0	$85

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–09–09 MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.): Amendment 39–23030; Docket No. FAA–2025–0021; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00612–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective June 18, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate previously held by Bombardier, Inc.) Model CL–600–2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701 & 702), CL–600–2C11 (Regional Jet Series 550), CL–600–2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705), CL–600–2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900), and CL–600–2E25 (Regional Jet Series 1000) airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 23, Communications.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports that a cockpit voice recorder (CVR) impact switch was installed in the wrong direction. The impact switch disables power to the CVR in the event of an accident to prevent overwriting cockpit recordings. The FAA is issuing this AD to address an incorrectly installed impact switch, which could result in loss of data that could hinder the identification of the unsafe condition in the event of an accident and consequently impede the development of actions to address the unsafe condition that caused the accident.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

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

2024–35, dated October 16, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35).

(h) Exceptions to Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where paragraph A. of Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35 specifies to ''inspect the installation of the impact switch P/N 3L0–453–2 in accordance with the MHIRJ AMM task 23–71–10–400–801 to confirm the reset switch faces forward,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''perform a general visual inspection of the installation of the impact switch P/N 3L0–453–2 to confirm the reset switch faces forward.''

(3) Where paragraph B. of Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35 specifies corrective action, this AD requires that the corrective action be performed before further flight after finding any impact switch that does not face forward.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(j) Additional Information

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2024–35, dated October 16, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on April 29, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08339 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0956; Airspace Docket No. 25–AWA–2]

RIN 2120–AA66

Renaming of Gulf of Mexico High and Gulf of Mexico Low Offshore Airspace Areas

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action is an administrative change to rename the Gulf of Mexico High and Gulf of Mexico Low offshore airspace areas. The FAA is taking this action to implement the Gulf of Mexico name changes directed in Executive Order (E.O.) 14172, Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness, published January 20, 2025. This action does not change the airspace boundaries, altitudes, or operating requirements.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, August 7, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this final rule and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov.*

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Colby Abbott, Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it updates the name of the Gulf of Mexico High and Gulf of Mexico Low offshore airspace areas in accordance with E.O. 14172, Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness.

History

On January 20, 2025, the President of the United States signed E.O. 14172, Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness, directing that appropriate actions be taken to rename the area formerly known as the ''Gulf of Mexico'' to ''Gulf of America.'' Consequently, this rulemaking action implements the requisite changes to part 71 by removing the ''Gulf of Mexico'' name and replacing it with ''Gulf of America.''

Incorporation by Reference

Offshore Airspace Areas are listed in paragraph 2003 (Class A airspace areas) and paragraph 6007 (Class E airspace areas) of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order

JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

FAA Order JO 7400.11J lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by renaming the offshore airspace area ''Gulf of Mexico High'' as the ''Gulf of America High'' and the ''Gulf of Mexico Low'' as the ''Gulf of America Low.'' The FAA is taking this action in support of E.O. 14172 that was published January 20, 2025.

Good Cause for Bypassing Notice and Comment

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes agencies to dispense with ordinary notice and comment requirements for rules when the agency for ''good cause'' finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This action is an administrative change only and does not affect the boundaries, altitudes, or operating requirements within the airspace areas. This amendment will not impose any additional substantive restrictions or requirements on the persons affected by these regulations. Therefore, the FAA has determined that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) is unnecessary.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action of making administrative name changes to the Gulf of Mexico High and Gulf of Mexico Low offshore airspace areas, which do not alter the boundaries, altitudes, or time of designation, qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*) and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points); and paragraph 5–6.5k which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review the publication of existing air traffic control procedures that do not essentially change existing tracks, create new tracks, change altitude, or change concentration of aircraft on these tracks.. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. The FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact study.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

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

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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

Paragraph 2003 Offshore Airspace Areas.

* * * * *

Gulf of America High [Amended]

That airspace extending upward from FL 280 to and including FL 600 bounded on the west, north, and east by a line 12 miles offshore and parallel to the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida shorelines; bounded on the south from east to west by the southern boundary of the Jacksonville ARTCC, Miami Oceanic CTA/FIR; Merida UTA/UIR, Houston CTA/FIR; Monterrey UTA/UIR, Houston CTA/FIR; to the point of beginning, and that airspace extending upward from 18,000 feet MSL to and including FL 280 bounded on the west, north, and east by a line 12 miles offshore and parallel to the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida shorelines bounded on the south from east to west by the southern boundary of the Jacksonville ARTCC, Miami Oceanic CTA/FIR, Houston CTA/FIR and lat. 26°00′00″ N.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6007 Offshore Airspace Areas.

* * * * *

Gulf of America Low [Amended]

That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet MSL bounded on the west, north, and east by a line 12 miles offshore and parallel to the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida shorelines; bounded on the south from east to west by the southern boundary of the Jacksonville Air Route Traffic Control Center, Miami Oceanic CTA/FIR; Merida UTA/UIR, Houston CTA/FIR; Monterrey UTA/UIR, Houston CTA/FIR; to the point of beginning.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 7, 2025.

Brian Eric Konie,

Manager (A), Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2025–08379 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1980; Airspace Docket No. 24–ASO–21]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Tarboro, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: On May 2, 2025, the FAA issued a final rule amending Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for ECU Health Edgecombe Heliport, Tarboro, NC, to accommodate new area navigation (RNAV) global positioning system (GPS) standard instrument approach

procedures serving the heliport. That final rule also updated the coordinates to reflect the most current and accurate location for Tarboro Edgecombe Airport. This action delays the effective date of that final rule by changing it from June 12, 2025, to August 7, 2025, to align with the publication dates of aeronautical charts.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule published on May 2, 2025 (90 FR 18777) is delayed to 0901 UTC, August 7, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approved this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Cruz, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; Telephone (404) 305–5571.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule published May 2, 2025 (90 FR 18777) for Docket. No. FAA–2024–1980, the published effective date (June 12, 2025) does not properly align with the publication dates of aeronautical charts. Accordingly, to remain compliant with aeronautical chart publication dates and align with the upcoming charting cycle, the FAA is delaying the effective date of that final rule to August 7, 2025.

Delay of Effective Date

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the effective date of the final rule for Airspace Docket FAA–2024–1980, as published in the **Federal Register** on May 2, 2025 (May 2, 2025), FR Doc. 2025–07628, is hereby delayed to August 7, 2025.

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

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on May 7, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08353 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 25–05]

RIN 1685–AA32

Emergency Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Lebanon

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to reflect the imposition of emergency import restrictions on categories of archaeological and ethnological material of Lebanon, pursuant to a determination made by the United States Department of State under the terms of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act. The emergency import restrictions will be in effect until January 23, 2029, unless extended. This document contains the Designated List of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Lebanon that describes the types of objects or categories of archaeological and ethnological material to which the import restrictions apply.

DATES: Effective on May 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For legal aspects, W. Richmond Beevers, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325–0084, *ot-otrrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov.* For operational aspects, Julie L. Stoeber, Chief, 1USG Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, (202) 945–7064, *1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (Pub. L. 97–446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) (CPIA), which implements the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)) (Convention), allows for the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and another party to the Convention to impose import restrictions on eligible archaeological and ethnological material. In certain limited circumstances, the CPIA authorizes the imposition of restrictions on an emergency basis (19 U.S.C. 2603). The emergency restrictions are effective for no more than five years from the date of the State Party's request and may be extended for three years where it is determined that the emergency condition continues to apply with respect to the covered material (19 U.S.C. 2603(c)(3)). These restrictions may also be continued, in whole or in part, pursuant to an agreement concluded within the meaning of the CPIA (19 U.S.C. 2603(c)(4)).

Determinations

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(a), the government of the Lebanese Republic (Lebanon), a State Party to the Convention, requested on January 23, 2024, that import restrictions be imposed on certain archaeological and ethnological material, the pillage of which jeopardizes the cultural heritage of Lebanon. The CPIA authorizes the President (or designee) to apply import restrictions on an emergency basis if the President determines that an emergency condition applies with respect to any archaeological or ethnological material of any requesting State Party (19 U.S.C. 2603).

On November 4, 2024, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Department of State, after consultation with and recommendation by the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, made the determinations necessary under the CPIA for the emergency imposition of import restrictions on categories of archaeological material and ethnological material of the cultural heritage of Lebanon. The Designated List below sets forth the categories of material to which the import restrictions apply. Thus, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is amending § 12.104g(b) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 12.104g(b)) accordingly.

Importation of covered material from Lebanon will be restricted until January 23, 2029, unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and 19 CFR 12.104c are met.

Designated List of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Lebanon

The Designated List includes, but is not limited to, categories of objects described below.

Archaeological material in the Designated List ranges in date from the Paleolithic period (approximately 700,000 years ago) through 1774 C.E. Ethnological material in the Designated List includes: architectural elements;

religious, ritual, and funerary objects; traditional garments and headdresses; weapons and armor; and manuscripts and handwritten documents, all dating from 1600 through 1918 C.E.; as well as early printed books dating from 1600 through 1850 C.E.

The designated list set forth is representative only. Any dates and dimensions are approximate.

Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material

I. Archaeological Material
- A. Stone
- B. Metal
- C. Ceramic, Terracotta, Unfired Clay, and Faience
- D. Bone, Ivory, Shell, and Other Organic Material
- E. Wood
- F. Glass
- G. Plaster and Stucco
- H. Textile
- I. Leather, Parchment, Papyrus, and Paper
- J. Human and Hominin Remains

II. Ethnological Material
- A. Architectural Elements
- B. Religious, Ritual, and Funerary Objects
- C. Traditional Garments and Headdresses
- D. Weapons and Armor
- E. Manuscripts, Handwritten Documents, and Early Printed Books

Approximate simplified chronology:

Paleolithic Period: c. 700,000–12,000 years ago
Neolithic Period: c. 10,000–5300 B.C.E.
Chalcolithic Period: c. 5300–3600 B.C.E.
Bronze Age: c. 3600–1200 B.C.E.
Early Bronze Age: c. 3600–2000 B.C.E.
Middle Bronze Age: c. 2000–1600 B.C.E.
Late Bronze Age: c. 1600–1200 B.C.E.
Iron Age (Phoenician kingdoms; Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, and Achaemenid Persian Empires): c. 1200–332 B.C.E.
Hellenistic Period (Ptolemaic and Seleucid Empires): 332 B.C.E.–64 B.C.E.
Roman Period: 64 B.C.E.–395 C.E.
Byzantine Period: 395–635 C.E.
Early Medieval Period (Rashidun, Umayyad, Abbasid, and Fatimid Caliphates; Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem and County of Tripoli; Ayyubid Sultanate): 635–1250 C.E.
Late Medieval Period (Mamluk Sultanate): 1250–1516 C.E.
Ottoman Period (Emirate of Mount Lebanon): 1516–1918 C.E.

I. Archaeological Material

Archaeological material covered by the import restrictions includes material from Lebanon ranging in date from approximately 700,000 years ago to 1774 C.E. Archaeological material covered by the import restrictions includes, but is not limited to, the following categories and types.

A. Stone

1. *Architectural Elements*—In basalt, limestone, marble, sandstone, granite, and other stones. This category includes, but is not limited to: blocks from walls, floors, and ceilings; acroteria, antefixes, architraves, arches, columns, capitals, bases, lintels, jambs, friezes, merlons, metopes, pediments, pilasters, podia, stairs, tribunes, and tympana; doors, door frames, *oculi,* and window fittings; oil and wine presses; and caryatids, altars, prayer niches (*mihrab*), screens, wellheads, and fountains. Includes sculptures and inscriptions in various scripts and languages—such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, and Arabic—that may have been part of a building or feature. Styles may show Egyptian, Greek, Roman, or other regional influence in different periods. Approximate date: 1500 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Non-Architectural Monuments*—In basalt, limestone, marble, sandstone, granite, and other stones. Types include, but are not limited to: standing stones, stelae, betyls, *cippi,* herms, *naiskoi* (miniature shrines), obelisks, and thrones. Includes bases. May be of a mortuary, votive, commemorative, or other character. May be plain or show incised, relief-carved, or painted images or inscriptions in various scripts in languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, and Arabic. In different periods, figures, motifs, and symbols may show influence from Egypt, Greece, Rome, Byzantium, and other regions. Heights range from 20 cm to 3 m. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

3. *Rock Art and Inscriptions*—This category consists of human-made markings carved or painted on rock surfaces. Types include, but are not limited to: petroglyphs (carved into the rock surface), pictographs (painted); rock inscriptions; and commemorative stelae and monuments with relief or incised figures and/or inscriptions carved into rock surfaces, sometimes in a frame imitating architectural forms. Inscriptions may be in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Latin, Greek, or Arabic. Approximate date: 1300 B.C.E. to the 1774 C.E.

4. *Mosaics*—This category consists of compositions of small pieces of colored stone (tesserae) set into floors, walls, and ceilings to create patterns such as geometric motifs and bands; mythological, religious, or other scenes and figures; floral, vegetal, or animal motifs; and inscriptions in various scripts and languages, especially Greek. Mosaics may also be made in the *opus sectile* technique of composing patterns and designs through the inlay of flat pieces of stone (especially marble) cut into shapes. Includes tesserae and mosaic tiles disassociated from their original composition and stone inlays used or intended for use in compositions of other materials. Approximate date: 800 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

5. *Burial Containers*—Types include, but are not limited to: sarcophagi, coffins, ossuaries, caskets, reliquaries, and urns in marble, limestone, basalt, sandstone, or other stones. Includes cenotaphs (empty burial containers). Made in forms such as simple boxes, architectural forms with gabled lids, and anthropomorphic shapes with relief-carved faces and other features. May be plain or decorated with relief sculptures of human and animal figures, mythological scenes, monograms, floral and geometric motifs, or architectural ornaments. In different periods, sculpted features may show Egyptian, Cypriot, Greek, or Roman influence. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. May be painted or preserve traces of paint. Approximate date: 3100 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

6. *Sculpture*—This category consists of representations of humans, deities, animals, mythological figures (such as sphinxes), groups of such figures, or parts of figures carved in the round in limestone, marble, basalt, sandstone, steatite, and other stones. Types include, but are not limited to: statues, busts, idols, statuettes, and figurines. Includes bases and plinths. Styles may be schematic or stylized, as in the case of ''pebble idols'' or ''violin-shaped'' figurines, or may be more naturalistic. In different periods, styles and attributes may show Egyptian, Cypriot, Greek, Roman, or other regional influence. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, and Arabic. May be painted or show traces of paint or gilding. Large-scale statues and busts may be life-sized or over life-sized, with heights ranging from 1 to 3 m.

Statuettes, figurines, and idols are smaller than life-sized, with heights ranging from 5 cm to 1 m. Approximate date: 8800 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

7. *Furniture and Furniture Fittings*—In limestone, basalt, marble, sandstone, and other stones. Types include, but are not limited to: tables, thrones, beds, and fittings for furniture, such as finials and feet. A distinctive type is thrones typically carved from marble or limestone and flanked by winged sphinxes or braziers, sometimes with a standing stone or betyl on the seat. Approximate date: 600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

8. *Vessels*—This category consists of containers carved in alabaster, calcite, marble, steatite, rock crystal, basalt, limestone, diorite, obsidian, serpentine, travertine, and other stones. Forms include, but are not limited to: *alabastra,* amphorae, bottles, bowls, boxes, censers, cups, goblets, flasks, incense burners, jars, jugs, lamps, libation spoons, *pyxides,* and urns, or may take the shape of a human or animal, or part of a human or animal. Includes vessel lids. May be carved in high or low relief, engraved, or incised with geometric, vegetal, or floral motifs, figures, or scenes. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. May be imported from Egypt or other regions. May be embellished with precious metals. Approximate date: 8200 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

9. *Tools, Implements, and Weapons*—In flint or chert, obsidian, limestone, basalt, and other stones. Types of chipped stone tools include, but are not limited to: adzes, awls, arrowheads, axes, bifaces, blades and bladelets, borers, burins, chisels, choppers, cores, daggers, flakes, hooks, javelins, knives, microliths, pebble tools, picks, points, scrapers, sickles, and triangles. Paleolithic chipped stone tools belong to the broader Acheulian, Levallois, Mousterian, and Aurignacian industries; more specific regional styles include, but are not limited to: Yabroudian, Emiran/Emireh, Ahmarian, Antelian, Kebaran, and Natufian. Neolithic styles include, but are not limited to: El Khiam points, Amuq points, Byblos points, Heavy Neolithic, Shepherd Neolithic or Gigantolithic, and Qaraounian. Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age types include, but are not limited to, Canaanean blades. Ground stone types include, but are not limited to: anchors, axes, adzes, grinders, mortars, pestles, rubbers, millstones, whetstones, hammers, palettes, molds, mace heads, sling stones, potter's wheels, loom weights, weights, and spindle whorls. Approximate date: 700,000 years ago to 1774 C.E.

10. *Seals*—This category consists of small devices, at least one side of which is engraved with a design for stamping or rolling, made of agate, amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, hematite, jasper, limestone, onyx, quartz, rock crystal, steatite, or other stones. Types include, but are not limited to: stamp seals, cylinder seals, scarabs, scaraboids, signets, intaglios, and gems. May be pierced for suspension or set into a ring. May show designs such as geometric motifs and patterns; human figures such as kings, queens, and heroes; Canaanite, Egyptian, Phoenician, Mesopotamian, Greek, Roman, or other deities; Christian religious figures; animals; mythological creatures; plants such as the papyrus or sacred tree; and symbols such as the ankh, winged sun disk, or cross. Motifs and figures may be individual or combined into scenes such as veneration, combat, or procession. May be imported or locally made. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, Syriac, or Arabic. May have metal caps or foil coverings. Dimensions range from 1 to 10 cm. Approximate date: 8700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

11. *Tablets and Ostraca*—This category consists of small-scale plaques and chips of stone used as surfaces for writing or drawing. May be incised, painted, or written in ink. Inscriptions may be in various languages and scripts, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic scripts. Approximate date: 2500 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

12. *Jewelry and Ornaments*—This category consists of personal ornaments made of or decorated with stones such as agate, amethyst, calcite, carnelian, crystal, hematite, jasper, lapis lazuli, limestone, obsidian, quartz, schist, and steatite. Types include, but are not limited to: amulets, appliques, beads, pendants, cameos, earrings, finger rings, bracelets, anklets, pins, and hair ornaments. May be engraved or cut as gems or cameos. Approximate date: 8700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

B. Metal

1. *Sculpture*—This category consists of representations of humans, deities, animals, mythological creatures, groups of such figures, body parts of such figures, or miniature objects. May be cast or otherwise formed in the round or as a relief plaque. Types include, but are not limited to: statues, busts, statuettes, figurines, plaques, amulets, and ex-votos. Large-scale statues close to or larger than life-sized are typically made in bronze or other copper alloys, while small-scale statuettes, figurines, plaques, or amulets (height ranging from ca. 5 to 50 cm) may be made in copper, bronze, or other copper alloys; silver; gold; electrum; iron; or lead. Styles may be schematic, stylized, or more naturalistic. May be embellished with attachments or foil in other metals, especially silver and gold, or inlaid with other materials. Some distinctive statuette types of the Bronze and Iron Ages are standing or striding male or female figures, with arms at their sides or raised in a smiting posture, and sometimes carrying weapons, and seated male figures, sometimes with one hand raised; these figures may wear a conical hat, sometimes with horns, or Egyptian style atef-crowns or Hathoric crowns. In different periods, statuettes or figurines may depict Egyptian, Greek, or Roman deities or show Egyptian, Greek, or Roman influence. May be free-standing or inserted into a base. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Reliefs, Appliqués, Sheets, and Plaques*—In copper, bronze, or other copper alloys; gold; silver; electrum; iron; and lead. Types include, but are not limited to: plaques, appliqués, roundels, burial masks, mask elements, leaves, and amuletic inscriptions. May be worked in relief (repoussé), impressed, engraved, or cast. May show designs such as geometric, floral, or vegetal motifs and figures or scenes of humans, deities, animals, and mythological creatures. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. Approximate date: 1600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

3. *Vessels*—Containers in copper, bronze, or other copper alloys; gold; silver; electrum; iron; and lead. Typical forms include, but are not limited to: ampoules, bowls, boxes, candelabra, cauldrons, censers, chalices, chests, *ciboria,* cups, ewers, goblets, flasks, jars, jugs, ladles, lamps, monstrances or ostensories, pans, *patera,* pitchers, plates, polycandela, *pyxides, rhyta,* strainers, tabernacles, and trays. Includes handles. May be plain, decorated in relief, engraved, enameled, inlaid, or formed into human or animal shapes. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. A distinctive Iron Age type is a shallow bowl with

relief or engraved decoration, often with a central medallion featuring a rosette, star, or figural scene, and one or more surrounding friezes with geometric or vegetal motifs or complex figural scenes of humans, animals, and deities. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

4. *Jewelry and Ornaments*—In copper, bronze, and other copper alloys; gold; silver; electrum; iron; and lead. Types include, but are not limited to: amulets, amulet cases, anklets, appliques, bangles, beads, belts, bracelets, buckles, crowns, diadems or headbands, earrings, *fibulae* (safety pins), medallions, pectorals, pendants, pins, rings, roundels, torques, wreaths. Some typical forms of the Bronze and Iron Ages are sun-discs, lunar crescents, and Egyptian symbols such as ankhs and cartouches. May be decorated with techniques such as casting, champlevé, cloisonné, embossing, engraving, granulation, and repoussé. May be inlaid with other materials such as stone, faience, Egyptian blue (calcium copper silicate), glass, or enamel. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

5. *Tools and Implements*—Primarily in copper, bronze, and other copper alloys; iron; and lead, though ceremonial examples may be made in precious metals. Types include, but are not limited to: blades, hammers, saws, hooks, axes, chisels, scissors, scrapers (*strigils*), razors, spatulas, weights, bells, mirrors, chains, forks, spoons, knives, nails, staffs, scales, sickle blades, locks, keys, ingots, coin-shaped tesserae or tokens with molded or cast designs, tweezers, and medical tools. Types such as weights, razors, spatulas, and ingots may be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

6. *Weapons and Armor*—Primarily in copper, bronze, and other copper alloys, as well as iron, though ceremonial examples could be made in gold, silver, or electrum. Weapon types include, but are not limited to: daggers, arrowheads, swords, knives, spearheads, javelin heads, axe heads, swords (including scimitars and sickle swords), sheaths, and maces. Armor types include, but are not limited to: helmets, shields, cuirasses, armor scales, horse armor, and chariot decorations. Ceremonial or votive examples may be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic, and may be decorated with incised or relief geometric, floral, or vegetal motifs, or human, divine, or animal figures. Some distinctive Bronze Age types are ''fenestrated'' or ''duckbill'' axe heads with two oval openings and leaf-shaped daggers with fine longitudinal ribs. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

7. *Seals and Stamps*—This category consists of small devices at least one side of which is engraved or cast with a design for stamping or rolling, typically in copper, bronze, or other copper alloys; gold; silver; electrum; or more rarely in iron or lead. Types include, but are not limited to: stamp seals, cylinder seals, scarabs and scaraboids, signet rings, and stamps for pottery or bread. May be pierced for suspension. For designs, see above under Stone Seals. May bear inscriptions in various scripts and languages such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, cuneiform, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, Syriac, or Arabic. Dimensions range from 1 to 10 cm. Approximate date: 3600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

8. *Furniture and Fittings*—This category consists of types of furnishings not mentioned above and fittings used in or applied to furniture or architectural elements. Typically in copper, bronze, or other copper alloys; iron; or lead. Types include, but are not limited to: vessel stands, incense stands (*thymiateria*), braziers, torch holders, door knockers, other door and window fittings, and sheets and plates covering parts of furniture or architectural elements of other materials. May be decorated with geometric, floral, vegetal, or figurative motifs in relief, in openwork, or in the round. Approximate date: 3100 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

9. *Musical Instruments*—Types include, but are not limited to: various types of horns, flutes, clappers, sistra, cymbals, and metal parts of other instruments otherwise primarily made of wood or bone. May be decorated with designs or figures engraved, embossed, or cast in the round. Approximate date: 3600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

10. *Burial Containers*—Sarcophagi or coffins typically of lead and in rectangular form, with embossed decoration in the form of geometric and floral bands and images of deities, animals, or mythological creatures. Includes panels and fragments of such burial containers. Approximate date: 100 to 400 C.E.

11. *Religious, Ritual, and Ceremonial Objects*—In copper, bronze, and other copper alloys; gold; silver; electrum; iron; and lead. This category includes object types not mentioned above that were primarily used for religious, ritual, or ceremonial purpose. Types include, but are not limited to: standards, crosses, crucifixes, icons, croziers, and Torah pointers. Often engraved or otherwise decorated. Approximate date: 100 to 1774 C.E.

12. *Coins and Other Currency*—Coinage has a great variety and long history in Lebanon that spans the Achaemenid Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and early Ottoman periods. This category consists of coins in metals such as gold, silver, billon (an alloy), copper, bronze, brass, and lead that are minted in or found in Lebanon, as well as other forms of currency, such as metal bullion or ingots and cut and weighed silver pieces (*hacksilber*).

a. *Iron Age Persian Period*—The earliest coinage of Lebanon dates to the Achaemenid Persian Empire and consists of silver shekels, fractional denominations thereof, and bronze coins minted in Sidon, Tyre, and Byblos. Some typical designs include the king standing or running with a bow, slaying a lion, or processing in a chariot; galley ships; chariots; walled cities; hippocamps; owls with an Egyptian crook and flail; dolphins; sphinxes; griffins; vultures; rams; shells; lotus flowers; Egyptian scepters; warriors; and lions and bulls in combat. May bear Phoenician inscriptions or monograms. Includes Persian imperial and Archaic Greek coins that also circulated in Lebanon during this period. Approximate date: 510 to 332 B.C.E.

b. *Hellenistic and Roman Periods*—Includes coins in gold, silver, and bronze on Phoenician, Greek, and Roman weight standards. In this period, coins were minted in Sidon, Tyre, Byblos, Beirut (*Berytus/Laodicea*), Tripoli (*Tripolis*), Batroun (*Botrys*), Arqa (*Caesarea ad Libanum*), Bhannine (*Orthosia*), Anjar (*Chalcis ad Libanum*), and Baalbek (*Heliopolis*) in the name of Macedonian, Ptolemaic, Seleucid, and Roman rulers, or in the name of the cities themselves. The obverse shows designs such as the bust of the ruler, the god Heracles-Melqart, the city-goddess Tyche wearing a ''mural'' crown (in the form of a walled city), or other figures. The reverse shows designs such as various Hellenic, Roman, or local deities and heroes; temples and symbols of the divine; or symbols like an eagle, palm tree, galley, ship's prow or stern, club of Heracles, cornucopia, or legionary insignia. Inscriptions and monograms may be in Greek, Latin, or Phoenician. Includes Hellenistic and Roman period coins of other regional mints, such as Antioch, that circulated in Lebanon.

Approximate date: 332 B.C.E. to 498 C.E.

c. *Byzantine Period*—Coins in gold, silver, bronze, copper, and electrum from regional mints such as Constantinople, Nikomedia, Alexandria, Carthage, Antioch, Cyzicus, and Thessalonica that circulated in Lebanon. Byzantine coins typically bore Greek inscriptions. Some typical designs include a bust or standing figure of the emperor facing forward on the obverse and Christian symbols and/or the letters M, K, or I on the reverse. Includes coins issued by the Vandal mints of North Africa that circulated in Lebanon in the 6th century C.E. Approximate date: 498 to 635 C.E.

d. *Islamic Caliphates*—Coins minted during the Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Mamluk, and early Ottoman period including at Baalbek, Byblos, Tripoli, and Tyre. Coins were minted in gold, silver, bronze, copper, and lead. The earliest Islamic coins in Lebanon are imitations of Byzantine coin types (''Arab-Byzantine coins''). In the Umayyad period and later, coins typically bore Arabic inscriptions on both sides, and occasionally symbols, animals, or flowers. Includes coins of Islamic dynasties from other regional mints, such as Damascus, Cairo, and Istanbul, that circulated in Lebanon. Approximate date: 635 to 1774 C.E.

e. *Crusader Period*—Coins in gold, silver, billon (an alloy), bronze, and copper minted at Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, and Tripoli in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem and County of Tripoli. Designs often featured a cross, other Christian symbol, or building in a central medallion surrounded by a Latin inscription. Other Crusader coin designs imitated contemporary Islamic coinage with Arabic or pseudo-Arabic inscriptions. Approximate date: 1095 to 1291 C.E.

C. Ceramic, Terracotta, Unfired Clay, and Faience

1. *Architectural Elements*—This category consists of fired clay (terracotta) elements used to decorate or protect buildings. Types include, but are not limited to: acroteria; antefixes; wall, floor, and roof tiles; carved and molded bricks; knobs; plaques; plates; and reliefs. May be plain, painted, and/or glazed, and may be sculpted or bear molded designs. Painted and glazed tiles with colorful floral decoration may be imported from Ottoman Türkiye. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Sculpture*—This category consists of representations of humans, deities, animals, mythological creatures, groups of such figures, body parts of such figures, vehicles, or buildings, molded or sculpted in the round or in relief in terracotta, unfired clay, or faience (sintered quartz). Types include, but are not limited to: statues, statuettes, and figurines; terracotta plaques; masks and protomes; and models.

a. *Statues, Statuettes, and Figurines*—Includes large-scale terracotta statues in the round at near life-size (height over 50 cm), especially depicting standing male figures; and terracotta, faience, Egyptian blue, or unfired clay small-scale statuettes or figurines in the round (height ranging from c. 5 to 50 cm). Styles may be schematic, stylized, or more naturalistic. May be formed by hand or fully or partly in a mold. Features may be incised, applied, or painted. In different periods, statues, statuettes, and figurines may depict Egyptian, Canaanite, Phoenician, Mesopotamian, Greek, or Roman deities and figures or show Egyptian, Greek, or Roman influence. Includes molds used in production. Some distinctive types of the Bronze and Iron Ages are nude female figurines with pinched or mold-made faces holding their breasts or with arms outstretched (sometimes called ''Astarte'' figurines); trumpet-base figurines of male and female worshippers holding animals or children or playing instruments such as cymbals or flutes; male horse riders; pregnant standing or seated female figures; bearded male figures wearing a cylindrical polos crown, conical crown, or Egyptian atef crown with feathers; and seated goddesses with high cylindrical polos crowns. In the Hellenistic and Roman periods, figurines are often moldmade in a naturalistic style and sometimes freestanding; they depict a wide variety of humans and deities, including many from the Greek and Roman world. Approximate date: 8700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

b. *Terracotta Plaques*—Plaques, typically in terracotta, are usually made in a mold and have a flat back with a relief image on the front. Frontal nude female figures holding their breasts (''Astarte''), with or without an architectural frame, constitute a distinctive type of the Bronze and Iron Ages. Includes molds for the production of plaques. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

c. *Masks and Protomes*—This category consists of modelled terracotta representations of the face at life-sized or less than life-sized. Masks have apertures for the eyes and sometimes also the mouth. Protomes do not have apertures and may also represent the neck and upper chest. Modelled faces may be male or female in a naturalistic or grotesque style. May be incised and/or painted. Includes molds for the production of masks. Approximate date: 1600 to 200 B.C.E.

d. *Models*—These are miniature objects in terracotta, including, but not limited to, chariots, boats, furniture such as chairs and beds, and buildings such as temples or shrines. May have wheels. May be painted or embellished with incised, applied, or relief motifs and figures. Approximate date: 1600 B.C.E. to 395 C.E.

3. *Vessels*—Ceramic types, forms, and decoration vary over time. Conventional forms include, but are not limited to: bowls, cooking pots, cups, jars, jugs, juglets, kraters, lamps, plates, and platters. Some distinctive characteristics of different periods are described below.

a. *Neolithic and Chalcolithic Period*—Vessels are handmade. In addition to conventional forms in usually simple and globular shapes, some complex shapes include churns, twin jugs or jars, and tripod vessels. Jars may be cut for use as a sarcophagus. Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as painting, burnishing, stamping, application of relief ''ropes'' or bands, linear incisions, or combing in patterns such as chevrons and herringbone. May have simple loop or ledge handles. May bear stamp seal impressions. Includes Dark Faced Burnished Ware traditions and Halaf painted style. Some examples show a red or cream-colored wash, or a red, brown, or black slip. Approximate date: 10,000 to 3600 B.C.E.

b. *Early Bronze Age*—Vessels may be handmade or wheelmade. In addition to conventional forms, some distinctive types are one-handled cups, globular hole-mouth cooking pots, large ovoid jars with flat bases and a pattern-combed surface, smaller jars and jugs with pattern burnishing, one-handled red or black polished jugs, conical cups or goblets with stump bases, and lamps in the form of a shallow bowl with four spouts. Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as combing and burnishing, sometimes in patterns; red, brown, or black slip; white, red, or black paint in geometric patterns; or applied decoration of a stylized ram's head. May bear stamp or cylinder seal impressions on the handle or shoulder. Approximate date: 3600 to 2000 B.C.E.

c. *Middle and Late Bronze Age*—Vessels are usually wheelmade. In addition to conventional forms (including miniature votive vessels in these forms), some distinctive types are ovoid or conical two-handled ''Canaanite jars''; ovoid jugs with a trefoil or cutaway rim; biconical jugs, sometimes painted with geometric motifs; lentoid ''pilgrim'' flasks, sometimes painted with concentric

circles; juglets with a dipper, piriform, or cylindrical shape, sometimes with a button base or a double handle and sometimes red slipped with vertical burnish; plates with radial burnish; bowls with a carinated body; bowls with concentric painted lines; bowls with a pedestal base; lamps in the form of a shallow bowl with a pinched spout; globular cooking pots with incised lines on the shoulder; flat-based, straight-sided cooking pots; jars and kraters with incised horizontal or wavy lines on the shoulder; and ridged-neck pithoi. Some special-purpose shapes are cylindrical incense burners with rectangular cutouts and *kernos* ring vessels. Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as slipping, burnishing, linear incisions or combing lines, and painting. Tell el Yahudiyah ware consists of juglets with a gray or black surface, sometimes slipped and burnished, with incised linear and dot decoration in geometric, animal, or bird motifs. Levantine Painted Ware showing simple painted designs in red and black such as horizontal bands, wavy lines, triangles, lozenges, circles, and spirals in bands is found in shapes such as amphorae, jars, jugs, and juglets. Includes imported pottery such as Egyptian storage jars (*zir*); Minoan painted pottery such as Kamares ware in shapes such as cups, jugs, and bridge-spouted jars; Mycenaean pottery such as conical *rhyta, skyphoi, kylikes,* piriform jars, kraters, stirrup jars, and *pyxides,* often painted in geometric or pictorial motifs, such as charioteers and octopuses; and Middle and Late Cypriot vessels including White Painted II–VI styles such as Pendant Line and Cross Line styles, White Slip I and II, such as ''milk bowls,'' Base Ring I and II and White Shaved styles, and Red Lustrous Wheelmade ware spindle bottles. Includes local imitations of these imported types. Includes faience vessels, sometimes glazed and/or painted. Approximate date: 2000 to 1600 B.C.E.

d. *Iron Age Phoenician Period*—Vessels are usually wheelmade. In addition to conventional shapes, some special shapes are *kernos* ring vessels and animal-shaped *askoi.* Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as slipping, burnishing, linear incisions or combing, and painting. Some distinctive types are Red Slip ware; ''mushroom-lip'' juglets with a ridged neck; trefoil-rim juglets with a globular or biconical body; juglets with bichrome or monochrome painted decoration of concentric circles or horizontal bands; jugs with a strainer spout; ''crisp-ware'' transport amphorae or ''torpedo'' jars with a sharply carinated shoulder; ''palm tree'' jars with a bag-shaped body and monochrome or bichrome painted geometric designs in friezes and panels, sometimes with stylized trees; ''pilgrim'' flasks; dipper juglets; oil bottles; pithoi with thumb impressions around the collar; painted and unpainted jugs with a loop handle; incense burners with tripod feet; and cremation urns with two handles, sometimes painted with horizontal bands. Vessels may be inscribed in Phoenician. Includes imported pottery such as various productions of the Cypro-Geometric and Cypro-Archaic traditions (such as White Painted, Bichrome, Black-on-Red, and Black Slip styles); and Greek Proto-Geometric (such as Euboean pendant semicircle *skyphoi*), Geometric, and Attic tablewares (such as Black-Figure and Red-Figure pottery). Includes local imitations of these imported types. Approximate date: 1200 to 332 B.C.E.

e. *Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Periods*—Vessels are usually wheelmade in fine, semi-fine, and coarse buff, red, and red-brown wares. In addition to conventional forms, some distinctive types are transport amphorae (often carrot-shaped), *amphoriskoi,* basins, braziers, casseroles, *dolia* (large storage jars), fishplates, funnels, *lagynoi* (oil flasks), *lekanai* (bowls with horizontal handles), *mortaria,* saucer lids, table amphorae, pilgrim flasks (sometimes with molded decoration on the body), ointment pots, pans, stands, and *unguentaria.* Lamps typically take the form of closed vessels with a central filling hole and one or more nozzles, often decorated with molded motifs, scenes, or inscriptions in relief. Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as relief molding, stamping, slipping, and painting. Jar handles may be stamped with various symbols or inscriptions in Phoenician, Greek, or Latin. Includes imported pottery from Cyprus, the Aegean, Asia Minor, North Syria, Italy, Egypt, Gaza, North Africa, and elsewhere, such as black-glazed, black-slipped, and red-slipped tableware, sometimes with stamped, molded, or rouletted decoration; cooking vessels; lamps; and amphorae. Includes local imitations of imported wares and forms. Approximate date: 332 B.C.E. to 635 C.E.

f. *Medieval and Early Ottoman Period*—Vessels may be handmade or wheelmade. In addition to conventional forms, some distinctive shapes are transport amphorae, baking dishes, cooking pans, lids, and *zirs* (large storage jars). Some special forms are conical sugar molds, molasses pots, and Ottoman-period tobacco pipes, which are often stamped or molded with relief designs. Some typical lamp types are ''slipper'' lamps (closed vessels with a central filling hole and nozzle) with stamped geometric and floral motifs or Arabic inscriptions in relief, and cup-shaped lamps with a tube in the center. Surfaces may be decorated with techniques such as reserved slip; slip-painting with Arabic inscriptions, geometric designs, or floral, vegetal, or bird motifs; relief molding with Arabic inscriptions or geometric, floral, or vegetal motifs; and glazing, sometimes with *sgraffito* (scratched) designs. Glaze may be monochrome or polychrome in colors such as light and dark blue, green, white, yellow, and brown. Cooking and baking vessels are often brown-glazed. Includes imported tableware and amphorae from Egypt, Syria, Greece, Italy, Spain, and other regions, as well as porcelain and celadon imported from China. Approximate date: 635 to 1774 C.E.

4. *Jewelry and Ornaments*—Types in terracotta, frit, and faience include, but are not limited to, beads and amulets. In the Bronze Age through the Hellenistic Period, amulets are often moldmade in blue-green glazed faience and often take the form of typically Egyptian symbols, deities, or animals. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

5. *Tools and Implements*—Types in terracotta or unfired clay include, but are not limited to: game pieces, loom weights, spindle whorls, stoppers, and other weights. Approximate date: 15,000 years ago to 1774 C.E.

6. *Seals*—This category consists of small devices, at least one side of which is engraved with a design for stamping or rolling, in faience, frit, or terracotta. Types include, but are not limited to: stamp seals, cylinder seals, and scarabs. May be pierced for suspension. Typical designs include geometric motifs and patterns, humans, deities, animals, mythological creatures, plants or trees, and symbols. Motifs and figures may be individual or combined into scenes such as veneration, combat, or procession. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages. May be imported or locally made. A distinctive Bronze Age type is faience or frit cylinder seals in the ''Mitannian Common Style.'' Dimensions range from 1 to 10 cm. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 395 C.E.

7. *Writing, Sealing, and Stamping Materials*—Types include, but are not limited to: tablets made of fired or unfired clay, inscribed in cuneiform signs in the Akkadian or other Ancient Near Eastern languages; *ostraca* consisting of pottery fragments with inscriptions incised or written in ink; *bullae* consisting of fired or unfired clay

pieces bearing seal or signet impressions; and fired clay tesserae with a stamped impression. Includes clay tablet envelopes. Approximate date: 1600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

D. Bone, Ivory, Shell, and Other Organic Material

1. *Statuettes and Figurines*—This category consists of human, deity, animal, and other figures carved in the round in bone, ivory, or shell. Includes components, such as faces, of composite statues or statuettes in mixed materials. May be painted, gilded, or inlaid with stone, bitumen, colored pastes, or other materials. Figures may show Egyptian influence. Heights range from c. 5 to 30 cm. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Jewelry and Ornaments*—This category consists of small-scale adornments in bone, ivory, mother of pearl, and shell. Types include, but are not limited to: amulets, beads, bracelets, buckles, combs, pendants, pins, and roundels, as well as bridle and harness trappings such as crest holders, blinkers, and frontlets. May be decorated with incised or relief carved figures of humans, deities, or animals or geometric, floral, and vegetal motifs. In different periods, forms and styles may show Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, or other regional influence. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, or Arabic. Approximate date: 40,000 years ago to 1774 C.E.

3. *Vessels and Containers*—This category consists of containers carved from bone, ivory, marine shell, and eggshell. May be painted, gilded, or incised or relief carved with various figures and motifs. Types in bone and ivory include, but are not limited to: *pyxides* (boxes) in cylindrical or trapezoidal form, duck-shaped vessels, and hollow tubes. Ostrich egg vessels may be plain, painted or engraved. Tridacna shell vessels may have figurative carving and painted or engraved designs. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

4. *Plaques*—This category consists of flat or curved pieces of bone, ivory, or shell (sometimes mother of pearl) used as decoration or inlay for architectural elements, furniture, or containers. May be plain, carved in relief or openwork, or engraved. May be painted, gilded, or inlaid with materials such as stone, glass, colored paste, or enamel. In the Bronze and Iron Ages, subject matter includes humans and deities, sometimes with typically Egyptian attributes; animals such as lions and ducks; mythological creatures such as sphinxes and griffins; vegetal and floral motifs such as the lotus, papyrus, volute tree, and other plants; geometric motifs; and Egyptian symbols such as the ankh, eye of Horus, or scarab. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages, such as Egyptian hieroglyphs or imitation hieroglyphs and Phoenician. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

5. *Furniture*—This category consists of elements of furniture such as tables, chairs, and beds carved from bone or ivory, such as legs, or backrests. May be shaped in the form of animals or parts of animals, such as lion's paws. Approximate date: 1200 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

6. *Seals*—This category consists of small devices, at least one side of which is engraved with a design for stamping or rolling, carved in bone or ivory. Types include, but are not limited to: stamp seals, cylinder seals, and scarabs. May be pierced for suspension. Some typical designs include geometric motifs and patterns, humans, deities, animals, mythological creatures, plants or trees, and symbols. Motifs and figures may be individual or combined into scenes such as veneration, combat, or procession. May be inscribed in various scripts and languages. Dimensions range from 1 to 10 cm. Approximate date: 5300 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

7. *Tools, Implements, and Weapon Attachments*—Bone, ivory, horn, and shell were also used to produce and decorate tools, weapons, and other implements. Types include, but are not limited to: astragali, awls, blades, buttons, dice, flutes, game pieces, gameboards, harpoons, hooks, needles, pins, spatulas, scale beams, spindle whorls, styli, and writing boards; handles of fans, flywhisks, and mirrors; and hilts, pommels, terminals, and inlays of metal weapons. May be plain, carved with figures in the round, or engraved or relief carved with geometric, floral, or vegetal motifs, or human, divine, or animal figures. Approximate date: 40,000 years ago to 1774 C.E.

E. Wood

1. *Architectural Elements*—This category consists of parts of buildings carved from various types of wood. Elements include, but are not limited to: walls, ceilings, floors, panels, altars, balconies, cabinets, columns, doors, lintels, iconostases, jambs, altars, vaults, windows, minbars, prayer niches (*mihrab*), muqarnas, pillars, screens, stairs, or pieces of any of these objects. May be engraved, painted, gilded, inlaid, or otherwise decorated. Approximate date: 10,000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Furniture*—This category consists of wooden furniture such as chairs, stools, beds, tables, chests, desks, ladders, and lecterns, or elements thereof. May be engraved, painted, gilded, inlaid, or otherwise decorated. Approximate date: 1200 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

3. *Tools, Implements, and Weapons*—Types include, but are not limited to: kitchen and tableware vessels, writing and painting equipment, boxes, dice, game boxes and boards, buttons, combs, clasps, needles, spindles, staffs, beads, musical instruments, bows, arrow and spear shafts, and axe and adze handles. Approximate date: 8700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

4. *Ships and Other Vehicles*—This category includes vehicles or parts of vehicles such as ships, boats, carts, chariots, and others. Approximate date: 8700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

5. *Panel Paintings (Icons)*—This category consists of wooden panels painted with images and used as an aid to religious devotion. Painted images typically include single, frontally depicted, full-length, half-length, or enthroned figures of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or saints, and religious scenes with multiple figures shown frontally or in three-quarters view. Inscriptions and epigraphs are primarily in Greek, Syriac, or Arabic. Icons range in size from 20 cm to 2 or 3 m. Approximate date: 300 to 1774 C.E.

6. *Burial Containers*—This category includes various types of wooden burial containers such as coffins, caskets, sarcophagi, ossuaries, and reliquaries. May be plain, painted, gilded, engraved, or carved. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

F. Glass

1. *Architectural Elements*—Types include, but are not limited to: window glass, inlays, and tesserae from floor and wall mosaics. Approximate date: 700 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Vessels*—This category includes glass containers in forms such as bowls, cups, flasks, jugs (*oinochoe*), lamps, and various types of small perfume, oil, or cosmetic bottles for perfume or oil (*alabastra, amphoriskoi, aryballoi,* and *unguentaria*). Small, core-formed vessels of opaque, often multicolored glass were produced in the Bronze and Iron Age and Hellenistic Period. Blown or cast glass vessels date from the Hellenistic Period onward. Molds were used to create relief patterns, motifs, scenes, and inscriptions and shapes that imitate animals, fruits, or human heads. Vessels are found in a variety of colors such as amber, clear, blue, green, white, purple, and yellow. Approximate date: 1600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

3. *Jewelry and Ornaments*—Types include, but are not limited to: beads in various shapes, bracelets, earrings, pendants, and rings. Some distinctive types of the Iron Age Phoenician period are polychrome face beads, head pendants, eye beads, and pendants shaped as birds, animals, or animal heads. Includes inlays for objects in other materials. Approximate date: 1600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

4. *Seals, Tokens, and Weights*—This category consists of small devices in glass with a design engraved or cast in relief on at least one side. Types include, but are not limited to: seals, signets, scarabs, scaraboids, intaglios, gems, tokens, and weights. Approximate date: 400 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

G. Plaster and Stucco—Types in plaster and stucco include, but are not limited to vessels and containers, wall paintings, and architectural decoration.

1. *Vessels and Containers*—This category includes, but is not limited to: Neolithic period vessels and containers of lime plaster known as ''white ware.'' Approximate date: 10,000 to 5300 B.C.E.

2. *Wall Paintings*—This category consists of paintings or murals from buildings, rock-cut chapels, and tombs made on plaster in wet and dry fresco techniques. Typical designs include simple applied color; bands, borders, and geometric friezes; landscapes and scenes of people and/or animals in natural or built settings; and religious themes. Approximate date: 2000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

3. *Architectural Decorations*—Plaster or stucco architectural decoration includes, but is not limited to: columns, friezes, medallions, ornaments, panels, pilasters, plaques, roundels, and other wall, ceiling, door, and window decorations. May be carved or molded in relief with floral, vegetal, geometric, or figurative motifs. May be painted or gilded. Approximate date: 332 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

H. Textile—This category consists of objects in woven materials such as linen, wool, cotton, silk, and basketry materials. Types include, but are not limited to: clothing, shoes, jewelry, and other items of personal adornment; prayer cloths; shrouds; tent coverings; domestic textiles; carpets; and hangings. May have patterns woven into the body of the textile. May be plain or decorated with embroidery, paint, or embellishments in other materials. Includes fragments. Approximate date: 3000 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

I. Leather, Parchment, Papyrus, and Paper

1. *Leather*—Types include, but are not limited to: bags, furniture parts, masks, shields, sheaths, cases and containers for a variety of uses, sandals, clothing, manuscripts, and manuscript covers. Approximate date: 3600 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

2. *Parchment, Papyrus, and Paper*—This category consists of organic writing media of different materials, whether found as scrolls, leaves, books, or fragments thereof. May be plain or bear writing or traces of writing in various scripts and languages such as Egyptian hieroglyphs, pseudo-hieroglyphs or the Byblos script, Phoenician, Greek, Latin, Syriac, Arabic and/or illustrations in ink or paint. Includes vellum. Approximate date: 2500 B.C.E. to 1774 C.E.

J. Human and Hominin Remains—This category includes skeletal and other bodily remains from humans or hominins preserved in burials or other archaeological contexts. May be fossilized. Includes mummified remains and associated clothing and textiles. Approximate date: 700,000 years ago to 1774 C.E.

II. Ethnological Material

Ethnological material covered by the import restrictions includes architectural elements; religious, ritual, and funerary objects; traditional garments and headdresses; weapons and armor; and manuscripts and handwritten documents, all dating from 1600 through 1918 C.E, as well as early printed books dating from 1600 through 1850 C.E.

A. Architectural Elements—This category consists of architectural elements and decoration in all materials from religious buildings such as mosques, madrasas, zawiyas, tekkes, churches, monasteries, convents, khalwats, synagogues, shrines (*maqam*), mausolea, and other architectural tomb facades or monuments; public buildings such as hammams (baths), khans (inns or caravanserai), souqs (markets), sarays (palaces), forts, and gates; and private Ottoman-period houses with protected status. Approximate date: 1600–1918 C.E.

1. Types of architectural elements in stone, plaster, stucco, and wood include, but are not limited to: blocks; arches, balustrades, bannisters, cabinets, ceilings, columns, capitals, bases, lintels, jambs, friezes, pilasters, and stairs; panels, doors, door frames, oculi, windows, window frames, tracery, and fittings; oil and wine presses; wellheads; and altars, prayer niches (*mihrab*), screens, iconostases, and fountains. May be plain, painted, or gilded. May be molded, carved in relief, engraved, or inlaid with decorative motifs, sculptures, and/or inscriptions. Includes sculptures, appliqués, and plaques that may have been part of a building. Includes mosaics and *opus sectile* inlay work on walls, ceilings, floors, and stairs, made from small pieces (tesserae) or tiles of stone or glass that are combined to create decorative patterns, motifs, and inscriptions.

2. Metal elements are primarily in copper, bronze, brass, other copper alloys, and lead, and may include doors, door fixtures, window frames, tracery, fittings, lathes, finials, chandeliers, screens, and sheets to protect domes.

3. Glass may be incorporated into either structural or decorative elements. Includes stained glass window elements and mosaic tesserae or inlay tiles.

4. Ceramic or terracotta elements include roof and decorative tiles, whether plain, painted, or glazed; carved, molded, and/or glazed brick; and appliqués and plaques.

5. Wall and ceiling paintings from buildings, rock-cut chapels, and tombs may be applied to plaster, wood, or stone. Motifs include simple applied color; bands, borders, and geometric, floral, or vegetal friezes; and religious figures and scenes, such as images of Christ, the Virgin Mary, saints, angels, and Biblical episodes.

B. Religious, Ritual, and Funerary Objects—This category includes objects for use in Christian, Muslim, or Druze religious services or rites, or for the equipment of a place of worship, as well as objects related to funerary rites and burials, in all materials. Approximate date: 1600–1918 C.E.

1. *Religious Objects*—This category includes objects in all materials such as lamps, libation vessels, pitchers, chalices, plates, patens, *diskoi,* censers, candelabra, crosses, cross pendants, crucifixes, croziers, monstrances or ostensories, pilgrim flasks, tabernacles, boxes and chests, *ciboria,* liturgical spoons, ampoules, prayer beads, icons, amulets, staffs, standards, stands, *thabilitho*s or *tablito*s (wooden slabs), trays, and liturgical knives or spears. Often engraved or otherwise decorated.

2. *Furniture*—This category includes objects primarily in stone or wood, including altars, tables, doors, pedestals, platforms, pulpits, fonts, screens, iconostases, thrones, *minbars,* lecterns, desks, and other types of furniture used for religious purposes.

3. *Textiles and Garments*—Generally in linen, silk, and wool. This category consists of textiles (and fragments thereof) for use in religious contexts, including, but not limited to: tapestries, hangings, curtains, prayer rugs and carpets, shrine covers, altar cloths and linens; and garments, headdresses, and accessories worn for religious purposes, such as robes, liturgical vestments of every type, mitres, kaftans, turbans,

hats, and talismanic shirts. Commonly decorated with embroidered designs including religious, floral, and geometric motifs.

4. *Panel Paintings (Icons)*—Icons are important in Maronite, Melkite, Greek, Syriac, and other Christian religious traditions of Lebanon. Icons are typically painted in tempera on wood in bright colors with gold ground or extensive use of gold and may be set in frames of various materials. They may also be painted or engraved on other materials such as metal or stone. Painted images include single, frontally depicted, full-length, half-length, or enthroned figures of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or saints, and religious scenes with multiple figures shown frontally or in three-quarters view. Images may be single or divided into multiple parts. Inscriptions and epigraphs are primarily in Greek, Syriac, or Arabic. Icons range in size from 20 cm to 2 or 3 m.

5. *Musical Instruments*—This category includes instruments used in religious ceremonies such as *naqus,* bells, tonewood, and cymbals.

6. *Burial Containers*—This category includes types such as sarcophagi, caskets, coffins, ossuaries, urns, and reliquaries, in stone (usually marble or limestone), metal, and wood. Includes cenotaphs (empty burial containers). May have associated sculpture in relief or in the round. May be plain or show figural, geometric, or floral motifs, or inscriptions in various languages and scripts, all of which can either be painted or carved in relief. Includes reliquary contents.

7. *Tombstones, Memorial Stelae, Monuments, and Other Memorials*—This category includes types such as markers, monuments, and memorials in stone, wood, or other materials that commemorate the dead and/or mark the location of a burial. Includes stelae, slabs, and monuments that may be plain, painted, carved in relief or in the round, or engraved with symbols and motifs and/or inscriptions primarily in Arabic, French, and Hebrew. These may also have associated sculpture in relief or in the round.

8. *Burial Goods*—This category includes objects in all materials that accompanied burials, such as shrouds; body adornment such as clothing, jewelry, and accessories; and other personal effects.

C. Traditional Garments and Headdresses—This category consists of Ottoman-period handmade garments and headdresses in silk, cotton, linen, velvet, wool, felt, brocade, leather, and other materials. Approximate date: 1600–1918 C.E.

1. *Traditional Garments*—Types of traditional handmade garments include, but are not limited to, pants, robes, jackets, vests, coats, shirts, aprons, and belts (sometimes with buckles or other components in metals). Types also include footwear such as *kabkab* (wooden clogs, sometimes painted or inlaid with mother of pearl), boots, and slippers. May be embroidered or embellished with braid.

2. *Traditional Headdresses*—Traditional headdresses include, but are not limited to, felt caps such as the *labbadeh* and *tarboush* (or *fez*); various types of veils and scarves; and the high cone-shaped *tantour,* usually made of metal (often silver), and sometimes engraved or gilded.

D. Weapons and Armor—This category consists of weapons and armor that were made or embellished by hand. Approximate date: 1600–1918 C.E.

1. *Weapons*—This category is primarily made in metals such as iron and steel, often in combination with other materials. Types include, but are not limited to, arrows and quivers; daggers, swords, axes, and other blades, with or without sheaths; spears, javelins, and lances. May be inlaid with gemstones, semi-precious stones, mother of pearl, or other materials; embellished with silver or gold; or engraved or chased with floral or geometric motifs. Grips or hilts may be made of metal, wood, ivory, bone, horn, or semi-precious stones, or may be bound with leather. Also includes firearms that were handmade or embellished by hand with inlays in various materials or engraved and chased metal components.

2. *Armor*—This category is primarily made in metals such as iron and steel and leather, but may include components in other materials. Types include, but are not limited to, helmets, body armor, shields, and horse armor. Body armor may consist of small metal scales, originally sewn to a backing of textile or leather.

E. Manuscripts, Handwritten Documents, and Early Printed Books—This category consists of texts in ink, paint, and gold on various media, including, but not limited to, parchment, vellum, paper, and leather. Includes scrolls, single leaves, books, and portions of books, as well as boxes for books or scrolls made of wood or other organic materials, and covers made of leather, textile, or metal, which may be inlaid with stones and other materials.

1. *Manuscripts and Handwritten Documents*—These are handwritten texts on parchment, vellum, paper, and leather, together with their bindings. Texts may be written in various scripts and languages, such as Arabic, Syriac, Latin, Greek, and Garshuni. Topics include, but are not limited to, religion (including scriptures, theology, liturgy, and other topics), sciences, history, literature, philosophy, and grammar. Manuscripts may have monochrome, bichrome, polychrome, and/or gold handmade decorations, illustrations, and/or illuminations. Approximate date: 1600–1918 C.E.

2. *Early Printed Books*—This category consists of books and portions of books of limited circulation made in the earliest presses in Lebanon, as well as associated type. Presses include those of St. Anthony of Qozhayya and the al-Zakher press of St. John the Baptist el-Choueir. Topics are primarily religious. Primarily printed in Arabic, Syriac, or Garshuni script in black and red ink. Approximate date: 1600–1850 C.E.

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Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This regulation involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). For the same reason, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) directs agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare and make available to the public a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities (*i.e.,* small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions) when the agency is required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for a rule. Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, CBP is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rule.

Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Pete Flores, Acting Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director (or Acting Director, if applicable) of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12) is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 12.104g, the table in paragraph (b) is amended by adding Lebanon to the list in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
*	*	*
Lebanon	Archaeological material of Lebanon ranging in date from approximately the Paleolithic period (approximately 700,000 years ago) through 1774 C.E., and ethnological material of Lebanon ranging in date from approximately 1600 C.E. to 1918 C.E.	CBP Dec. 25–05.
*	*	*

Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations & Disclosure Law Division, Regulations & Rulings, Office of Trade U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–08615 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

21 CFR Part 291

42 CFR Part 8

45 CFR Parts 86 and 92

Notification of HHS Documents Identified for Rescission

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notification of rescissions.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or the Department) provides notice that it is rescinding four informal guidance documents. This action will reduce the burdens on regulated parties and allow HHS to refocus on its core mission to Make America Healthy Again.

DATES: May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean R. Keveney, Acting General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, HHS. 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20201, 202–690–7741.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: President Donald J. Trump has declared that the policy of the executive branch is to ''alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens placed on the American people.'' *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,* Executive Order 14192, 90 FR 9065, 9065 (Jan. 31, 2025). This burden does not come from formal regulations alone, but also from ''rules, memoranda, administrative orders, guidance documents, policy statements, and interagency agreements that are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.'' *Id.* The President has accordingly directed every agency to review and rescind all such agency actions which are unlawful or impose greater burdens than benefits. *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President's ''Department of Government Efficiency'' Deregulatory Initiative,* Executive Order 14219, 90 FR 10583, 10583 (Feb. 19, 2025).

Independently, I have instructed HHS to launch the most sweeping deregulatory initiative in the history of the Department. We are eliminating bureaucratic red tape and refocusing on our core mission to Make America

Healthy Again. Across the Department, we are aggressively deregulating to return the freedoms eroded over decades by unnecessary and burdensome regulations.

As part of this Department-wide initiative, I have determined that the documents identified below have been superseded, are unduly burdensome, no longer represent the considered legal judgment of HHS, and/or are otherwise appropriate for rescission. To the extent one of these documents should have been promulgated with notice and comment, but was not, that provides another basis for rescission. Accordingly, all documents identified below are hereby rescinded, effective immediately.

Because HHS promulgated these documents without notice and comment, HHS may rescind them in the same manner. *Perez* v. *Mortg. Bankers Ass'n,* 575 U.S. 92, 101 (2015). Any effect on reliance interests could only be positive since these guidance documents have already largely been superseded. Thus, formal rescission will reduce the burdens on regulated parties. To the extent there are negative effects on reliance interests, those interests are unreasonable or unwarranted. The American public knew that these informal documents could be rescinded at any time, especially following a change of administration now that they are defunct.

This is the beginning of a new era for HHS and American health more broadly. In this new era, patient choice and individual freedom will predominate over burdensome federal regulations. In this document, we are taking the first step towards making that a reality.

I hereby order that the following documents be rescinded, effective immediately:

* Extension of Designation of Scarce Materials or Threatened Materials Subject to COVID–19 Hoarding Prevention Measures; Extension of Effective Date With Modifications, 86 FR 35810 (July 7, 2021).

* Opioid Drugs in Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opiate Addiction; Repeal of Current Regulations and Issuance of New Regulations: Delay of Effective Date and Resultant Amendments to the Final Rule, 66 FR 15347 (Mar. 19, 2001).

* Practice Guidelines for the Administration of Buprenorphine for Treating Opioid Use Disorder, 86 FR 22439 (Apr. 28, 2021).

* Notification of Interpretation and Enforcement of Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 86 FR 27984 (May 25, 2021).

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–08393 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

31 CFR Part 1

RIN 1505–AC84

Privacy Act of 1974; Exempting a System of Records From Certain Requirements

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Treasury is issuing a final rule, exempting a new Internal Revenue Service (IRS) system of records (SOR) entitled ''Department of Treasury/ Internal Revenue Service—34.018, Insider Risk Management Records'' from certain provisions of the Privacy Act. The IRS Insider Risk Management system was established for information collected in connection with the IRS Insider Risk program to identify potential threats to IRS resources and information assets and facilitate management of insider threat investigations, complaints, inquiries, and counterintelligence threat detection activities. Specifically, the Department exempts portions of this SOR from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, and administrative enforcement requirements.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Risk Officer, Internal Revenue Service, Office of the Chief Risk Officer, Enterprise Risk Management, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20224–0002; telephone: (801) 612–4815.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department of Treasury (TREAS) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register**, 89 FR 41912, (published May 14, 2024), proposing to exempt portions of the SOR from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, and administrative enforcement requirements. The SOR is TREAS/IRS 34.018, Insider Risk Management Records, 89 FR 36851, (published May 3, 2024) and 89 FR 48219 (published correction June 5, 2024). The IRS Insider Risk Management program will use this SOR to identify potential threats to IRS resources and information assets and facilitate management of insider threat investigations, complaints, inquiries, and counterintelligence threat detection activities.

Treasury's IRS bureau published the new system of records notice (SORN) to explain the information is collected in connection with the implementation of the IRS Insider Risk program. Public comments were invited on both the NPRM and SORN.

Public Comments

Treasury received no comments for the new Treasury/IRS 34.018, Insider Risk Management Records SORN.

Treasury received one comment pertaining to the related NPRM prior to the close of the comment period on June 13, 2024. The commenter recommended that Treasury follow the Privacy Act but limit the use of the exemptions that are provided for within the Privacy Act. Treasury understands the commenter's views and concerns regarding the use of exemptions and the effects on privacy that may appear limit transparency and diminish some privacy protections. The Privacy Act provides for the use of exemptions for the permitted purposes of protecting individuals and maintaining the effectiveness and safety of operations which may be harmed if access to a specific individual's records is provided. Treasury and IRS ensure the use of exemptions for this SOR is limited to what is necessary and appropriate to further those purposes.

The remainder of the commenter's concern related to the use of the *Regulations.gov* website and were outside the scope of the proposed rule. Specifically, the comment raised concerns about *Regulations.gov* website utilizing Google Analytics Third-Party Tracking Cookies, without the users' knowledge or consent. *Regulations.gov* provides a link to their Privacy Policy and User Notice which address these concerns.

In summary, Treasury appreciates the public comments and strives to be transparent regarding all Insider Threat collections and uses through publishing the SORN and Final Rule. After consideration of the public comments, Treasury has determined that it will implement the rulemaking as proposed.

Privacy Act

Treasury is hereby promulgating a final rule to exempt the IRS Insider Risk Management SOR from certain provisions of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) and (k)(5) and the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury described in 31 CFR 1.23(c).

Under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) (31 CFR 1.36), the head of any agency may promulgate rules to exempt any system of records within the agency from certain provisions of the Privacy Act if the system contains investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes that is not within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) (which applies to agencies and components thereof that perform as their principal function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws).

The Treasury exempts ''34.018, Treasury/IRS Insider Risk Management Records'' from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). The exemptions are from sections 552a(c)(3), (d)(1)–(4), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I), and (f) because the system contains investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes. The following are the reasons this system of records maintained by the IRS may be exempted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2):

(1) 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) requires an agency to make accountings of disclosures of a record available to the individual named in the record upon their request. Any such accountings must state the date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure of the record and the name and address of the recipient. Applying this subsection could alert the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation to the existence of that investigation and reveal investigative interest on the part of the IRS. Disclosure of an accounting would therefore present a serious impediment to the IRS, Treasury, and other law enforcement agencies by permitting the subject of record to impede investigations, to tamper with witnesses or evidence, and to avoid detection or apprehension, which would undermine the entire investigative process. In the case of a delinquent account, such release might enable the subject of the investigation to dissipate assets before levy. When an investigation has been completed, information on disclosures made may continue to be exempted if the fact that an investigation occurred remains sensitive after completion.

(2) 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2), (3) and (5) grant individuals access to records pertaining to them. An exemption from these provisions is appropriate because providing access to such records could inform the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation to the existence of that investigation and reveal investigative interest on the part of the IRS or another bureau or agency. Access to the records could permit the subject of a record to impede the investigation, to tamper with witnesses or evidence, and to avoid detection or apprehension. In addition, permitting access to such information could disclose security-sensitive information that could be detrimental to the IRS. Agency rules are exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection *5 U.S.C. 552a* for this system of records, therefore, the IRS and Treasury are not required to establish requirements, rules or procedures with respect to such access.

(3) 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(2), (3) and (4), (e)(4)(H), and (f)(4) permit an individual to request amendment of a record pertaining to them and require the agency to provide notice on how to request an amendment, and provide procedures for reviewing, making determinations and the appeal process concerning amendments. Because these provisions depend on the individual having access to their records, and since this rule exempts the IRS system of records from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a relating to access to records for the reasons set forth above, these provisions do not apply. Furthermore, an exemption from this requirement is appropriate because allowing individuals to amend certain records that pertain to them would interfere with the mechanism of ongoing investigations and law enforcement activities and would impose an unreasonable administrative burden by requiring investigations to be continually reinvestigated. In addition, permitting amendment to such information could disclose security-sensitive information that could be detrimental to the IRS.

(4) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) requires an agency to maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required by statute or Executive order. Maintenance of information, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(3), includes the collection and dissemination of information. An exemption from this provision is therefore appropriate because its application would require the IRS to make determinations at the time of collection about the relevance and necessity of collected information. Speculative determinations about the relevance and necessity of collected information may be impossible to determine immediately, as information that initially appears irrelevant and unnecessary, often may prove particularly valuable, therefore application of this provision to the system of records could impair the Department's ability to collect, utilize and disseminate valuable law enforcement information.

(5) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(G) and (f)(1) enable individuals to inquire whether a system of records contains records pertaining to them. An exemption from these provisions is appropriate because alerting individuals involved in illegal activity that the IRS has, or does not have, information that could lead to them being identified for investigation allows them to take steps to avoid detection, begin, continue, or resume illegal conduct upon learning that they are not identified in the system of records; or destroy evidence needed to prove the violation, all of which could undermine the IRS's ability to carry out its mission.

(6) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(I) requires an agency to publish a general notice listing the categories of sources for information contained in a system of records. The application of this provision to the system of records could disclose investigative techniques and cause informants to refuse to give full information for fear their identities as sources could be disclosed, subjecting them to threats or reprisals. This could compromise the IRS's ability to complete or continue investigations or to share useful information to law enforcement agencies.

Treasury is also exempting ''34.018 Treasury/IRS Insider Risk Management Records'' from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5). The exemptions are from provisions 552a(c)(3), (d)(1)–(4), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I), and (f) because the system contains investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, Federal contracts, or access to classified information. The following are the reasons this system of records maintained by the IRS may be exempted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5):

(1) The sections of 5 U.S.C. 552a from which the systems of records are exempt generally provide for individuals' access to or amendment of records. Such access may reveal the identity of a confidential source under an express promise that the source's identity would be held in confidence. This could hinder the IRS's ability to obtain future

confidential sources. In addition, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) is unduly restrictive in requiring the IRS to maintain only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency as required by a statute or executive order, since it is often not until well after the investigation that it is possible to determine the relevance and necessity of particular information.

(2) IRS claims the exemptions 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (k)(2) if any investigatory material contained in the above-named system becomes involved in criminal or civil matters,

Regulatory Analysis

As required by Executive Order 12866, as amended, it has been determined that this final rule is not a significant regulatory action, and therefore, does not require a regulatory impact analysis.

The regulation will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, it is hereby certified that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The final rule imposes no duties or obligations on small entities.

In accordance with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Department of the Treasury has determined that this final rule would not impose new recordkeeping, application, reporting, or other types of information collection requirements.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 1

Privacy.

The Department of the Treasury amends part 1 of title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 1—DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS

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

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a, 553; 31 U.S.C. 301, 321; 31 U.S.C. 3717.

■ 2. Amend § 1.36 by:
■ a. In paragraph (g)(1)(vii), adding an entry to Table 16 to Paragraph (g)(1)(vii) in alpha-numeric order; and
■ b. In paragraph (k)(1)(iii), adding an entry to Table 23 to Paragraph (k)(1)(iii) in alpha-numeric order.

The additions read as follows:

§ 1.36 Systems exempt in whole or in part from provisions of the Privacy Act and this part.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(1) * * *

(vii) *Internal Revenue Service.*

TABLE 16 TO PARAGRAPH (g)(1)(vii)

No.	Name of system
*	*
IRS 34.018	Treasury/IRS Insider Risk Management Records.
*	*

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) *Internal Revenue Service.*

TABLE 23 TO PARAGRAPH (k)(1)(iii)

No.	Name of system
IRS 34.018	Treasury/IRS Insider Risk Management Records.
*	*

* * * * *

Ryan Law,

Deputy Assistant Secretary Privacy, Transparency, and Records.

[FR Doc. 2025–08504 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AK–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0347; FRL–12727–01–OCSPP]

L-Arginine in Pesticide Formulations; Exemption From the Requirement for a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of l-arginine (CAS Reg. No. 74–79–3) when used as an inert ingredient (protein stabilizer) on greenhouse pre-bloom cucumbers at a maximum concentration of ≤1%. D. O'Shaughnessy Consulting, Inc. on behalf of A&L Biological Inc. submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of l-arginine, when used in accordance with the terms of those exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective May 14, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before July 14, 2025, and must be filed in

accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of this document).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP—2024–0347, is available online at *https://www.regulations.gov*. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets*.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. If you fail to file an objection to the final rule within the time period specified in the final rule, you will have waived the right to raise any issues resolved in the final rule. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify the docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2024–0347 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before July 14, 2025.

EPA's Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), in which the Hearing Clerk is housed, urges parties to file and serve documents by electronic means only, notwithstanding any other particular requirements set forth in other procedural rules governing those proceedings. *See* ''Revised Order Urging Electronic Filing and Service,'' dated June 22, 2023, which can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/2023-06-22%20-%20revised%20order%20urging%20electronic%20filing%20and%20service.pdf*. Although EPA's regulations require submission via U.S. Mail or hand delivery, EPA intends to treat submissions filed via electronic means as properly filed submissions; therefore, EPA believes the preference for submission via electronic means will not be prejudicial. When submitting documents to the OALJ electronically, a person should utilize the OALJ e-filing system at *https://yosemite.epa.gov/oa/eab/eab-alj_upload.nsf*.

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

II. Petition for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of January 13, 2025 (90 FR 2661, FRL–11682–11–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11881) by D. O'Shaughnessy Consulting, Inc. (206 Traditions Blvd., Bowling Green, KY 42103) on behalf of A&L Biological, Inc. (2140 Jetstream Rd., London ON Canada). The petition requested that 40 CFR be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of l-arginine (CAS Reg. No. 74–79–3) when used as an inert ingredient (protein stabilizer) in pesticide formulations applied to greenhouse pre-bloom cucumbers under 40 CFR 180.920 at a maximum concentration of ≤1%. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by D. O'Shaughnessy Consulting, Inc. on behalf of A&L Biological Inc., the petitioner, which is available in the docket. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

III. Inert Ingredient Definition

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): Solvents such as alcohols and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing

agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term ''inert'' is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active. Generally, EPA has exempted inert ingredients from the requirement of a tolerance based on the low toxicity of the individual inert ingredients.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

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

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

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by l-arginine as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies are discussed in this unit.

L-arginine is anticipated to have low levels of acute toxicity via the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. It is not a skin or eye irritant nor predicted to be a skin sensitizer. The repeated-dose toxicity is low for l-arginine. No adverse effects were observed up to 3,381 mg/kg/day, over 3 times the limit dose, in a 90-day oral toxicity study in rats. Based on structural features, there no known precedent for reproductive and developmental toxicity potential and no structural alerts for carcinogenicity were identified for l-arginine. Also, there is low concern for genotoxicity or mutagenicity, based on negative results in mammalian and bacterial genotoxicity tests.

No evidence of neurotoxicity nor immunotoxicity was seen in the available studies.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/ Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) and the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL). Uncertainty/ safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level—generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a reference dose (RfD)—and a safe margin of exposure (MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/overview-risk-assessment-pesticide-program*.

The hazard profile of l-arginine is adequately defined. Overall, l-arginine is of low acute, and subchronic toxicity. No systemic toxicity is observed up to 3,381 mg/kg/day. Since signs of toxicity were not observed, no toxicological endpoints of concern or PODs were identified. Therefore, a qualitative risk assessment for l-arginine can be performed.

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to l-arginine, EPA considered exposure under the proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. EPA assessed dietary exposures from l-arginine in food as follows:

Dietary exposure (food and drinking water) to l-arginine may occur following ingestion of foods with residues from their use in accordance with this exemption. However, a quantitative dietary exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

2. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term ''residential exposure'' is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (*e.g.,* textiles (clothing and diapers), carpets, swimming pools, and hard surface disinfection on walls, floors, tables).

L-arginine may be present in pesticide and non-pesticide products that may be used in and around the home. However, a quantitative residential exposure assessment was not conducted since a toxicological endpoint for risk assessment was not identified.

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

Based on the lack of toxicity in the available database, EPA has not found l-arginine to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and l-arginine does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance exemption, therefore, EPA has assumed that l-arginine does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's website at *https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides*.

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

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

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

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

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

F. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is not establishing a numerical tolerance for residues of l-arginine in or on any food commodities. EPA is establishing a limitation on the amount of l-arginine that may be used in pesticide formulations applied pre-harvest. This limitation will be enforced through the pesticide registration process under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (''FIFRA''), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.* EPA will not register any pesticide formulation for food use that exceeds ≤1% l-arginine in the final pesticide formulation.

G. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of l-arginine (CAS Reg. No.74–79–3) when used as an inert ingredient (protein stabilizer) in pesticide formulations applied on greenhouse pre-bloom cucumbers under 40 CFR 180.920 at a maximum concentration of ≤1%.

VII. 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

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

B. Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) does not apply because actions that establish a tolerance under FFDCA section 408 are exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

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

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

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

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

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

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Advancement Act (NTTAA)

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

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the

Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action does not meet the criteria set forth in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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

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

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

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

■ 2. In § 180.920, amend Table 1 to § 180.920 by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for ''L-arginine (CAS Reg. No. 74–79–3)'' to read as follows:

§ 180.920 Inert ingredients used pre-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 180.920

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* *	* * * * *	*
L-arginine (CAS Reg. No. 74–79–3)	For use in greenhouses only when applied to pre-bloom cucumbers at a maximum concentration of <1%.	Protein Stabilizer.
* *	* * * * *	*

[FR Doc. 2025–08508 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 92
Wednesday, May 14, 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.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1091

[Docket No. CFPB–2025–0013]

RIN 3170–AB34

Procedures for Supervisory Designation Proceedings

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB or Bureau) is proposing to rescind the amendments it adopted on April 29, 2022, November 21, 2022, and April 23, 2024, to the Procedures for Supervisory Designation Proceedings.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit responsive information and other comments, identified by Docket No. CFPB–2025–0013, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. A brief summary of this document will be available at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/CFPB-2025-0013*.
- *Email: 2025-NPRM-Supervisory-Designation@cfpb.gov.* Include Docket No. CFPB–2025–0013 in the subject line of the message.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:* Comment Intake—Procedures for Supervisory Designation Proceedings, c/o Legal Division Docket Manager, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20552.

Instructions: The Bureau encourages the early submission of comments. All submissions should include the agency name and docket number. Because paper mail is subject to delay, commenters are encouraged to submit comments electronically. In general, all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov.* All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Proprietary information or sensitive personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals, should not be included. Submissions will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Karithanom, Regulatory Implementation and Guidance Program Analyst, Office of Regulations, at 202–435–7700. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact *CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau is proposing to rescind the amendments to the Procedures for Supervisory Designation Proceedings that it adopted on April 29, 2022, at 87 FR 25397; on November 21, 2022, at 87 FR 70703; and on April 23, 2024, at 89 FR 30259. These amendments were codified in 12 CFR 1091. Collectively, the rules proposed for rescission provided for public release of final decisions and orders by the Director and made other changes to the CFPB's procedures for designating nonbank covered persons for supervision. We propose to rescind the rules in full and seek comment on that proposal.

The Bureau has particular concerns about the manner in which the April 2022, November 2022, and April 2024 amendments provided for public release of decisions and orders. If an entity consents to supervisory designation, under the procedures as amended there is no decision or order issued by the Director that is eligible for public release. However, if it exercises its statutory right to contest designation, that choice may ultimately result in a public decision and order asserting that the entity ''is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers.'' 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C). Because businesses are concerned about their public reputations, this procedural disparity may put inappropriate pressure on entities to consent to designation, even when they have good arguments that designation is unwarranted. The Bureau also requests comment on the impact of public release on supervised entities and the supervisory process. With respect to other changes made by the amendments, the Bureau's preliminary view subject to considering comments is that they were largely unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1091

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Credit, Trade practices.

Authority and Issuance

■ As discussed above, the Bureau proposes to revise 12 CFR part 1091 to read as follows:

PART 1091—PROCEDURES FOR SUPERVISORY DESIGNATION PROCEEDINGS

Subpart A—General

Sec.
1091.100 Scope and purpose.
1091.101 Definitions.

Subpart B—Determination and Voluntary Consent Procedures

1091.102 Issuance of Notice of Reasonable Cause.
1091.103 Contents of Notice.
1091.104 Service of Notice.
1091.105 Response.
1091.106 Supplemental oral response.
1091.107 Manner of filing and serving papers.
1091.108 Recommended determination.
1091.109 Determination by the Director.
1091.110 Voluntary consent to Bureau's authority.
1091.111 Notice and response included in adjudication proceeding otherwise brought by the Bureau.
1091.112 No limitation on relief sought in civil action or administrative adjudication.

Subpart C—Post-Determination Procedures

1091.113 Petition for termination of order.

Subpart D—Time Limits and Deadlines

1091.114 Construction of time limits.
1091.115 Change of time limits and confidentiality of proceedings.

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 5512(b)(1), 5514(a)(1)(C), 5514(b)(7).

Subpart A—General

§ 1091.100 Scope and purpose.

This part sets forth procedures to implement section 1024(a)(1)(C) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, Public Law 111–203 (12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C)) (Dodd-Frank Act), and

establishes rules to facilitate the Bureau's supervisory authority over certain nonbank covered persons pursuant to section 1024(b)(7) of the Dodd-Frank Act (*12 U.S.C. 5514(b)(7)*).

§ 1091.101 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

Assistant Director means an Assistant Director for Supervision. If there is no Assistant Director, the Associate Director may designate an alternative Bureau employee to perform the functions of an Assistant Director under this part.

Associate Director means the Associate Director of the Bureau's Division of Supervision, Enforcement, and Fair Lending, or his or her designee. If there is no Associate Director, the Director may designate an alternative Bureau employee to perform the functions of the Associate Director under this part.

Bureau means the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Consumer means an individual or an agent, trustee, or representative acting on behalf of an individual.

Consumer financial product or service means any financial product or service, as defined in *12 U.S.C. 5481(15),* that is described in one or more categories under:

(1) 12 U.S.C. 5481(15) and is offered or provided for use by consumers primarily for personal, family, or household purposes; or

(2) Clause (i), (iii), (ix), or (x) of 12 U.S.C. 5481(15)(A) and is delivered, offered, or provided in connection with a consumer financial product or service referred to in paragraph (1) of this definition.

Decisional employee means any employee of the Bureau who has not engaged in:

(1) Assisting the initiating official in either determining whether to issue a Notice of Reasonable Cause, or presenting the initiating official's position in support of a Notice of Reasonable Cause, either in writing or in a supplemental oral response, to the Associate Director; or

(2) Assisting the Associate Director in the preparation of a recommended determination.

Director means the Director of the Bureau or his or her designee. If there is no Director, the term shall mean a person authorized to perform the functions of the Director under this part, or his or her designee.

Executive Secretary means the Executive Secretary of the Bureau.

Initiating official means an Assistant Director or a Bureau employee designated to act as an ''initiating official'' by an Assistant Director. If there is not an Assistant Director, the Associate Director may designate a Bureau employee to perform the functions of an initiating official under this part.

Nonbank covered person means, except for persons described in 12 U.S.C. 5515(a) and 5516(a):

(1) Any person that engages in offering or providing a consumer financial product or service; and

(2) Any affiliate of a person described in paragraph (1) of this definition if such affiliate acts as a service provider to such person.

Notice of Reasonable Cause and Notice mean a Notice issued under § 1091.102.

Person means an individual, partnership, company, corporation, association (incorporated or unincorporated), trust, estate, cooperative organization, or other entity.

Respondent means a person who has been issued a Notice of Reasonable Cause under § 1091.102.

Response means the response to a Notice of Reasonable Cause filed by a respondent with the Associate Director under § 1091.105.

Subpart B—Determination and Voluntary Consent Procedures

§ 1091.102 Issuance of Notice of Reasonable Cause.

(a) An initiating official is authorized to issue a Notice of Reasonable Cause to a person stating that the Bureau may have reasonable cause to determine that the respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services.

(b) A Notice of Reasonable Cause shall be based on:

(1) Complaints collected through the system under 12 U.S.C. 5493(b)(3); or

(2) Information from other sources.

(c) Except as provided in § 1091.111, a Notice of Reasonable Cause shall contain the information set forth in § 1091.103, and be served on respondent as described in § 1091.104.

§ 1091.103 Contents of Notice.

(a) A Notice of Reasonable Cause shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the basis for the assertion that the Bureau may have reasonable cause to determine that a respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services, including a summary of the documents, records, or other items relied on by the initiating official to issue a Notice. Such summary will be consistent with the protection of sensitive information, including compliance with Federal privacy law and whistleblower protections; and

(2) A statement informing a respondent that:

(i) A respondent may file with the Associate Director a written response to a Notice of Reasonable Cause no later than 30 days after the Notice is served on the respondent;

(ii) The written response shall include the elements addressed in § 1091.105(b);

(iii) A respondent may request in its written response to a Notice an opportunity to present an in-person or telephonic supplemental oral response to the Associate Director as set forth in § 1091.106;

(iv) A failure timely to file a response to a Notice shall constitute a waiver of a respondent's right to respond, and may result in a default determination by the Director, based on the Notice, that a respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services and the issuance of a decision and order subjecting a respondent to the Bureau's supervisory authority pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C);

(v) The Associate Director shall serve a respondent with a notice of the date and time of a supplemental oral response, if a respondent has requested the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response, within 14 days of the Associate Director's receipt of a timely-filed response;

(vi) If a respondent has not requested the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response, the Associate Director shall, not later than 45 days after receiving a timely-filed response, or not later than 45 days after the service of a Notice of Reasonable Cause when a respondent fails to file a timely response, provide a recommended determination to the Director including either a proposed decision and order subjecting a respondent to the Bureau's supervisory authority pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C), or a proposed notification that the Bureau has determined not to subject a respondent to the Bureau's supervisory authority at that time, pursuant to § 1091.108; and

(vii) In connection with a proceeding under this part, including a petition for termination under § 1091.113, all

documents, records or other items submitted by a respondent to the Bureau, all documents prepared by, or on behalf of, or for the use of the Bureau, and any communications between the Bureau and a person, shall be deemed confidential supervisory information under 12 CFR 1070.2(i).

(b) A Notice shall be accompanied by a form of consent agreement by which a respondent may voluntarily consent to the Bureau's authority to supervise a respondent under 12 U.S.C. 5514. A completed and executed form of consent agreement under this paragraph:

(1) Shall not constitute an admission that a respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services;

(2) Shall result in an order by the Director that a respondent is subject to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514 for a period of two years from the date of such order; and

(3) Shall include a provision that a respondent entering into a consent agreement waives any right to judicial review of such consent agreement.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the Bureau to produce any documents or other information to a respondent other than as set forth in this section.

§ 1091.104 Service of Notice.

(a) A Notice of Reasonable Cause shall be served on a respondent as follows:

(1) *To individuals.* A Notice shall be served on a respondent that is a natural person by delivering a copy of the Notice to the individual or to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive such a Notice. Delivery, for purposes of this paragraph, means handing a copy of a Notice to the individual; or leaving a copy at the individual's office with a clerk or other person in charge thereof; or leaving a copy at the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein; or sending a copy of a Notice addressed to the individual through the U.S. Postal Service by Registered Mail, Certified Mail or Express Mail delivery, or by third-party commercial carrier, for overnight delivery and obtaining a confirmation of receipt.

(2) *To corporations or entities.* Notice shall be served on a person other than an individual by delivering a copy of a Notice to an officer, managing or general agent, or any other agent authorized by appointment or law to receive such a Notice, by any method specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) *Upon persons registered with the Bureau.* In addition to any other method of service specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, Notice may be served on a person registered with the Bureau by sending a copy of a Notice addressed to the most recent business address shown on the person's registration form by U.S. Postal Service Certified, Registered, or Express Mail and obtaining a confirmation of receipt or attempted delivery.

(4) *Upon persons in a foreign country.* Notice may be served on a person in a foreign country by any method specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, or by any other method reasonably calculated to give notice, provided that the method of service used is not prohibited by the law of the foreign country.

(5) *Record of service.* The Bureau shall maintain a record of service of a Notice on a respondent, identifying the party given Notice, the method of service, the date of service, the address to which service was made, and the person who made service. If service is made in person, the certificate of service shall state, if available, the name of the individual to whom a Notice was given. If service is made by U.S. Postal Service Registered Mail, Certified Mail, or Express Mail, the Bureau shall maintain the confirmation of receipt or attempted delivery.

(6) *Waiver of service.* In lieu of service as set forth in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, a person may be provided a copy of a Notice by First Class Mail or other reliable means if a written waiver of service is obtained from the person to be served. In the case of a respondent that is not a natural person, a written waiver may be provided by an officer, managing or general member, or partner authorized to represent the respondent.

(b) The initiating official shall promptly submit a copy of a Notice and a copy of the certificate of service to the Associate Director.

§ 1091.105 Response.

(a) *Timing.* Within 30 days of service of a Notice, a respondent shall file any response with the Associate Director according to the instructions set forth in a Notice.

(b) *Content of the response.* (1) The response shall set forth the basis for a respondent's contention that the respondent is not a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services.

(2) The response shall include all documents, records, or other evidence a respondent wishes to use to support the arguments or assertions set forth in the response.

(3) Any request to present a supplemental oral response, including the respondent's preference for a telephonic or in-person supplemental oral response, must be included in the response. A respondent's failure to request to present a supplemental oral response shall constitute a waiver of the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response.

(4) A response shall include an affidavit or declaration, made by the individual respondent if a natural person, or, if a corporate or other entity that is not a natural person, by an officer, managing or general member, or partner authorized to represent the respondent, affirming that the response is true and accurate and does not contain any omissions that would cause the response to be materially misleading.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph (b), a respondent may respond to a Notice of Reasonable Cause by voluntarily consenting to the Bureau's authority to supervise the respondent under 12 U.S.C. 5514 by completing and executing the consent agreement form provided to the respondent with a Notice of Reasonable Cause in accordance with § 1091.103(b).

(c) *Default.* Failure of a respondent to file a response within the time period set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall constitute a waiver of the respondent's right to respond, and shall, based on the Notice, authorize the Associate Director, without further notice to the respondent, to issue a proposed decision and order as provided in § 1091.108(c)(1) and the Director to issue a decision and order as provided in § 1091.109(a)(1).

(d) *Waiver.* A respondent shall be deemed to have waived the right, at any future stage of an Associate Director's or the Director's consideration of a matter, and in any petition for judicial review of an order issued pursuant to § 1091.109(a)(1), to rely on any argument, record, document, or other information that the respondent does not raise or include in its response.

(e) *No Discovery.* There shall be no discovery in connection with a response.

§ 1091.106 Supplemental oral response.

(a) A respondent may request in a response under § 1091.105 the

opportunity to present to the Associate Director a supplemental oral response in support of a respondent's assertion that the respondent is not a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services.

(b) The conduct of a supplemental oral response shall be subject to the following procedures:

(1) A supplemental oral response shall be, at the respondent's preference, by telephone or in person at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington, DC. If a respondent requests in its written response a supplemental oral response but does not specify whether such response shall be conducted via telephone or in person, the supplemental oral response will be conducted by telephone unless otherwise directed by the Associate Director;

(2) The Associate Director may impose any limitations on the conduct of a supplemental oral response, including but not limited to establishing a time limit for the presentation of a supplemental oral response, and limiting the subjects to be addressed in a supplemental oral response;

(3) There shall be no discovery permitted or witnesses called in connection with a supplemental oral response;

(4) If a respondent is a corporate or other entity, and not a natural person, the respondent shall be represented in any supplemental oral response by:

(i) An officer, managing or general member, or partner authorized to represent the respondent; or

(ii) An attorney in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any State.

(5) If a respondent is a natural person, the respondent shall be represented in any supplemental oral response by:

(i) Himself or herself; or

(ii) An attorney in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any State.

(6) The Associate Director shall cause an audio recording of a supplemental oral response to be made by a court reporter. A respondent may purchase a copy or transcript of the recording at the respondent's own expense.

(c) The initiating official may participate in any supplemental oral response conducted under this section.

(d) The Associate Director shall serve on a respondent, within 14 days after the Associate Director receives the respondent's timely-filed response requesting a supplemental oral response, a notice setting forth the date, time, and general information relating to the conduct of a supplemental oral response. The date of a supplemental oral response shall be scheduled not less than ten days after the date the respondent is served with the notice of supplemental oral response.

(e) The notice of supplemental oral response shall be served on a respondent pursuant to § 1091.107.

(f) The Associate Director shall send a copy of the notice of supplemental oral response to the initiating official.

(g) A respondent's failure to participate in a supplemental oral response scheduled by the Associate Director shall constitute the respondent's waiver of the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response.

§ 1091.107 Manner of filing and serving papers.

Unless otherwise specified by the Associate Director or Director, a respondent shall file the response and any other paper with the Executive Secretary at the mailing or electronic address provided by the Bureau, and the Associate Director and Director shall serve any paper, other than a Notice as set forth in § 1091.104, on a respondent, by:

(a) Electronic transmission upon any condition specified by the Associate Director or Director; or

(b) Any of the following methods if a respondent demonstrates electronic filing is not practicable and the Associate Director or Director permits:

(1) Personal delivery;

(2) Delivery through a reliable commercial courier service or overnight delivery service; or

(3) Mailing the papers by U.S. Postal Service First Class, Registered, Certified, or Express Mail.

§ 1091.108 Recommended determination.

(a) If a respondent did not voluntarily consent to the Bureau's supervision authority, and did not request the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response, not later than 45 days after receipt of a timely-filed response, or not later than 45 days after the service of a Notice of Reasonable Cause when a respondent fails to file a timely response, the Associate Director shall make a recommended determination whether there is reasonable cause for the Bureau to determine that the respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services which should result in an order subjecting the respondent to the Bureau's authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C).

(b) If a respondent did request the opportunity to present a supplemental oral response, not later than 90 days after service of a Notice of Reasonable Cause, the Associate Director shall make a recommended determination whether there is reasonable cause for the Bureau to determine that the respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services which should result in an order subjecting the respondent to the Bureau's authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C).

(c) Upon making the recommended determination described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the Associate Director shall submit to the Director either:

(1) A proposed decision and order that would subject a respondent to the Bureau's supervisory authority pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C) if adopted by the Director; or

(2) A proposed notification that a respondent should not be subjected to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C) based on the proceedings. Such a notification shall have no precedential effect and shall not prevent the issuance of another Notice of Reasonable Cause pursuant to either § 1091.102, or the procedures set forth in § 1091.111, at any time, or from issuance of a decision and order based on another Notice recommending that a respondent be subject to the Bureau's authority pursuant to either of those sections.

(d) Any proposed decision and order issued by the Associate Director pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall set forth:

(1) A statement that the Associate Director has preliminarily determined based on reasonable cause that a respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services;

(2) The basis for the Associate Director's determination; and

(3) A proposed order directing that, pursuant to this determination, as of a specified date a respondent shall be subject to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514.

(e) The Associate Director shall include with the recommended determination submitted to the Director copies of the following:

(1) The Notice of Reasonable Cause;

(2) The record of service of a Notice of Reasonable Cause;

(3) A respondent's response and any documents, records, or other items filed with the written response;

(4) Any document, record, or other item considered by the Associate Director to be material in making a recommended determination; and

(5) An audio recording of a supplemental oral response, if a supplemental oral response was conducted, and/or a transcript if a transcript was prepared at a respondent's request or if requested by the Director.

(f) The requirement that the Associate Director provide to the Director the items described in paragraph (e) of this section shall confer no substantive rights on a respondent and any omission of an item may be cured by the Associate Director to the extent applicable.

§ 1091.109 Determination by the Director.

(a) Not later than 45 days after receipt of the Associate Director's recommended determination, the Director shall, after considering the recommended determination and all documents, records, and other items submitted therewith by the Associate Director, make a determination either adopting without revision, modifying, or rejecting the Associate Director's recommended determination, and shall issue to respondent, with copies to the Associate Director and the initiating official:

(1) A decision and order subjecting the respondent to the Bureau's supervisory authority pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C); or

(2) A notification that the Director has determined that the respondent is not subject to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C) as a result of the proceedings. Such notification shall have no precedential effect and shall not prevent the issuance of another Notice of Reasonable Cause pursuant to either § 1091.102, or the procedures set forth in § 1091.111, at any time, or the issuance of an order based on another Notice subjecting the respondent to the Bureau's authority pursuant to either of those sections.

(b) Any decision and order issued by the Director pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall include:

(1) A statement that the Director adopts the Associate Director's proposed decision and order without revision as the Director's decision and order, or that the Director rejects or modifies the Associate Director's proposed determination for reasons set forth by the Director;

(2) A statement that the Director has determined that the Bureau has reasonable cause to determine that a respondent is a nonbank covered person that is engaging, or has engaged, in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to the offering or provision of consumer financial products or services;

(3) The basis for the Director's determination, which may be an adoption of the basis set forth in the Associate Director's proposed decision;

(4) An order directing that, pursuant to this determination, as of a specified date a respondent shall be subject to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514 and informing a respondent that the respondent may petition for termination of the Bureau's supervisory authority no sooner than two years from the date of the order, and no more than annually thereafter; and

(5) A copy of the recommended determination issued by the Associate Director.

(c) Only decisional employees may advise and assist the Director in the consideration and disposition of a proceeding under this part.

(d) A decision and order issued pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall constitute final agency action under 5 U.S.C. 704.

(e) Any item required to be served on a respondent under this section shall be served pursuant to § 1091.107.

§ 1091.110 Voluntary consent to Bureau's authority.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision, pursuant to a consent agreement agreed to by the Bureau, a person may voluntarily consent to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514, and such voluntary consent agreement shall not be subject to any right of judicial review.

(b) The consent agreement of any person, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, that specifies the duration of time that such person will be subject to the Bureau's authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514 shall not be eligible for a petition for termination of order pursuant to § 1091.113, and a consent agreement shall state that a respondent entering into a consent agreement waives any right to judicial review of such consent agreement.

§ 1091.111 Notice and response included in adjudication proceeding otherwise brought by the Bureau.

(a) Notwithstanding §§ 1091.102 through 1091.106, the Bureau may, in its discretion, provide the notice and opportunity to respond required by 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C) in a notice of charges otherwise brought by the Bureau pursuant to 12 CFR 1081.200 and the adjudication proceedings pursuant to part 1081. Also, a person may agree to submit to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C) as part of a consent order entered into in connection with an adjudication proceeding or civil action.

(b) If the Bureau chooses to proceed in the manner described in paragraph (a) of this section, it shall so indicate in the notice of charges, and any order of the Director resulting from the notice of charges shall constitute the order referred to in 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C).

(c) If the Bureau proceeds pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the provisions of §§ 1091.101 through 1091.110, and §§ 1091.113 through 1091.115 will be inapplicable to such proceeding.

§ 1091.112 No limitation on relief sought in civil action or administrative adjudication.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit the relief the Bureau may seek in any civil action or administrative adjudication, including but not limited to, seeking an order to have a person deemed subject to the Bureau's supervisory authority under 12 U.S.C. 5514, including for the reasons set forth in 12 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1)(C).

Subpart C—Post-Determination Procedures

§ 1091.113 Petition for termination of order.

(a) Any person subject to an order issued pursuant to § 1091.109(a)(1) may, no sooner than two years after issuance of such an order and no more frequently than annually thereafter, petition the Director for termination of the order.

(b) A petition for termination submitted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall set forth the reasons supporting termination of the order, including any actions taken by a respondent since issuance of the order to address the conduct that led to issuance of the order, and may include any supporting information or evidence that the petitioner believes is relevant to the Director's determination of the matter.

(c) A petition for termination shall be filed by the petitioner with the Executive Secretary at the mailing or electronic address provided by the Bureau.

(d) The Director shall, promptly upon receipt of a petition for termination, send a copy of the same to the initiating official.

(1) The initiating official may, within 30 days of his or her receipt of a copy of a petition for termination, file with the Director a response to the petition

stating whether the initiating official recommends that the order be terminated, or modified, or that the petition for termination be denied and the basis for such recommendation.

(2) The initiating official shall serve a copy of the response to a petition for termination on the petitioner pursuant to § 1091.107 at the time of filing it with the Director.

(e) Not later than 90 days after submission of a petition under paragraph (a) of this section, the Director shall issue a written decision either terminating or modifying the order, or denying the petition. If the Director modifies the order or denies the petition, the Director shall explain the basis for his or her decision with respect to the petition and send the written decision to the petitioner and the initiating official.

(1) The Director shall serve the written decision on a petition for termination of order on a respondent pursuant to § 1091.107.

(2) The Director shall send a copy of the written decision on a petition for termination of order to the Associate Director and initiating official promptly upon issuing the written decision.

(3) The decision of the Director made pursuant to this paragraph (e) shall constitute final agency action under 5 U.S.C. 704.

Subpart D—Time Limits and Deadlines

§ 1091.114 Construction of time limits.

(a) *General rule.* In computing any period of time prescribed by this part, or by order of the Associate Director or Director, the date of the act or event that commences the designated period of time is not included. The last day so computed is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 6103(a). When the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday. Intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays are included in the computation of time, except when the time period within which an act is to be performed is ten days or less, not including any additional time allowed for in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *Filing or service of papers.* Filing and service are deemed to be effective:

(1) In the case of personal service or same day commercial courier delivery, upon actual receipt by the person served;

(2) In the case of overnight commercial delivery service, U.S. Postal Service Express Mail delivery, or First Class, Registered, or Certified Mail, upon deposit in or delivery to an appropriate point of collection; or

(3) In the case of electronic transmission, including email, upon transmission.

(c) *Calculation of time for service and filing of responsive papers.* Whenever a time limit is measured by a prescribed period from the service of any notice or paper, the applicable time limits are calculated as follows:

(1) If service is made by U.S. Postal Service First Class, Registered, or Certified Mail, add three calendar days to the prescribed period;

(2) If service is made by Express Mail or overnight delivery service, add one calendar day to the prescribed period; or

(3) If service is made by electronic transmission, add one calendar day to the prescribed period.

§ 1091.115 Change of time limits and confidentiality of proceedings.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Associate Director until the issuance of a recommended determination, or the Director at any time thereafter, at their respective discretion, may extend the time limits prescribed by this part or by any notice or order issued pursuant to this part. Any request for an extension of a time limit by a respondent must be for good cause shown, in writing, and filed with the Associate Director or Director, as appropriate. The mere filing of a written request for an extension does not alleviate a respondent of the obligation to meet an applicable time limit absent written confirmation that an extension has been granted.

(b) Deadlines for action by the initiating official, Associate Director, or the Director established in this part confer no substantive rights on respondents.

(c) In connection with a proceeding under this part, including a petition for termination under § 1091.113, all documents, records or other items submitted by a respondent to the Bureau, all documents prepared by, or on behalf of, or for the use of the Bureau, and any communications between the Bureau and a person, shall be deemed confidential supervisory information under 12 CFR 1070.2(i)(1).

Russell Vought,

Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2025–08347 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

12 CFR Part 1092

[Docket No. CFPB–2025–0011]

RIN 3170–AB32

Registry of Nonbank Covered Persons Subject to Certain Agency and Court Orders; Proposed Rescission

AGENCY: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Bureau or CFPB) is proposing to rescind its rule requiring certain types of nonbank covered persons subject to certain final public orders obtained or issued by a government agency in connection with the offering or provision of a consumer financial product or service to report the existence of the orders and related information to a Bureau registry.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit responsive information and other comments, identified by Docket No. CFPB–2025–0011, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. A brief summary of this document will be available at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket/CFPB-2025-0011.*
- *Email: 2025-NPRM-OrdersRegistryRepeal@cfpb.gov.* Include Docket No. CFPB–2025–0011 in the subject line of the message.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:* Comment Intake—Registry of Nonbank Covered Persons Subject to Certain Agency and Court Orders; Proposed Rescission, c/o Legal Division Docket Manager, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20552.

Instructions: The CFPB encourages the early submission of comments. All submissions should include the agency name and docket number. Additionally, where the Bureau has asked for specific comment on a topic, commentors should seek to highlight the topic to which its comment is applicable. Because paper mail is subject to delay, commenters are encouraged to submit comments electronically. In general, all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov.* All submissions, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part

of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Proprietary information or sensitive personal information, such as account numbers or Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals, should not be included. Submissions will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Karithanom, Regulatory Implementation and Guidance Program Analyst, Office of Regulations, at 202–435–7700. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact *CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Description of the Proposed Rule

Pursuant to its authority under sections 1022(b); 1022(c)(1)–(4), (7); and 1024(b) of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, 12 U.S.C. 5512 and 5514, the Bureau is proposing to rescind the rule and regulations adopted on July 8, 2024, via 89 FR 56028, Registry of Nonbank Covered Persons Subject to Certain Agency and Court Orders, and codified in 12 CFR part 1092 (the ''NBR Rule''). That rule requires certain types of nonbank covered persons subject to certain final public orders of a government agency to report the existence of the orders and related information and to file annual compliance reports. The Bureau is proposing to repeal the rule and is seeking comments on that proposal, including non-speculative and methodologically rigorous analysis of the purported benefits and costs that were identified when the rule was promulgated.

The Bureau is proposing to rescind the NBR Rule based upon concern that the costs the rule imposes on regulated entities, and which may in large part be passed onto consumers, are not justified by the speculative and unquantified benefits to consumers discussed in the analysis proffered in the NBR Rule. The significant regulatory burden imposed by the NBR Rule has been highlighted by numerous commenters other than the regulated entities, including the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy and the Conference of State Bank Supervisors. The Bureau further believes that the NBR Rule is not necessary as a tool to effectively monitor and reduce potential risks to consumers from bad actors as Congress has authorized multiple other Federal and State agencies to enforce Federal consumer financial laws.

II. Proposed Effective Date of Final Rule

The Bureau is proposing to make this rule effective on the date that any rule finalizing this proposal is published in the **Federal Register**. The Bureau believes that, because this rule would rescind all information submission requirements under the NBR Rule, regulated entities would benefit from the rescission becoming effective immediately upon publication of a final rule and doing so would not be disruptive to their business operations.

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) generally requires that a substantive rule be published ''not less than 30 days before its effective date,'' subject to exceptions.[1] The Bureau preliminarily finds that two of the APA's exceptions would apply to the proposed rescission rule. First, the rule would ''grant[ ] or recognize[ ] an exemption or relieve[ ] a restriction.'' [2] Second, there is ''good cause'' for the rescission to be immediately effective upon publication, because the rescission would end all information submission requirements for regulated entities and so is not the kind of rule for which regulated entities would need additional time to conform their conduct.[3]

The Bureau seeks specific comment on this proposal to make the rule effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, including whether there are any considerations that would, in the alternative, support the rule being published 30 or 60 days before becoming effective.

III. Dodd-Frank Act Section 1022(b)(2) Analysis

A. Overview

In developing this proposal to rescind the NBR Rule, the Bureau has considered the potential benefits, costs, and impacts of doing so. The recission would eliminate the requirement for nonbanks to report the existence of certain public agency and court orders obtained or issued by a government agency in connection with the offering or provision of a consumer financial product or service and related information to a Bureau registry. The Bureau is proposing to rescind the NBR Rule based upon concern that the costs the rule imposes on regulated entities, and which may in large part be passed onto consumers, are not justified by the speculative and unquantified benefits to consumers discussed in the analysis proffered in the NBR Rule. The Bureau further believes that the NBR Rule is not necessary as a tool to effectively monitor and reduce potential risks to consumers from bad actors as Congress has authorized multiple other Federal and State agencies to enforce Federal consumer financial laws.

The rescission of the NBR Rule would largely entail a juxtaposition of the estimated costs and purported benefits discussed in the preamble of the NBR Rule, such that the estimated costs discussed in the NBR Rule would constitute the benefits of a recission, and the purported benefits discussed in the NBR Rule would constitute the costs of a recission. However, even if finalized, the rescission of the NBR Rule will not fully restore the baseline that would capture the NBR Rule's impacts. For example, some of the fixed costs of compliance discussed in the ''Dodd-Frank Act Section 1022(b)(2) Analysis'' section of the NBR Rule [4] have already been expended.[5] As such they are, perhaps to varying extents depending on each covered person's circumstances, unrecoverable. In addition, some of the costs that were quantified in the NBR Rule, and which are in fact recoverable by nonbank covered persons subject to the NBR Rule, may become benefits under this proposed rule. However, the quantification of the resulting benefits may differ from that of the corresponding costs discussed in the NBR Rule to the extent that the wage rates or other factors considered in the Bureau's estimations have changed.

The Bureau seeks specific comment on the extent to which the costs discussed in the NBR Rule, if reversed by the proposed rescission, would result in the benefit of reduced compliance burden to nonbank entities. Correspondingly, the Bureau seeks specific comment on the extent to which the purported benefits discussed in the NBR Rule would result in additional costs to consumers as a direct result of a recission. Because the purported benefits discussed in the NBR Rule were largely speculative and unquantified, the Bureau is specifically interested in any comments that could model such benefits in a quantitative and methodologically rigorous manner.

[1] 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

[2] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1).

[3] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

[4] 89 FR 56028, 56134–43 (July 8, 2024).

[5] For example, as of April 15, 2025, approximately 212 unique entities have already registered orders under the NBR Rule (including entities that utilized the one-time registration option provided for in 12 CFR 1092.203).

B. Potential Specific Impacts of the Proposed Rule

1. Insured Depository Institutions and Insured Credit Unions With $10 Billion or Less in Total Assets, as Described in Section 1026

This proposed rule would not apply to insured depository institutions or insured credit unions. Therefore, it would have no direct impacts on any insured depository institution or insured credit union. Some insured depository institutions or insured credit unions may experience indirect effects; for example, some of these institutions may have nonbank affiliates that would be economically affected by the proposal. However, the Bureau expects that any indirect effects of the proposed rule on insured depository institutions or insured credit unions would be small enough to render them negligible. The Bureau seeks specific comment on the accuracy of this expectation.

2. Impact of the Proposed Rule on Access to Consumer Financial Products and Services and on Consumers in Rural Areas

The proposed rescission of the NBR Rule would not impose new costs on covered nonbanks and may cause some nonbanks to experience a transitory increase in profitability as a result of reduced compliance burden associated with the NBR Rule. Some of this increase in profitability may be directed by nonbanks to investments in the research and development of new products. Accordingly, the access of consumers, including consumers in rural areas, to consumer financial products and services could be improved as a result of the proposed recission of the NBR Rule. The Bureau seeks specific comment on the character and extent of this potential improvement in access to consumers.

IV. Necessity of Regulation

Executive Order 12866 states that ''Federal agencies should promulgate only such regulations as are required by law, are necessary to interpret the law, or are made necessary by compelling public need, such as material failures of private markets . . .'' The Bureau seeks specific comment regarding whether there is any data, and in particular methodologically rigorous research, to indicate the existence of a market failure that would justify the retention of the NBR Rule.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

a. Overview

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) and a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) of any rule subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking requirements, unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.[6] The Bureau also is subject to certain additional procedures under the RFA involving the convening of a panel to consult with small business representatives before proposing a rule for which an IRFA is required.[7]

An IRFA is not required for this proposed rule because, for the reasons explained below, the proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

b. Impact of Proposed Rule on Small Entities

The proposed rule would rescind all the provisions of the NBR Rule. As a result and as a matter of principle, the potential economic impact on small entities, as defined by the RFA, would involve the reversal of any of the benefits and costs the provisions of the NBR Rule provide to small entities.[8] If finalized, the proposed rule would result in symmetrical (*i.e.,* similar in magnitude to the costs and benefits of the NBR Rule) impacts to small entities. The ''Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis'' section of the NBR Rule[9] considered the impacts of the NBR Rule and found that the rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Similarly, the Bureau believes that the proposed rescission of the NBR Rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Accordingly, the Acting Director hereby certifies that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Thus, neither an IRFA nor a small business review panel is required for this proposal. The Bureau requests comment on the analysis above.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1092

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Credit, Intergovernmental relations, Law enforcement, Nonbank registration, Registration, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade practices.

PART 1092—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

As discussed above and under the authority of 12 U.S.C. 5512 and 5514, the Bureau proposes to remove and reserve 12 CFR part 1092.

Russell Vought,

Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2025–08345 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P

[6] 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

[7] 5 U.S.C. 609.

[8] For purposes of assessing the impacts of the proposed rule on small entities, ''small entities'' is defined in the RFA to include small businesses, small not-for-profit organizations, and small government jurisdictions. 5 U.S.C. 601(6). A ''small business'' is determined by application of Small Business Administration regulations and reference to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) classifications and size standards. 5 U.S.C. 601(3). A ''small organization'' is any ''not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.'' 5 U.S.C. 601(4). A ''small governmental jurisdiction'' is the government of a city, county, town, township, village, school district, or special district with a population of less than 50,000. 5 U.S.C. 601(5).

[9] 89 FR 56028, 56143–49 (July 8, 2024).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0756; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00595–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP (Type Certificate Previously Held by Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Gulfstream G150 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by a determination that a new airworthiness limitation is necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate a new airworthiness limitation, as specified in a Civil Aviation Authority of Israel (CAAI) AD, which is proposed for incorporation by reference (IBR). The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by June 30, 2025.

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

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

• *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0756; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

• For CAAI material identified in this proposed AD, contact CAAI, P.O. Box 1101, Golan Street, Airport City, 70100, Israel; telephone 972–3–9774665; fax 972–3–9774592; email *aip@mot.gov.il.* You may find this material on the CAAI website at *gov.il/en/departments/general/israeli-airworthiness-directives.* It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0756.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7350; email *fatin.r.saumik@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0756; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00595–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7350; email *fatin.r.saumik@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The CAAI, which is the aviation authority for Israel, has issued CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1, dated October 15, 2024 (CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition for all Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Gulfstream G150 airplanes. The MCAI states that a new airworthiness limitation has been developed.

The FAA is proposing this AD to prevent failure of the nose landing gear (NLG) actuator-to-strut attachment pin. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in failure of the NLG to retract and lock after takeoff or extend and lock before landing. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0756.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1, which specifies a new airworthiness limitation for the safe life limit of the NLG actuator-to-strut attachment pin. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate a new airworthiness limitation, which is specified in CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 described previously, as incorporated by reference. Any differences with CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 are identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD.

This proposed AD would require revisions to certain operator maintenance documents to include new actions (*e.g.,* inspections). Compliance with these actions is required by 14 CFR 91.403(c). For airplanes that have been previously modified, altered, or repaired in the areas addressed by this proposed AD, the operator may not be able to accomplish the actions described in the revisions. In this situation, to comply with 14 CFR 91.403(c), the operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) according to paragraph (j)(1) of this proposed AD.

Explanation of Required Compliance Information

In the FAA's ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency of the AD process, the FAA developed a process to use some civil aviation authority (CAA) ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with requirements for corresponding FAA ADs. The FAA has been coordinating this process with manufacturers and CAAs. As a result, the FAA proposes to incorporate CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the

regulatory text of this proposed AD. Material required by CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2025–0756 after the FAA final rule is published.

Airworthiness Limitation ADs Using the New Process

The FAA's process of incorporating by reference MCAI ADs as the primary source of information for compliance with corresponding FAA ADs has been limited to certain MCAI ADs (primarily those with service bulletins as the primary source of information for accomplishing the actions required by the FAA AD). However, the FAA is now expanding the process to include MCAI ADs that require a change to airworthiness limitation documents, such as airworthiness limitation sections.

For these ADs that incorporate by reference an MCAI AD that changes airworthiness limitations, the FAA requirements are unchanged. Operators must revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in the new airworthiness limitation document. The airworthiness limitations must be followed according to 14 CFR 91.403(c) and 91.409(e).

The previous format of the airworthiness limitation ADs included a paragraph that specified that no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions or intervals are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOC paragraph under ''Additional AD Provisions.'' This new format includes a ''Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals'' paragraph that does not specifically refer to AMOCs, but operators may still request an AMOC to use an alternative action or interval.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 85 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Gulfstream Aerospace LP (Type Certificate Previously Held by Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd.): Docket No. FAA–2025–0756; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00595–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by June 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Gulfstream Aerospace LP (Type Certificate previously held by Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd.) Model Gulfstream G150 airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 05, Time Limits/Maintenance Checks; 32, Landing Gear.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that a new airworthiness limitation is necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the nose landing gear (NLG) actuator-to-strut attachment pin. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in failure of the NLG to retract and lock after take-off or extend and lock before landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Civil Aviation Authority of Israel (CAAI) AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1, dated October 15, 2024 (CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1).

(h) Exceptions to CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1

(1) Where CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) The initial compliance time for doing the task specified in the Action paragraph of CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 is at the applicable ''discard'' interval as specified in the material referenced in the Action paragraph of CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1, or within 3 months after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(3) Where the Action paragraph of CAAI AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1 specifies to ''incorporate AMM Revision 29,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, by incorporating the Nose Landing Gear Actuator to Nose Landing Gear Strut Attachment Pin task identified in AMM Revision 29.''

(i) Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) or intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of paragraph (j)(1) of this AD.

(j) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(k) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Fatin Saumik, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7350; email *fatin.r.saumik@faa.gov.*

(l) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Civil Aviation Authority of Israel (CAAI) AD ISR I–32–24–10–01R1, dated October 15, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For CAAI material identified in this AD, contact CAAI, P.O. Box 1101, Golan Street, Airport City, 70100, Israel; telephone 972–3–9774665; fax 972–3–9774592; email *aip@mot.gov.il.* You may find this material on the CAAI website at *gov.il/en/departments/general/israeli-airworthiness-directives.*

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

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

Issued on May 8, 2025.

Steven W. Thompson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08502 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0749; Project Identifier AD–2025–00179–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 787–9 and 787–10 airplanes. This proposed AD was prompted by reports of multiple supplier notices of escapement (NOEs) documenting pressure deck splice fittings that were possibly manufactured with an incorrect titanium alloy material. This proposed AD would require an inspection of the attach fittings and upper splice fitting of the stub beam horizontal pressure deck (HPD) to determine the type of titanium alloy material, and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by June 30, 2025.

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

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

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0749; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For the Boeing material identified in this proposed AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com*.
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0749.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Hodgin, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3962; email: *joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0749; Project Identifier AD–2025–00179–T'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

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

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this NPRM

contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this NPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission containing CBI as ''PROPIN.'' The FAA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under the FOIA, and they will not be placed in the public docket of this NPRM. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Joseph Hodgin, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3962; email: *joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov*. Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA has received reports of multiple supplier NOEs documenting pressure deck splice fittings that were possibly manufactured with an incorrect titanium alloy material. The titanium material that was possibly used is a Grade 1 or 2 commercially pure unalloyed titanium, which has significantly reduced strength and fatigue- and damage-tolerance properties compared to the type design Grade 5 Ti-6Al-4V alloy material. This condition, if not addressed, could result in premature cracks in a pressure deck splice fitting, and lead to loss of residual strength of the surrounding structure resulting in the inability to sustain limit load.

FAA's Determination

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025. This material specifies procedures for a high frequency eddy current (HFEC) inspection or handheld X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer inspection of the affected stub beam HPD attach fittings and upper splice fitting (if applicable to the group) to determine the titanium alloy material, and applicable related investigative and corrective actions. Related investigative actions include an open hole HFEC inspection for cracking of the fastener hole locations common to the interfacing structure of affected stub beam HPD attach fittings and affected upper splice fittings. Corrective actions include repairing cracks and obtaining instructions for installation of new fittings, replacing all affected stub beam HPD attach fittings with new stub beam HPD attach fittings made of Ti-6Al-4V alloy material, and replacing all affected upper splice fittings (if applicable to the group) with new upper splice fittings made of Ti-6Al-4V alloy material.

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would require accomplishing the actions specified in the material already described, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. For information on the procedures and compliance times, see this material at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0749.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 11 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Inspection	Up to 12 work-hours × $85 per hour = $1,020	$0	Up to $1,020	Up to $11,220.

The FAA estimates the following costs to do any replacements that would be required based on the results of the proposed inspection. The agency has no way of determining the number of aircraft that might need these replacements:

ON-CONDITION COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Open hole HFEC inspection	Up to 3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255	$0	Up to $255.
Replacement	52 work-hours × $85 per hour = $4,420	Up to $17,570	Up to $21,990.

The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimates for certain installation instructions or repairs specified in this proposed AD.

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–0749; Project Identifier AD–2025–00179–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments on this airworthiness directive (AD) by June 30, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787–9 and 787–10 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of multiple supplier notices of escapement (NOEs) documenting pressure deck splice fittings that were possibly manufactured with an incorrect titanium alloy material. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in premature cracks in a pressure deck splice fitting, and lead to loss of residual strength of the surrounding structure resulting in the inability to sustain limit load.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025.

(h) Exceptions to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

(1) Where the Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025, refer to the Issue 001 date of Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025, specifies contacting Boeing for repair instructions and certain installation instructions: This AD requires doing the repair or installation using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i) of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

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

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Joseph Hodgin, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3962; email: *joseph.j.hodgin@faa.gov*.

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB530091–00 RB, Issue 001, dated February 7, 2025.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on April 30, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–08501 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 450

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0798]

Agency Advisory Circular: Reduced Reliability Flight Safety System Design, Test, and Documentation

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notification and request for comments.

SUMMARY: FAA invites public comments about our intention to publish an advisory circular. This Advisory Circular (AC) provides guidance to demonstrate compliance with the design, test, and documentation requirements for a Reduced Reliability Flight Safety System (RRFSS) of commercial space launch or reentry vehicles. This AC presents one acceptable means of compliance (MOC), but this is not the only acceptable MOC. Launch and reentry license applicants may use this AC to guide their internal processes, format their license applications, or both.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Charles Huet, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Room 331, Washington, DC 20591.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Huet by email at: *Charles.huet@faa.gov;* phone: 202–267–7427.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Authority

The Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984, as amended and codified at 51 U.S.C. 50901 through 50923, authorizes the DOT, and the FAA through delegation, to oversee, license, and regulate commercial launch and reentry activities, and the operation of launch and reentry sites as carried out by U.S. citizens or within the United States. The FAA exercises these responsibilities consistent with public health and safety, safety of property, and the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. See 51 U.S.C. 50905.

II. Text of Draft Advisory Circular

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 This Advisory Circular (AC) provides guidance to demonstrate compliance with the design, environment, test, analyses, and documentation requirements for a Flight Safety System (FSS) under 14 CFR 450.143.

1.1.2 Per § 450.108(b)(2), a vehicle operator using flight abort as a hazard control strategy to meet the safety criteria of § 450.101 must use a FSS that either:

(1) Meets the requirements of § 450.145 if the consequence of any reasonably foreseeable failure mode in any significant period of flight is greater than $1x10^{-2}$ conditional expected casualties (CEc) in uncontrolled areas; or

(2) Meets the requirements of § 450.143 when the consequence of any reasonably foreseeable failure mode in any significant period of flight is between $1x10^{-2}$ and $1x10^{-3}$ CEc for uncontrolled areas.

A FSS that meets the requirements of § 450.145 is known as a Highly Reliable Flight Safety System (HRFSS). A FSS that meets the requirements of § 450.143 is known as a Reduced Reliability Flight Safety System (RRFSS). This AC only provides guidance for an RRFSS.

Compliance with § 450.143 should ensure that no credible fault (§ 450.143(b)) can lead to increased risk to the public beyond nominal safety-critical system operation. The guidance of this AC (see Figure below) should be used to develop a program-specific means of compliance (MOC) document, which must be expanded to include component-specific design and test details, similar to the most updated Range Commanders Council (RCC) 319 and RCC 324 content such as test matrices and definition of performance tests.

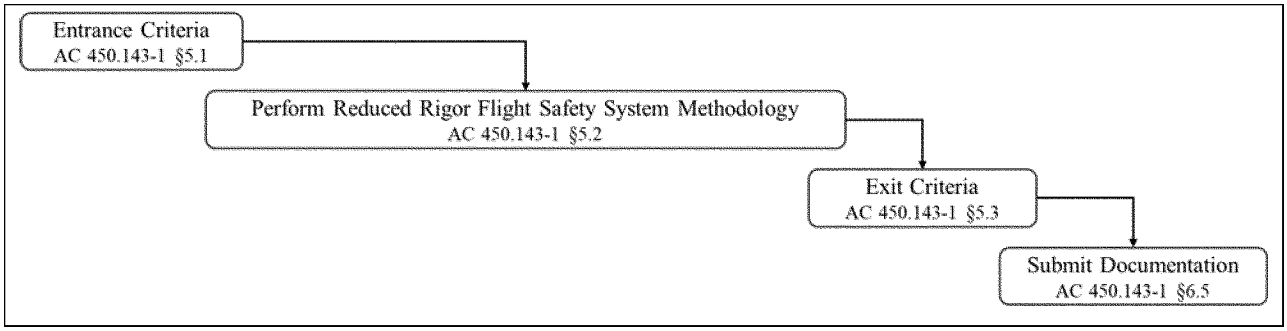

Figure 1: AC 450.143–1 Document Flow

1.1.3 Other approaches that fulfill regulatory objectives may be acceptable to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST). This AC presents one, but not the only, acceptable MOC with the requirements of § 450.143. The FAA should consider other MOC that an applicant may elect to present that also satisfy the entrance and exit criteria defined within this AC.

1.1.4 Applicants are advised to refer to AC 450.108–1, Flight Abort Rule Development, for all un-crewed vehicles whose FSSs used during commercial space launch or reentry operations are required to have flight abort capability and comply with § 450.108(b)(2) and AC 450.107–1, Hazard Control Strategies Determination, to determine which strategies to use.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 This initial release of AC 450.143–1 is for a single-use FSS only.

1.2.2 A FSS is composed of two major sub-systems: the Flight Termination System (FTS) and the Range Tracking (and Telemetry) System (RTS). This initial release of AC 450.143–1 provides a MOC for the FTS of an RRFSS, but does not address FSS component software, such as that contained on an Automated Flight Termination Unit and typically managed under RCC 319–19 Appendix A for HRFSS, or RTS components for an RRFSS.

1.3 Exception

An applicant should perform design, testing, and documentation in compliance with § 450.143 for FSSs, except for FSSs for which an operator demonstrates through its flight hazard analysis that the likelihood of any hazardous condition specifically associated with the system that may cause death or serious injury to the public is extremely remote, pursuant to § 450.109(b)(3). Thus, this AC does not apply to crewed vehicles that have safety-critical systems for which an operator must demonstrate—using a flight hazard analysis—that the likelihood of any hazardous condition that may cause death or serious injury is extremely remote, pursuant to § 450.109(b)(3).

1.4 Licensing and Regulatory Applicability

1.4.1 This AC presents one, but not the only, acceptable MOC with the associated regulatory requirements. The FAA will consider other MOC that an applicant may elect to present. In addition, an operator may tailor the provisions of this AC to meet its unique needs, provided the changes are accepted as an MOC by the FAA. Throughout this document, the word ''must'' characterizes statements that directly follow from regulatory text and therefore reflect regulatory mandates, or that an applicant must satisfy in order to use this AC as a MOC. The word ''may'' describes variations or alternatives allowed within the accepted MOC set forth in this AC.

1.4.2 The guidance in this AC is for launch and reentry license applicants and operators required to comply with 14 CFR part 450. The guidance in this AC is for those seeking a launch or reentry vehicle operator license, a licensed operator seeking to renew or modify an existing vehicle operator license.

1.4.3 The material in this AC is advisory in nature and does not constitute a regulation. This guidance is not legally binding in its own right and will not be relied upon by the FAA as a separate basis for affirmative enforcement action or other administrative penalty. Conformity with this guidance document (as distinct from existing statutes and regulations) is voluntary only, and nonconformity will not affect rights and obligations under existing statutes and regulations. This AC describes acceptable means, but not the only means, for demonstrating compliance with the applicable regulations.

1.4.4 The material in this AC does not change or create any additional regulatory requirements, nor does it authorize changes to, or deviations from, existing regulatory requirements.

2 Applicable Regulations and Related Documents

2.1 Related U.S. Statute

Title 51 U.S.C. subtitle V, chapter 509, Commercial Space Launch Activities.

2.2 Related FAA Commercial Space Transportation Regulations

The following regulations from title 14 of the CFR must be accounted for when showing compliance with § 450.143. The full text of these regulations can be downloaded from the U.S. Government Printing Office e-CFR. A paper copy can be ordered from the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Attn: New Orders, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954.

- Section 401.7, *Definitions.*
- Section 450.101, *Public Safety Criteria.*
- Section 450.107, *Hazard Control Strategies.*
- Section 450.108, *Flight Abort.*
- Section 450.109, *Flight Hazard Analysis.*
- Section 450.115, *Flight Safety Analysis Methods.*
- Section 450.141, *Computing Systems.*
- Section 450.131, *Probability of Failure Analysis.*
- Section 450.143, *Safety-Critical System Design, Test, and Documentation.*
- Section 450.145, *Highly Reliable Flight Safety System.*
- Section 450.161, *Control of Hazard Areas.*
- Section 450.209, *Compliance Monitoring.*

2.3 Related U.S. Statute

These FAA Advisory Circulars are or will be available through the FAA website, *https://www.faa.gov*.

- AC 450.35–1, *Means of Compliance Process,* when published.
- AC 450.101–1, *High Consequence Event Protection,* May 20, 2021.
- AC 450.107–1, *Hazard Control Strategies Determination,* July 27, 2021.
- AC 450.108–1, *Flight Abort Rule Development,* July 27, 2021.
- AC 450.141–1A, *Computing Systems Safety,* August 16, 2021.
- AC 450.143–2, *Systems Safety Critical Components,* when published.

2.4 Related Government Documents

- MIL–STD–461, *Requirements for the Control of Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics of Subsystems and Equipment,* dated December 11, 2015, or latest revision. *https://quicksearch.dla.mil//qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=35789.*
- MIL–STD–810, *Environmental Engineering Considerations and Laboratory Tests,* dated May 18, 2022, or latest revision. *https://quicksearch.dla.mil//qsDocDetails.aspx?ident_number=35978*
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) NASA–HDBK–7004, *Force Limited Vibration Testing,* dated May 16, 2000, or latest revision. *http://everyspec.com/NASA/NASA-NASA-HDBK/NASA-HDBK-7004_15229/.*
- NASA–HDBK–7005, *Dynamics Environmental Criteria,* dated March 21, 2017, or latest revision. *https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20190026820.*
- NASA/SP–20230004376, *Methodology for Physics of Failure-Based Reliability Assessments Handbook,* dated June 1, 2024, or latest revision. *https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20230004376.*
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–119, *Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities,* dated February 10, 1998, or latest revision. *https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Circular-119-1.pdf.*
- Range Commanders Council (RCC), *IRIG Standard 253–93, IRIG Standard Missile Antenna Pattern Coordinate System and Data Formats,* dated August 1993, or latest revision. *https://www.trmc.osd.mil/wiki/display/publicRCC//253+IRIG+Standard+Missile+Antenna+Pattern+Coordinate+System+and+Data+Formats.*
- Range Commanders Council (RCC), *Standard 319–19, Flight Termination Commonality Standard,* dated June 2019, or latest revision. *https://www.trmc.osd.mil/wiki/display/publicRCC/319+Flight+Termination+Commonality+Standard.*
- RCC, *Standard 324–11, Global Positioning and Inertial Measurements Range Safety Tracking Systems Commonality Standard,* dated February 2011, or latest revision. *https://www.trmc.osd.mil/wiki/display/publicRCC//324+Global+Positioning+and+Intertial+Measurements+Range+Safety+Tracking+Systems+Commonality+Standard.*
- Space and Missile Systems Center Standard, *Test Requirements for Launch, Upper-Stage, and Space Vehicles,* SMC–S–016, dated September

5, 2014, or latest revision. *https://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/dashboard/searchResults/titleDetail/ADA619375.xhtml#*.

• SSCI91–701, *The Space Systems Command Launch and Range Safety Program,* dated December 27, 2022, or latest revision. *https://static.e-publishing.af.mil/production/1/ssc/publication/ssci91-701/ssci91-701.pdf*.

2.5 Related Industry Standards

• American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) S–102.2.2–2019, *Performance-Based System Reliability Modeling Requirements,* dated September 24, 2014, or latest revision. *https://arc.aiaa.org/doi/book/10.2514/4.867132*.

• Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1413, *A Standard for Reliability Predictions,* dated October 21, 2011, or latest revision. *https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6058638*.

• Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) TAHB0009A, *Reliability Program Handbook,* dated May 3, 2019, or latest revision. *https://www.sae.org/standards/content/tahb0009a/*.

3 Definition of Terms

For this AC, the terms and definitions from § 401.7 and this list apply:

3.1 Acceptance Testing

Testing conducted on the qualification and flight hardware after the completion of the manufacturing process. Generally, acceptance tests are performed on each article of the safety-critical flight hardware to verify that it is free of defects, free of integration and workmanship errors, and ready for operational use. For acceptance testing of components deemed safety-critical, acceptance testing should also demonstrate basic flight survivability, and performance to specification requirements. This practice is analogous to environmental stress screening referenced in industry best practices for reliability. Acceptance testing is performed to enveloping maximum predicted environments or minimum workmanship environments.

3.2 Failure

The inability of a system or system component to perform a required function within specified limits.

3.3 Piece-Part

A single electronic component piece not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of use, such as resistors, capacitors, transistors, and relays.

3.4 Qualification Testing

Testing of a device or component in flight like or operational configuration, to predicted flight environments plus a prescribed margin, to demonstrate that the design, manufacturing, and assembly processes have resulted in hardware that conforms to specifications and performance requirements when subjected to margined environments. Qualification testing also ensures that acceptance testing and planned operations will not damage the component. Qualification test articles are to be expended and should not be used for flight.

3.5 Reliability

The probability an item will perform its intended function with no failure for a given time interval and under given conditions (*e.g.,* environment and loads).

4 Acronyms

AC Advisory Circular
A-h Amp-Hour
AIAA American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
ADS Automatic Destruct System
ANSI American National Standards Institute
AST FAA Office of Commercial Space Transportation
CE_c Conditional Expected Casualty
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
E_c Expected Casualty
E2E End-to-End Testing
EMI Electromagnetic Interference
EMC Electromagnetic Compatibility
FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FMECA Failure Mode, Effects, and Criticality Analysis
FSS Flight Safety System
FTS Flight Termination System
FTSR Flight Termination System Report
HDBK Handbook
HRFSS Highly Reliable Flight Safety System
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
MAS Minimum Acceptable Standard
MIL–STD Military Standard
MOC Means of Compliance
MPE Maximum Predicted Environments
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OMB Office of Management and Budget
PSD Power Spectral Density
RCC Range Commanders Council
RF Radio Frequency
RRFSS Reduced Reliability Flight Safety System
RTS Range Tracking System
SAE Society of Automotive Engineers
SRM Solid Rocket Motor
SRS Shock Response Spectrum
TM Telemetry
U.S. United States

5 Basis for Design

For an RRFSS MOC, an applicant may use RCC 319 and RCC 324, with reductions in the requirements from a HRFSS, including all design, environments, test and analysis rigor, and margins; or an applicant may follow the MOC methodology within this chapter. The MOC provided in this AC is an acceptable baseline for an RRFSS which has reduced requirements for the applicant. The Flight Safety Risk, defined by the Entrance Criteria and validated/approved by the Exit Criteria, is defined within this AC and deemed an acceptable MOC for a RRFSS. As noted above, this AC presents one, but not the only, acceptable MOC with the requirements of § 450.143.

FSS reliability is the reliability of the FSS to perform a termination when required, and to not perform inadvertent termination or termination of a nominal vehicle.

5.1 Entrance Criteria

An applicant seeking approval of an RRFSS design under this MOC must ensure that the following criteria are met prior to submitting documentation to the FAA for approval.

5.1.1 The applicant must submit a CEc analysis to the FAA demonstrating that the consequence of any reasonably foreseeable failure mode in any significant period of flight is greater than 1x10–3 and less than or equal to 1x10–2 CEc, as per §§ 450.108(b)(2), 450.101(c)(2), and 450.115. While an applicant may choose to include an FSS when the CEc value is less than or equal to 1x10–3, an FSS is not required, per § 450.101(c)(2). On the contrary, a HRFSS is required when the CEc value is more than 1x10–2 CEc, per § 450.108(b)(1).

5.1.2 The applicant must submit a preliminary design reliability analysis showing that the design reliability of the FSS has the potential to be greater than or equal to 0.900 at 95 percent lower confidence bound, such that the risk to all members of the public, excluding persons in aircraft and neighboring operations personnel, is less than or equal to 1x10–4 Ec, with Ec determined per § 450.101(a) and (b).

5.2 RRFSS Methodology

Paragraphs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 provide requirements for a methodology to design and test an FTS that is

compliant with § 450.143. The FAA will consider the reliability requirement of 0.900 at 95 percent lower confidence bound met through compliance with this document, which incorporates the following:

- performance-oriented design requirements for components;
- comprehensive acceptance and qualification testing of components; and
- pre-flight confidence tests of the entire system.

The Minimum Acceptable Standard (MAS) for an FSS design is dependent on the design and fulfilling the requirements of the MOC, with consideration to the interdependencies of the requirements.

5.2.1 An RRFSS under this MOC is defined by reduction in requirements from a HRFSS such that reliability is not maintained to the baseline HRFSS, while still meeting performance specifications as a FSS per satisfying the requirements set defined herein.

5.2.2 Based on the FSS design, some requirements of Chapter 6 may not be applicable.

5.2.3 The design of a RRFSS must be compliant with the minimum set of requirements herein but also needs to satisfy all of the Exit Criteria for a specific design configuration. Not all the requirements may be permitted if they result in not satisfying the Exit Criteria.

5.2.4 The developed MOC must include component-specific design and test details, such as any redundancy, test matrices, and performance functional tests.

5.3 Exit Criteria

To have an FTS qualified under this MOC:

5.3.1 The applicant must submit documentation in accordance with paragraph 6.5 of this MOC;

5.3.2 The FSS System Predicted Design Reliability for the proposed RRFSS design must be greater than or equal to 0.900 at 95 percent lower confidence bound; and

5.3.3 The applicant must comply with all the following part 450 criteria based upon final Mission and FSS Design specifications:

a. Conditional Expected Casualty (CEc) between 1x10–2 and 1x10–3 per § 450.108(b)(2).

b. Risk evaluations completed for both proper functioning of and failure of the RRFSS per § 450.108(d)(5).

c. Collective Risk of Expected Casualty (Ec) ≤ 1x10–4 per §§ 450.101(a) or (b) and 450.108(d)(5).

d. Individual Risk Probability of Casualty (Pc) ≤ 1x10–6 per §§ 450.101(a) or (b) and 450.108(d)(5).

e. Aircraft Risk ≤ 1x10–6 per §§ 450.101(a) or (b) and 450.108(d)(5).

f. Risk to Critical Assets ≤ 1x10–3 per §§ 450.101(a) or (b) and 450.108(d)(5).

g. Risk to Critical Payloads ≤ 1x10–4 per §§ 450.101(a) or (b) and 450.108(d)(5).

h. Acceptable Flight Hazard Areas per §§ 450.133, 450.161, and 450.108(d)(5).

i. Conditional Expected Casualty (CEc) for flight abort ≤ 1x10–2 per §§ 450.108(c)(4) and 450.108(d)(5).

6 Reduced Reliability Flight Safety System Baseline Test and Design Requirements

The RRFSS must be compliant with the requirements of the following categories:

- Design requirements.
- Environmental requirements.
- Test requirements.

One means of documenting the flight safety system (FSS) requirements is to start with RCC 319 and RCC 324, adjusting the verbiage to be consistent with the details of this chapter. Alternately, the applicant may use these requirements to develop their own requirements and methodologies document. Any tailoring of these requirements would need to be resubmitted as a new MOC for review and approval.

The Applicant MOC documents will need to be assessed specifically for the components of the FTS design, where specifics not defined herein may be required to be defined per RCC 319–19.

Note: RTS requirement guidance, as noted earlier, is out of scope from this initial AC release. The RRFSS MOC for RTS developed by an Applicant must have traceability to RCC 324–11.

Note: Some requirements include parent references, (Parent: xxx), which provide traceability to the original (highly reliable) requirements, which have been reduced for this AC to meet a § 450.143 RRFSS.

6.1 Design Requirements

Design requirements for an RRFSS should codify the system functional architecture.

6.1.1 FTS Reliability Analysis

Reliability analyses must be provided for the integrated FTS, including both on-vehicle and off-vehicle subsystems as separate analyses. The reliability analyses must identify all credible failure modes and the probability of failure for the FTS. The reliability calculations must consider both operational and non-operational (transportation, handling, integration, pad operations and recovery operations, if applicable) environments. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.2)

6.1.2 FSS Reliability Analysis

The FSS must be designed to meet the reliability that would support compliant Exit Criteria, including ensuring that the system is functional (survives) in the environments with margin. A common design practice to ensure this possibility is to design with redundancy and physical separations to minimize common cause failures or environmental impacts to system functionality. Such practices are referenced in RCC 319–19 section 3.2.

6.1.3 FTS Survivability

Regarding system reliability, the FTS must be designed such that it can survive and function nominally for all nominal and off-nominal environments where it may need to take action to ensure that flight abort limits will be enforced. If the FTS cannot survive these environments, its reliability must be considered zero for flight safety analysis purposes. For example, an analysis may be provided to demonstrate a non-surviving FTS on a liquid vehicle is typically not a concern due to vehicle break-up, whereas FTS on solid rocket motors (SRMs) must be demonstrated as able to survive catastrophic events because SRMs typically do not break-up without FSS. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.4)

6.1.4 Fail-Safe Components

The use of fail-safe components and/or subsystems must be such that if a failure occurs, the FSS retains the capability to safely terminate or control the operation. Examples of fail-safe components include normally-closed valves for which failure of electrical or pneumatic controls result in cessation of commodity flow, or power-systems which return relays to a default state that activates the termination end effectors. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.5.2)

6.1.4.1 The use of fail-safe components must require an analysis that characterizes the failure modes and consequences of an inadvertent termination, due to the potential higher likelihood of an on-trajectory system failure.

Note: The use of fail-safe components does not necessarily negate the need for redundancy or for the requirement of testing to some defined and accepted standard/method (*i.e.,* SMC–S–016 or RCC 324 test tables).

6.1.5 FTS Component Independence

Lack of independence (*i.e.,* dependence) of FTS components on other mission hardware must verify there are no common-cause, single, or

dual failure modes that result in FTS and mission failing concurrently.

Note: All non-conformances, root cause analyses and mitigations/get-well plans against any shared hardware must be approved by FAA ASA–230. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.5)

6.1.6 Component Service Life

Component service life must be defined and justified by the Applicant and approved by the FAA. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.10)

6.1.7 Consistency of Components

Consistency of components of flight hardware to qualification test hardware must be maintained, including consistency of parts, materials and processes. Any changes to flight hardware requires the FAA notification and approval. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.11)

6.1.8 Electronic Piece-Part Requirements

Piece-parts used in RRFSS must be demonstrated through testing, at unit or part level, to ensure parts are free of workmanship errors. In accordance with consistency requirements, piece-parts must also ensure that the parts, materials, and processes used between the qualification test procedure and acceptance test procedure parts are uniform to ensure the qualification units remain representative samples of the flight units.

For piece parts with little or no historical data or that is operating at conditions outside its known envelope, additional testing must be implemented to develop the information necessary to perform a reliability assessment (*e.g.,* in accordance with Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) TAHB0009 or ANSI/AIAA S–102.2.2–2019) in a statistically valid manner (*e.g.,* § 450.131). (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.11 and Appendix B)

6.1.9 Functioning Time

The FTS activation time, from command initiation to airborne termination action, must be specified and repeatable to ensure the FSS activates in sufficient time to terminate a vehicle prior to endangering a protected area. This time, with its uncertainty, is required for flight safety analysis incorporation of the flight abort limits. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.12)

6.1.10 Component Specifications

Component specifications must be clearly defined for performance within the mission operating parameters, including non-operational and operational activities from manufacturing, transportation, handling and integration, ground operations, flight operations, and post-flight operations. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.6)

6.2 Environmental Requirements

Environmental requirements for a RRFSS should codify the limits of the non-operational and operational environments with margin to which the RRFSS must be able to function.

6.2.1 Maximum Predicted Environments

Maximum predicted environments (MPE) must be consistent with P95/50 statistical methodologies, margined as appropriate per paragraph 6.2.2 to include operational and non-operational (transportation, handling, integration, pad operations and recovery operations, if applicable) environments. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.3.2)

6.2.2 Environmental Uncertainty Margins

Environmental uncertainty margin must be included for new, unproven system designs on top of the MPE test levels, where three complete duration missions are required before such margin may be reduced or eliminated. Specific margins must be applied to temperature extremes, shock test levels, and vibration test levels, as a minimum. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.3.2)

6.2.2.1 Temperature extreme margin should be 8°C beyond hot and cold P95/50 temperatures.

6.2.2.2 Shock test levels margin should be +3 dB above P95/50 Shock Response Spectrum (SRS).

6.2.2.3 Vibration test levels margin should be +3 dB above P95/50 Power Spectral Density (PSD).

Note: Such margin is considered inclusive when referencing ''flight-representative'' test levels.

Note: The applicant may propose margin levels with technical rationale if reduced from the upper limits noted above, where acceptability of such reductions will be considered based upon the component criticality, FSS design, other modified requirements, and satisfying the exit criteria of this AC.

6.2.3 Acceptance Test Environment Levels

Acceptance test environment levels must be the extreme of MPE and minimum workmanship levels. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.3 and 3.3.7)

Note: Minimum workmanship levels for ordnance/pyrotechnic devices and batteries may be different than the values provided below, to be approved on a case-by-case basis by the FAA.

6.2.3.1 Lower temperature extreme should be –24°C or MPE, whichever is colder.

6.2.3.2 Upper temperature extreme should be +61°C or MPE, whichever is hotter.

6.2.3.3 Vibration test levels should be the greater of RCC 319–19 Table 4–4 or MPE for all frequencies between 20 Hz and 2000 Hz.

6.2.4 Qualification Margins for Operational Environments.

Qualification margin must be included for all operational environments to ensure RRFSS performance during off-nominal and anomalous launch vehicle operations, as well as to provide for confidence that the RRFSS components will perform nominally after being subjected to non-flight operations, such as ground testing and check-outs. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.3 and 3.3.7)

6.2.4.1 Temperature Extremes 10°C Beyond Hot And Cold Acceptance Test Levels

6.2.4.2 Shock Test Levels

- +3 dB above MPE levels for frequencies of 100 Hz to 2000 Hz.
- +4.5 dB above MPE levels for frequencies of 2000 Hz to 10 kHz.

For multi-stage vehicles and strap-on (booster) SRMs, FTS components must also meet a minimum breakup shock level, in addition to the MPE +4.5 dB level, for which the minimum breakup shock level must be up to RCC 319–19 Table 4–5, where lower levels must require approved justification.

A minimum margin of 1.5 dB between MPE levels and qualification test levels must be maintained for all frequencies.

For liquid propellant vehicles, if FTS Break-Up analysis demonstrates FTS survivability, no minimum break-up level is required.

6.2.4.3 Vibration Test Levels

- +4.5 dB above Acceptance Test levels for frequencies of 20 Hz to 2 kHz.
- A minimum margin of 1.5 dB between acceptance test levels and qualification test levels should be maintained for all frequencies.

6.2.5 Electrical Component Test Sequence

Electrical component test sequence should be such that electrical components (active and passive) should be tested for thermal environments, followed by shock environments, and finally by random vibration environments.

6.2.6 Non-Electrical Component Testing

Non-electrical component test sequence should not be constrained for mechanical, pneumatic, and pyrotechnic components, but the operator should provide a rationale for the sequence performed.

6.2.7 Thermal Requirements

Thermal requirements must ensure that the RRFSS components can perform nominally across the representative thermal extremes, defined by hot and cold temperatures during all activities related to the FTS hardware, as well as, transition rates between those temperature extremes. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.3, 4.12.2, and 4.15.2)

6.2.8 Vibration Requirements

Vibration environments must ensure the RRFSS components can perform nominally when subjected to representative dynamic levels due to sources such as, but not limited to, handling, transportation, aero-acoustics, vehicular modal dynamics, and other vehicle component dynamics. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.5, 3.3.6, 3.3.7, 4.12.4, 4.12.5, 4.12.6, 4.15.8, 4.15.9, and 4.15.10)

6.2.9 Shock Requirements

Shock environments must ensure the RRFSS components can perform nominally when subjected to representative shock levels due to sources such as, but not limited to, transportation, lift-off, engine shutdown, and staging. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections §§ 3.3.9, 3.3.11, and 4.15.11)

6.2.10 Acceleration Environments

On vehicles with greater than 5 Gs of MPE acceleration, components must be tested to acceleration environments. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.3.4).

6.2.10.1 The acceleration environment should be determined for all components, which could be used to inform design to attenuate strong environments, such as the use of vibration and shock isolators

Note: 5 Gs is based upon 1-sigma 6.1 Grms random vibration minimum workmanship equivalency, with some derating.

6.2.11 Electromagnetic Interference/ Electromagnetic Compatibility Requirements

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)/ Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) environments must ensure the RRFSS components under representative levels are not adversely influenced by other vehicle components or external sources, nor adversely influence other vehicle components. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.3.12 and 4.15.12)

6.2.12 Non-Operating Environments

Non-operational environments must be defined and verified as being enveloped by operational environments, addressed by analysis/similarity, or characterized for testing. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.14)

Note: Includes fine sand, fungus resistance, etc.

6.2.13 Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring must be performed for both non-operational and operational environments to validate MPEs. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 5.1.7 and 5.6.1)

6.3 Test Requirements

Test requirements for a RRFSS should identify particular methodologies to demonstrate the RRFSS satisfies design and environmental requirements. An operator will meet the intent of the reliability requirements through testing. Below are a set of test requirements adapted from the requirements of RCC 319–19 MOC for a § 450.143 RRFSS. However, more rigorous, or additional testing may be necessary to meet the FSS Exit Criteria of paragraph 5.3 and should be further discussed with the FAA.

Follow best test equipment and instrumentation methodologies per RCC 319–19 section 4.7.

6.3.1 Testability

The design of the FTS, components, ground support, and monitoring equipment must allow for the required tests to all the environments of this document to be performed and verified. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 3.2.7)

6.3.2 Number of Qualification Units

The number of FTS qualification units must be sufficient to demonstrate that the design meets the reliability goal necessary to comply with the Exit Criteria of this AC.

Typically, one to three qualification units are required, based upon the component criticality, and known commercial off-the-shelf or vendor flight heritage. Life testing methods are one way to characterize the number of units needed for test, and such methods may be found in sources such as MIL–STD–810, IEEE 1413, NASA/SP–20230004376, NASA–HDBK–7004, NASA–HDBK–7005 and a variety of other standards and handbooks across government and industry. The specific method chosen to demonstrate this is dependent on the design and its intended environment—due to this, any proposal will need to be reviewed and approved on a case-by-case basis. (Parent: RCC 319–19 Component Qualification Test Matrices)

Exception is that ordnance/ pyrotechnic devices may utilize the lot acceptance testing and qualification statistical based methods, similar to RCC 319–19.

6.3.3 Government Test Oversight

Government test oversight must be similar to compliance monitoring as described in § 450.209, with the addition of all testing activities associated with development of license deliverables.

6.3.4 Thermal Test Requirements

Thermal testing must be such that the RRFSS components are subjected to flight-like thermal cycles between hot and cold extremes derived in the environments document and at applicable thermal transition rates for acceptance testing, and with margin for qualification testing.

6.3.4.1 For acceptance testing, all FTS components must undergo a minimum of 8 thermal cycles at acceptance test environments, whereas components with active electronic components must undergo an additional 10 burn-in thermal cycles at the acceptance test environment levels. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.12.2)

6.3.4.2 For qualification testing, all FSS components must undergo a minimum of 2x acceptance test thermal cycles (16 total) at Qualification Test environments, plus MPE thermal cycles to account for the number of planned ground operations, such as tanking tests, engine tests, and extended pad stays. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.15.2)

6.3.4.3 The transition rate between hot and cold must be at an average rate of no less than 3 °C per minute or the MPE ramp rate, whichever is greater, and must not be slower than 1 °C per minute. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.12.2 and 4.15.2)

6.3.4.4 Dwell durations at high and low temperature extremes must be such that the component reaches thermal equilibrium plus a margin of 5 minutes, but no less than 15 minutes per dwell or sufficiently long enough to perform required component functional verification tests. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.12.2 and 4.15.2)

6.3.5 Vibration Test Environments

Vibration testing must be such the RRFSS components are subjected to flight-like dynamic test levels for a minimum test duration for acceptance

testing, and with margin for qualification testing.

Note: For narrow band vibration peak clipping methodology, reference RCC 319–19 section 7.10.

6.3.5.1 For acceptance testing, all FTS components must undergo a minimum of 1 minute at acceptance test environments in each of three orthogonal axes, or for the MPE duration to which the components are subjected to the environment, whichever is longer. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.12.4, 4.12.5, and 4.12.6)

6.3.5.2 For qualification testing, all FSS components must undergo a minimum of 2x the acceptance test duration at qualification test environments, plus MPE level duration to account for planned ground operations, such as transportation/handling and engine tests/static fires. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.15.8, 4.15.9, and 4.15.10)

6.3.6 Shock Test Environments

Shock testing must be such that the RRFSS components are subjected to flight-like shock test levels for sufficient repetitions to envelope the number of events to be experienced during flight, with a margin for qualification.

6.3.6.1 Shock testing must be performed for a component in each positive and negative direction for each mutually perpendicular axes, for 3 times direction, totaling 18 shocks. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.15.11)

6.3.7 Acceleration Test Environments

Acceleration environments must ensure components on vehicles with greater than 5 Gs of MPE acceleration must be tested. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.15.7)

6.3.7.1 For acceptance test, MPE acceleration levels for a duration of 1 minute or MPE duration, whichever is greater.

6.3.7.2 For qualification test, MPE plus 6 dB levels for a duration of 2x acceptance test duration.

6.3.7.3 For 5 Gs or less acceleration environments and components that have small electronic parts and internal components (low mass) must be shown to survive the Acceleration environment by Analysis or Test.

○ Analyses may use a 2-sigma value in calculating random/sine vibration to acceleration equivalency.

○ Vibration testing may be used in lieu of acceleration if utilizing a 1-sigma value.

6.3.7.4 All wet cell batteries must be tested, not accomplished by analysis.

6.3.8 Non-Operational Testing

Non-operational testing must be performed per methodologies within RCC 319 19 unless analysis demonstrates enveloping by flight environments. Such environments include, but are not limited to, transportation, handling, and storage related thermal, shock, vibration, and leakage environments. The use of design solutions, such as conformal coatings, can be used towards acceptance rationale for analysis on a case-by-case basis, which will require approval by the FAA. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.14)

6.3.9 Bench Handling Shock Test Requirements

Bench handling shock must be performed per RCC 319–19 on each face of the component for which it could drop, for all edges of the defined faces, as well as a drop from a handling height onto the defined face. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.15.12)

6.3.10 EMI/EMC Test Requirements

EMI Testing must be completed, modified from MIL–STD–461 (latest revision) to only test operational frequency bands of applicable FSS, flight vehicle and ground systems, as defined by ''in-band'' bandwidths. ''In-band'' is to be defined by the user per an approved method, such as 6 dB down from the operational bandwidth limits similar to MIL–STD–461 section 4.3.10.3.1.

The EMI and EMC tests must demonstrate that a component satisfies all of its performance requirements when subjected to radiated or conducted emissions from all vehicle systems and external ground transmitter sources. In addition, the test must demonstrate that the component does not radiate or conduct EMI that would degrade the performance of any other FTS component. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.15.12)

6.3.11 Performance Verification Test Requirements

Performance Verification Tests applicable to specific components must be accomplished per RCC 319–19.

6.3.12 Prelaunch Test Requirements

Prelaunch testing must include acceptance testing of all FSS components, End-to-End (E2E) testing with the final flight configuration, and range-compatibility testing (as applicable). (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 5.2)

6.3.12.1 Components such as flight termination receivers and ordnance firing units must have a 180-day certification. On-vehicle testing after the initial certification may be performed with pre-approved procedures.

6.3.12.2 Range compatibility testing must be performed to verify all FTS and RTS components satisfy all performance specifications in the flight configuration when subjected to a minimum level of electromagnetic noise from any potential source that can affect the mission flight trajectory.

6.3.12.3 E2E must be performed no earlier than 14 days prior to the initial launch date. However, E2E testing must be repeated if at any time after the test, the integrity of the system is suspect or compromised by a configuration change, mating/demating of any connector or wiring harness, lightning strikes, or other event affecting the integrity of the system.

6.3.13 Component Rework/Repair Test Requirements

Reworked and repaired components must undergo all required tests, as approved by the FAA, to ensure the components satisfies all of its performance requirements. If a test failure occurs, it may be necessary to reperform all previous testing. The major consideration is the cumulative effects from all the previous tests that may have contributed to the failure. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.8)

6.3.14 Test Failure Analyses

In the event of a test failure or anomaly, the test item, procedures, and equipment must undergo a written failure analysis. The failure analysis must identify the root cause and mechanism of the failure, isolate the failure to the smallest replaceable item or items, and ensure that there are no design, workmanship, or process problems with other flight components of similar configuration (*i.e.* common cause failures). Corrective actions must also be identified when appropriate. Closure and approval of failure analysis disposition, root cause and corrective action is required prior to flight. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.5.2, 5.1.4, 7.11, and 8.1.2)

6.3.14.1 Unless emergency action is needed to safe the system to protect personnel, in the event of a test anomaly or failure, the test configuration must be frozen until an FAA representative can be contacted. Invasive troubleshooting or corrective action must not begin without FAA approval.

6.3.14.2 Failure Notification

The failure or anomaly of an FTS test must be reported verbally or electronically to the FAA representative within 1 day. Data must be provided in

a timely manner that allows the FAA sufficient time to review documentation that supports program schedule.

6.3.14.3 A failure investigation plan or an interim write-up of the failure analysis must be submitted that describes the detailed approach to resolve the anomaly or failure.

6.3.14.4 Failure Reports

Failure reports must be submitted for review and approval, including a summary of test failures where FSS components do not meet performance requirements in the Flight Termination System Report (FTSR), per paragraph 6.5.7 of this AC. All component test failures must be documented in the applicable test reports. This requirement includes failure of tests conducted at the supplier plant, contractor plant, and at the launch site. A formal report containing a description of the failure, an analysis of the failure, and planned corrective actions must be submitted in a timely manner that allows sufficient time to review documentation that supports program schedule. Failure analyses must be submitted for approval within 30 days of failure, stating a root cause. In the event a failure investigation requires more than 30 days for the contractor to resolve, status reports on the failure investigation must be submitted to the FAA every 30 days until the investigation is completed.

6.3.15 Test Tolerances

Test tolerance levels must be met as defined in the following table. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 4.6)

TABLE 1—TEST TOLERANCES

Test	Tolerance
Sampling Time Interval	±5%.
Temperature	±3 °C.
Pressure:	
Above 1.3 x 10^2 Pascals (1 Torr)	±10%.
1.3 x 10^{-1} to 1.3 x 10^2 Pascals (0.001 Torr to 1 Torr)	±25%.
Less than 1.3 x 10 − 1 Pascals (0.001 Torr)	±80%.
Relative Humidity	±5%.
Acceleration	±10%.
Vibration Frequency	±2%.
Sinusoidal Vibration Amplitude	±10%.
Random Vibration Power Spectral Density (G^2/Hz):	
20 to 100 Hz (5 Hz or narrower bands)	±1.5 dB.
100 to 500 Hz (25 Hz or narrower bands)	±1.5 dB.
500 to 2000 Hz (50 Hz or narrower bands)	±3.0 dB.
Sound Pressure Level:	
1/3 Octave Band	±3.0 dB.
Overall	±1.5 dB.
Shock Response Spectrum (Q = 10):	
1/6 Octave Band Center Frequency Amplitude	+9 dB/ − 3 dB.
Sample Rate	≥10x Max SRS Frequency and at least 100,000 samples per second.
Static Load	±5%.

6.4 Analyses

Reference RCC 319–19 section 7 as a starting point. These analyses are required documentation deliverables (paragraph 6.5) and, once approved, are Exit Criteria to an approved § 450.143 RRFSS. The FTSR must include a summary of these analyses with a detailed report submitted separately or within the FTSR, as appropriate.

6.4.1 Component Environments Derivation

An analysis that demonstrates the maximum predicted non-operating and operating environmental levels that an FTS component is exposed to, accounting for uncertainties due to flight-to-flight variability and any analytical uncertainty must be provided. All assumptions, derivation techniques (including modeling details), and supporting data must also be included. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.2 and 7.10)

6.4.2 System Reliability

An analysis of the predicted design reliability of the FTS (hardware and software), including effects of storage, transportation, handling, and maintenance, in addition to rework must be provided. The reliability analysis should capture component specific details from the verification & validation, development process and on-going testing and flight data, in addition to system factors, such as software and human factors.

The reliability analysis must be updated, as appropriate, as flight data and component failure data are gathered. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.2)

6.4.3 FMECA/Fault Tree (or Equivalent)

An analysis to identify potential component and subsystem reliability issues that could result in safety issues, leading to specific design requirements must be provided. The Failure Mode, Effects, and Criticality Analysis (FMECA) must list all possible failure modes, the failures' effects on performance, probability of occurrence, and the consequences of their occurrence. The FMECA also identifies single-point failures and functions that are not or cannot be tested (redundancy). This must follow standard industry methodology. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.2)

6.4.4 Radio Frequency Link Margin (as Applicable)

A link is a complete Radio Frequency (RF) path from a transmitter output to the RF input of the airborne radio device or vice versa. A link analysis, showing margin, must be performed for nominal trajectories using vehicle attitude and antenna patterns and errant flight that uses the 95 percent spherical coverage antenna gain. The analysis of the link accounts for all losses such as attenuations, amplification/gains, and free space loss/attenuation in the entire path and then applies a pre-specified margin that ensures the signal-to-noise-ratio is sufficient to reliably transmit

and receive the desired signals. A 9 dB margin over 95 percent of the actual antenna patterns for a nominal trajectory must be met.

A mission specific link margin analysis showing positive margin (greater than zero) for RTS ground telemetry must account for acquisition plans, switching plans, coverage plans and antenna link autotrack assignments. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.6; SSCI 91–701 6.9.6.5.5, 6.10.4.4, 27 Dec 2022)

6.4.5 Antenna Patterns

An antenna pattern is a representation of an antenna's radiation or receiving characteristics in geometric space. Antenna pattern test requirements and formats can be found in RCC 253–93. The antenna pattern must demonstrate that the radiation gain pattern of the entire RF receiving system, including antennas, RF cables, and RF coupler, will satisfy all the system's performance specifications. The test must:

- Determine the radiation gain pattern around the vehicle and demonstrate the system is capable of meeting the required performance specifications;
- Emulate flight conditions, including ground transmitter polarization, using simulated vehicle and a flight-configured RF command destruct system;
- Measure the radiation gain for 360 degrees around the vehicle using angle increments that are small enough to identify any deep pattern null. Each antenna pattern gain measurement angle increment must not exceed 2 degrees; and
- Generate an antenna pattern in a data format that is compatible with the format needed to perform the FTS system RF link analysis.

An abbreviated antenna pattern test must ensure that flight hardware have the same characteristics of the qualification test units and detect any antenna pattern changes that might occur due to damage resulting from exposure to environments. The test must use a standard ground plane and verify that a sampling of antenna gain measurements is repeatable. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.16.5, 4.16.6; RCC 253–93)

6.4.6 RF Radiation

An RF radiation analysis must demonstrate that the system and components satisfy all the performance requirements when subjected to emitting sources on the vehicle and from surrounding environments. This analysis must be performed by comparing the component level MIL–STD–461 EMI/EMC with the energy delivered by any emitting source to ensure that components were tested to correct levels. This analysis is where the in-band frequencies are defined. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.14)

- Emitting sources must include radiation emissions from FTS and other vehicle components.

6.4.7 Battery Capacity

An analysis must be performed to demonstrate that the FTS battery has a manufacturer-specified capacity that is no less than the required operational capacity plus a margin. The operational capacity must be based upon the maximum power required for all components connected to the battery. An example method for calculating battery capacity can be found in RCC 319–19 section§ 3.16.2. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.9, 3.16, and 7.12)

Operational capacity must be calculated using the following elements:

6.4.7.1 The specified capacity must include a margin of at least 0.5 A-h over the required capacity.

6.4.7.2 Batteries must have a lifetime of at least 150 percent of the required mission time from transfer to internal power to FTS safing (*i.e.,* a 50 percent margin on lifetime).

6.4.7.3 Charge capacity must be based on the voltage level at the knee in the discharge curve or above the minimum FTS component voltage requirement, whichever is higher.

6.4.7.4 Secondary batteries and cells must have repeatable performance.

6.4.8 FTS Breakup Analysis

A breakup analysis must be performed to determine the design and location of the FTS components and subsystems to ensure that the FTS functions reliably during a vehicle failure. The breakup analysis must account for:

- aerodynamic loading effects at high-angle-of-attack trajectories during early stages of flight;
- a hard-over engine nozzle-induced tumble during various phases of flight for each stage;
- out-of-sequence timing of vehicle staging and other events that could damage FTS hardware or inhibit the functionality of FTS components or subsystems; and
- breakup due to aerodynamic loading effects at high-angle-of-attack trajectories during early stages of flight must be analyzed at time steps no more than five seconds apart.

Note: The purpose of the breakup analysis is to determine where and when a vehicle is most likely to break up under the credible failure scenarios. This data is used to ensure FTS components and separation detection systems are properly designed and located to maximize FTS survivability in the analyzed failure scenarios. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.15)

6.4.9 Qualification-by-Similarity

A qualification-by-similarity analysis must be submitted for review and approval, including technical justification, and detailing any changes between parts. A summary of all qualification-by-similarity analyses must be included in the FTSR with all details captured in individual component test reports. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.12)

6.4.10 Sneak Circuit

With all components functioning nominally, the analysis must demonstrate that there are no latent paths that could cause an undesired event or prohibit function. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.7)

6.4.11 Bent Pin

Each FTS component must undergo an analysis that demonstrates that any single short circuit occurring as a result of a bent electrical connection pin does not result in inadvertent system activation or inhibiting the proper operation of the system. This analysis must include pin-to-pin and pin-to-case. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.5)

6.4.12 Fratricide

An FTS must undergo an analysis that demonstrates that the flight termination of any stage at any time during flight does not sever interconnecting FTS circuitry or ordnance to other stages until flight termination on all the other stages has been initiated. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.4)

6.4.13 Automatic Destruct System Timing Analysis

The Automatic Destruct System (ADS) timing analysis must be provided, calculating the worst-case time between ADS triggering and final destruct action. The analysis must demonstrate that the FTS will function prior to becoming disabled by vehicle breakup. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.17)

6.4.14 Ordnance Initiator Simulator Analysis

The analysis must be provided, demonstrating that the simulator input current, impedance, voltage, optical power, or energy simulates the flight ordnance characteristics. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.18)

6.4.15 In-Flight FTS Analysis

A post-flight analysis must be provided within 60 days from end-of-

mission or prior to next flight, demonstrating that the FTS met all applicable performance requirements during flight. Prior flights analysis must be approved before subsequent flights. An analysis must be provided for review and approval for any in-flight anomaly or when termination action is taken. The FAA representatives must participate in the investigation and be given sufficient notice to support all activities. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 7.19)

6.5 Documentation

This paragraph lists the documents that must be provided to the FAA to comply with this MOC. Submission of these documents satisfies the application requirements at § 450.143(f) for the FTS component of an RRFSS. The applicant will still have to submit documentation for the RTS, as applicable. All documentation must be approved by the FAA, and only then will this chapter meet the Exit Criteria of paragraph 5.3 of this AC.

6.5.1 Means of Compliance Documents

The applicant must provide a document containing the applicable requirements of paragraphs 6.1 through 6.5, which will be the program-specific MOC document for the FTS of the RRFSS. The applicant must provide appropriate documentation for the RTS and FSS Software MOCs that will support being able to demonstrate compliance with § 450.143.

6.5.2 Environmental Derivation

The FTS and each of its components must satisfy all of their performance requirements when subjected to an environment that envelopes their respective MPEs and applicable workmanship levels plus a margin. An applicant must determine the non-operating and operating environmental levels, rates of change, durations, etc., that a component of an FTS will experience. The assumptions, derivation technique, supporting data, and final environments that the FTS components would be exposed to must be included in this document. All FTS component-mounting hardware, cables, and wires must be considered FTS components for the purposes of this document. The derivation may include analysis, modeling, testing and/or monitoring.

Non-operating and operating environments include temperature (including number of thermal cycles and thermal ramp rates), random and/or sinusoidal vibration, shock, acceleration, acoustic vibration, humidity, salt fog, dust, fungus, explosive atmosphere, or electromagnetic energy that apply to a specific vehicle and launch/flight site(s).

All FTS components must be designed to satisfy all performance requirements when subjected to any predicted combined environments (*e.g.,* thermal/acceleration, thermal/vibration, thermal/shock) to which the component may be exposed.

Modifications made to the vehicle that result in a harsher environment than the FTS was qualified for or that modify or interfere with FTS performance will require evaluation and possible re-qualification of the FTS. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2)

6.5.3 Test Plans

Test plan documents identify the high-level test requirements, including the component-specific test levels, test sequence, functional tests, tolerances, and instrumentation requirements. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.3 and 8.5.4)

6.5.4 Test Procedures

Test procedure documents explain how the test conductor is to perform the testing, in a step-by-step manner including accepted test tolerances and pass/fail criteria. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 4.3 and 8.5.4)

6.5.5 Test Reports

Test report documents demonstrate the compliance to all component performance and environmental requirements, including any test discrepancies and failures that were experienced. (Parent: RCC 319–19 sections 8.5.4 and 8.7)

6.5.6 Test Deviations/Non-Conformances

A test deviation or non-conformance report is for failure of tests conducted at the supplier plant, contractor plant or at the launch site/range. This is a formal report containing a description of the failure, an analysis of the failure, and planned corrective actions submitted and approved by the FAA. The report must be submitted to the FAA in a timely manner that allows sufficient time to review documentation that supports the program schedule. The failure analysis must be submitted to the FAA for approval within 30 days of the failure.

A failure of a test unit is defined as a test discrepancy that is due to a design, workmanship, process, or any quality deficiency in the item being tested. Any test discrepancy is considered a failure of the test item unless it can be indisputably determined to have been due to an unrelated cause. A test deviation is any step taken outside of the approved test plan/procedure and must be approved by the FAA.

One method to facilitate management of test deviations and non-conformances is to implement a Failure Reporting and Corrective Action System, which is a closed loop control process that accounts for failures occurring during all phases of testing and operations, including data from incoming inspection, development testing, equipment integration testing and reliability and maintainability testing while emphasizing corrective action. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section§ 4.5.2; SMC–S–016 sections 3.58 and 3.59; Rome Laboratory Reliability Engineer's Toolkit, April 1993)

6.5.7 Flight Termination System Report (FTSR)

The FTSR is a document developed by the applicant and submitted for FAA review and approval. It is a medium through which the FTS approval is obtained, containing a detailed description of the FTS, tailoring summary system analysis results, design data, reliability data, component design data, group support systems data, test data and FTS Telemetry (TM) data. (Parent: RCC 319–19 section 8)

The following must be included in the FTSR document:

- Detailed FTS drawings, schematics, and wiring diagrams. These must also include all plug and jack designations, all pin assignments, and all FTS-to-TM or other vehicle component interfaces. Additionally, all components must be identified by component number and value such that a circuit analysis can be performed.
- Table of contents and glossary.
- Introduction, addressing the scope and purpose of the FTSR.
- FTS General System Description. The general system description section must present a brief description of the vehicle and the FTS. The following items must be included in this section:

1. *Vehicle Description*—brief and general description of the vehicle.

2. *FTS Description*—brief and general description of the FTS, including a block diagram showing the location of all FTS components of the vehicle and the interfaces with other systems.

3. *FTS Cable Diagram*—a cable diagram of the FTS from the antennas to the termination device.

4. *Overall FSS Schematic*—a complete line schematic of the entire FSS from antenna to the termination device,

including TM pick-of points and ground (umbilical) interfaces.

6.5.7.1 FTS Detailed Component and System Description

The detailed system description section includes a complete and detailed narrative description of all the major components of the FTS. The narrative description must include the following items:

1. A complete and detailed description of the FTS operation, including all possible scenarios and a discussion of how the FTS components function at the system and piece-part level.

2. A complete and detailed description of each FTS component and how it functions, including specifications and schematics, mechanical and piece-part specifications, and operating parameters.

3. Detailed schematics and drawings to include the following: the complete FTS, showing component values such as resistance, capacitance, and wattage; tolerance, shields, grounds, connectors, and pin numbers; and TM pick-off points; all vehicle components and elements that interface with or share common cause use with the FTS; and an accounting of all pin assignments.

4. Drawings showing the location of all FTS system and subsystem components on the vehicle that include the following descriptions: component locations, mounting (attach points), orientation, and cable routing; electrical connectors, connections, and the electrical isolation of the FTS; and an illustrated parts breakdown of all mechanically operated FTS components.

6.5.7.2 FTS Analysis Results

A summary of the applicable results of the analyses required in paragraph 6.4 must be included, with detailed analyses submitted separately.

6.5.7.3 FTS Ordnance Classification

The classifications for each ordnance device must be in accordance with the Department of Transportation, Department of Defense, or United Nations regulations. Supporting documentation must be included in this section.

6.5.7.4 FTS Development, Qualification, Acceptance, and Age Surveillance Test Plans, Procedures, and Reports

- A list of test plans, procedures, and reports by title, number, and revision date.
- The maximum predicted flight loads for all anticipated environmental forces such as shock, vibration, and thermal for each FTS component, subsystem, and system.
- A matrix of the actual qualification and acceptance test levels used for each component, subsystem, and system in each test versus the predicted flight levels for each environment. The test tolerance allowed for each operational qualification test must be included.
- A clear identification of those components qualified by similarity analysis or a combination of analysis and test.
- A summary of each applicable test report. The actual test report must be submitted as a stand-alone document.

6.5.7.5 Software and Firmware Independent Verification and Validations

A summary of software and firmware independent verification and validations must be included.

6.5.7.6 FTS Modifications

All modifications to an approved FTS, its associated equipment, component identification, test procedures, or any changes affecting the configuration and integrity of the FTS must be included.

6.5.7.7 FTS Ground Support and Monitoring Equipment

The ground support and monitoring equipment section must include a complete description of the ground test equipment used to check out the FTS, including contractor-peculiar tests. This section must also include specifications, system schematics, and component schematics for program-unique test equipment for the following:

- ordnance initiator simulator;
- the RF ground support system;
- the RF repeater system;
- safety console layout, display arrangement, and function of each monitor;
- safety console terminations including the following:

a. schematics of all FTS monitor circuits from the FTS component pick-off points to the console termination;

b. calibration data for all monitor circuit terminations provided to the console.

- any other ground support and monitoring equipment as required by the FAA.

6.5.7.8 FTS Installation and Checkout

○ The installation and checkout section must include the following information:

○ a list of procedures for checkout, calibration, and installation of all components, systems, and subsystems of the FTS and its associated ground checkout equipment, including launch-day countdown; and

a summary of each task, objective, test configuration, test equipment, and a time sequence flow chart.

6.5.7.9 Exception to Requirements

The section of the FTSR must include all waivers and conditionally compliant requirements.

6.5.7.10 Changes to the FTSR

An initial and draft FTSRs must be submitted for expedited review, as the design progresses, with each updated FTSR containing the latest information on the FTS. The final FTSR must be submitted with sufficient time for final review and approval.

Any changes to the FTS design must result in an immediate update to the FTSR for review and approval by the FAA on a case-by-case basis. Any unauthorized changes to the FTS design will result in automatic revocation of the FTS and as such, the applicant's launch license.

6.5.7.11 Telemetry Measurement

This section provides a list of all FTS TM measurements. This section includes the following minimum information for each measurement:

- description of each parameter;
- TM measurement identifier;
- sample rate;
- minimum and full-scale level;
- resolution;
- engineering units and scaling factors;
- analog or digital.

6.5.7.12 FTSR Appendices

All FTS development, qualification, and age surveillance test reports must be included as stand-alone appendices.

6.5.8 Operational System Reliability Validation Plan

Post-flight verification of the FSS predicted design reliability must be performed, for which the evaluation plan must be approved by the FAA. Deltas between the as-qualified environments and those experienced in flight will need to be reconciled.

Issued in Washington, DC.

James A. Hatt,

Space Policy Division Manager, Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–08496 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R08–OAR–2024–0609; FRL–12596–01–R8]

Air Plan Approval; South Dakota; Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the regional haze state implementation plan (SIP) submission submitted by the State of South Dakota on July 29, 2022 (South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission), under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the EPA's Regional Haze Rule (RHR) for the program's second implementation period. South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission addresses the requirement that states revise their long-term strategies every implementation period to make reasonable progress towards the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, anthropogenic impairment of visibility, including regional haze, in mandatory Class I Federal areas. South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission also addresses other applicable requirements for the second implementation period of the regional haze program. The EPA is taking this action pursuant to the CAA.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R08–OAR–2024–0609, to the Federal Rulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *https://www.regulations.gov.* The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically in *https://www.regulations.gov.* Please email or call the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section if you need to make alternative arrangements for access to the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Stein, Air and Radiation Division, EPA, Region 8, Mailcode 8ARD–IO, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129, telephone number: (303) 312–7078, email address: *stein.joseph@epa.gov.*

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

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I. What action is the EPA proposing?

The EPA is proposing to approve a SIP submission submitted by the State of South Dakota to the EPA on July 29, 2022, addressing the requirements of the second implementation period of the RHR. Specifically, the EPA is proposing to approve South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission as satisfying the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1): calculations of baseline, current, and natural visibility conditions, progress to date, and the uniform rate of progress; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2): long-term strategy; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3): reasonable progress goals; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(4): reasonably attributable visibility impairment; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(5) and 40 CFR 51.308(g): progress report requirements; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6): monitoring strategy and other implementation plan requirements; and 40 CFR 51.308(i): Federal Land Manager (FLM) consultation.

II. Background and Requirements for Regional Haze Plans

A detailed history and background of the regional haze program is provided in multiple prior EPA proposal actions.[1] For additional background on the 2017 RHR revisions, please refer to section III. Overview of Visibility Protection Statutory Authority, Regulation, and Implementation of ''Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans'' of the 2017 RHR.[2] The following is an abbreviated history and background of the regional haze program and 2017 Regional Haze Rule as it applies to the current action.

A. Regional Haze

In the 1977 CAA amendments, Congress created a program for protecting visibility in the Nation's mandatory Class I Federal areas, which

[1] *See* 90 FR 13516 (March 24, 2025).

[2] *See* 82 FR 3078 (January 10, 2017), located at *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/01/10/2017-00268/protection-of-visibility-amendments-to-requirements-for-State-plans#h-16.*

include certain national parks and wilderness areas.[3] CAA section 169A. 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 areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution.'' CAA section 169A(a)(1).

Regional haze is visibility impairment that is produced by a multitude of anthropogenic sources and activities that are located across a broad geographic area and that emit pollutants that impair visibility. Visibility impairing pollutants include fine and coarse particulate matter (PM) (*e.g.,* sulfates, nitrates, organic carbon, elemental carbon, and soil dust) and their precursors (*e.g.,* sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and, in some cases, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia (NH_3)). Fine particle precursors react in the atmosphere to form fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), which impairs visibility by scattering and absorbing light. Visibility impairment reduces the perception of clarity and color, as well as visible distance.[4]

To address regional haze visibility impairment, the 1999 RHR established an iterative planning process that requires both states in which Class I areas are located and states ''the emissions from which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any impairment of visibility'' in a Class I area to periodically submit SIP revisions to address such impairment. CAA section 169A(b)(2); [5] see also 40 CFR 51.308(b), (f) (establishing submission dates for iterative regional haze SIP revisions) (64 FR 35768, July 1, 1999).

On January 10, 2017, the EPA promulgated revisions to the RHR (82 FR 3078, January 10, 2017), that apply for the second and subsequent implementation periods. The reasonable progress requirements as revised in the 2017 rulemaking (referred to here as the 2017 RHR Revisions) are codified at 40 CFR 51.308(f).

B. Roles of Agencies in Addressing Regional Haze

Because the air pollutants and pollution affecting visibility in Class I areas can be transported over long distances, successful implementation of the regional haze program requires long-term, regional coordination among multiple jurisdictions and agencies that have responsibility for Class I areas and the emissions that impact visibility in those areas. To address regional haze, states need to develop strategies in coordination with one another, considering the effect of emissions from one jurisdiction on the air quality in another. Five regional planning organizations (RPOs),[6] which include representation from state and Tribal governments, the EPA, and FLMs, were developed in the lead-up to the first implementation period to address regional haze. RPOs evaluate technical information to better understand how emissions from state and tribal land impact Class I areas across the country, pursue the development of regional strategies to reduce emissions of particulate matter and other pollutants leading to regional haze, and help states meet the consultation requirements of the RHR.

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), one of the five regional planning organizations described in the previous paragraph, is a collaborative effort of state governments, local air agencies, tribal governments, and various Federal agencies established to initiate and coordinate activities associated with the management of regional haze, visibility, and other air quality issues in the Western United States. Members include the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and 28 tribal governments.[7] The Federal partner members of WRAP are the EPA, U.S. National Parks Service (NPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The WRAP membership formed a workgroup to develop a planning framework for state regional haze second planning period SIPs. Based on emissions and monitoring data supplied by its membership, WRAP produced a technical system to support regional modeling of visibility impacts at Class I areas across the West. The WRAP Technical Support System consolidated air quality monitoring data, meteorological and receptor modeling data analyses, emissions inventories and projections, and gridded air quality/visibility regional modeling results. The Technical Support System is accessible by member states and allows for the creation of maps, figures, and tables to export and use in state plan development. It also maintains the original source data for verification and further analysis.

C. Status of South Dakota's Regional Haze Plan for the First Implementation Period

The CAA requires that regional haze plans for the first implementation period (2008 through 2018) include, among other things, a long-term strategy for making reasonable progress and BART requirements for certain older stationary sources, where applicable.[8] In January 2011, South Dakota submitted a first implementation period regional haze SIP submission addressing the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308. On April 26, 2012, the EPA approved the 2011 SIP submission as meeting the requirements of the CAA and the RHR.[9]

On January 27, 2016, South Dakota submitted its first planning period progress report SIP submission. It detailed the State's progress toward achieving reasonable progress for visibility improvement and included a determination of adequacy of the State's regional haze implementation plan to meet reasonable progress goals. In 2018, we approved South Dakota's progress report SIP submission.[10]

D. South Dakota's Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period

On April 28, 2022, South Dakota submitted a SIP submission to address its regional haze obligations for the second implementation period (2018–

[3] Areas statutorily 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. CAA section 162(a). There are 156 mandatory Class I areas. The list of areas to which the requirements of the visibility protection program apply is in 40 CFR part 81, subpart D.

[4] There are several ways to measure the amount of visibility impairment, *i.e.,* haze. One such measurement is the deciview, which is the principal metric used by the RHR. Under many circumstances, a change in one deciview will be perceived by the human eye to be the same on both clear and hazy days. The deciview is unitless. It is proportional to the logarithm of the atmospheric extinction of light, which is the perceived dimming of light due to its being scattered and absorbed as it passes through the atmosphere. Atmospheric light extinction (b^{ext}) is a metric used for expressing visibility and is measured in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}.

[5] The RHR expresses the statutory requirement for states to submit plans addressing out-of-state Class I areas by providing that states must address visibility impairment ''in each mandatory Class I Federal area located outside the State that may be affected by emissions from within the State.'' 40 CFR 51.308(d), (f).

[6] RPOs are sometimes also referred to as ''multi-jurisdictional organizations,'' or MJOs. For the purposes of this document, the terms RPO and MJO are synonymous.

[7] A full list of WRAP members is available at *https://www.westar.org/wrap-council-members/.*

[8] Requirements for regional haze SIPs for the first implementation period are contained in CAA section 169A(b)(2). As relevant to South Dakota, 40 CFR 51.308(d) and (e) require states to perform individual point source BART determinations and evaluate the need for other control strategies.

[9] 77 FR 24845 (April 26, 2012).

[10] 83 FR 62262 (December 3, 2018).

2028). South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission contains the State's evaluation of which measures to include in its long-term strategy to address regional haze visibility impairment for each Class I area within the State and each Class I area outside the State that may be affected by emissions from the State. The State examined the need to implement additional enforceable emission limitations, compliance schedules, and other measures that may be necessary to make reasonable progress since the first implementation period. Specifically, South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission contains an assessment of visibility progress made at Class I areas since the first implementation period and the State's determinations regarding a long-term strategy to address regional haze visibility impairment at the Class I areas the State identified, including: South Dakota's selection of sources that may affect visibility in Class I areas for four-factor analysis; its evaluation of the selected sources to determine what emission reduction measures may be necessary to achieve reasonable progress for the long-term strategy; WRAP's regional scale modeling of the State's long-term strategy to set reasonable progress goals for 2028; and ultimately, South Dakota's determinations on what measures are necessary for the long-term strategy to address regional haze visibility impairment in Class I areas. The State concluded that no additional emission reduction measures for any South Dakota facilities are required for the second implementation period under its long-term strategy.

III. Requirements for Regional Haze Plans for the Second Implementation Period

Under the CAA and the EPA's regulations, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are required to submit regional haze SIPs satisfying the applicable requirements for the second implementation period of the regional haze program by July 31, 2021. Each state's SIP must contain a long-term strategy for making reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal of remedying any existing and preventing any future anthropogenic visibility impairment in Class I areas. CAA section 169A(b)(2)(B). To this end, 40 CFR 51.308(f) lays out the process by which states determine what constitutes their long-term strategies, with the order of the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) generally mirroring the order of the steps in the reasonable progress analysis [11] and paragraphs (f)(4) through (6) containing additional, related requirements. Broadly speaking, a state first must identify the Class I areas within the state and determine the Class I areas outside the state in which visibility may be affected by emissions from the state. These are the Class I areas that must be addressed in the state's long-term strategy. See 40 CFR 51.308(f) introductory text, (f)(2). For each Class I area within its borders, a state must then calculate the baseline (five-year average period of 2000–2004), current, and natural visibility conditions (*i.e.,* visibility conditions without anthropogenic visibility impairment) for that area, as well as the visibility improvement made to date and the ''uniform rate of progress'' (URP). The URP is the linear rate of progress needed to attain natural visibility conditions, assuming a starting point of baseline visibility conditions in 2004 and ending with natural conditions in 2064. This linear interpolation is used as a tracking metric to help states assess the amount of progress they are making towards the national visibility goal over time in each Class I area. See 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1). Each state having a Class I area and/or emissions that may affect visibility in a Class I area must then develop a long-term strategy that includes the enforceable emission limitations, compliance schedules, and other measures that are necessary to make reasonable progress in such areas. A reasonable progress determination is based on applying the four factors in CAA section 169A(g)(1) to sources of visibility impairing pollutants that the state has selected to assess for controls for the second implementation period. Additionally, as further explained below, the RHR at 40 CFR 51.3108(f)(2)(iv) separately provides five ''additional factors'' [12] that states must consider in developing their long-term strategies. See 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). A state evaluates potential emission reduction measures for those selected sources and determines which are necessary to make reasonable progress. Those measures are then incorporated into the state's long-term strategy. After a state has developed its long-term strategy, it then establishes reasonable progress goals (RPGs) for each Class I area within its borders by modeling the visibility impacts of all reasonable progress controls at the end of the second implementation period, *i.e.,* in 2028, as well as the impacts of other requirements of the CAA. The RPGs include reasonable progress controls not only for sources in the state in which the Class I area is located, but also for sources in other states that contribute to visibility impairment in that area. The RPGs are then compared to the baseline visibility conditions and the URP to ensure that progress is being made towards the statutory goal of preventing any future and remedying any existing anthropogenic visibility impairment in Class I areas. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) and (3). There are additional requirements in the rule, including FLM consultation, that apply to all visibility protection SIPs and SIP revisions. *See e.g.,* 40 CFR 51.308(i).

While states have discretion to choose any source selection methodology that is reasonable, whatever choices they make should be reasonably explained. To this end, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i) requires that a state's SIP submission include ''a description of the criteria it used to determine which sources or groups of sources it evaluated.'' The technical basis for source selection, which may include methods for quantifying potential visibility impacts such as emissions divided by distance metrics, trajectory analyses, residence time analyses, and/or photochemical modeling, must also be appropriately documented, as required by 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii).

Once a state has selected the set of sources, the next step is to determine the emissions reduction measures for those sources that are necessary to make reasonable progress for the second implementation period.[13] This is accomplished by considering the four factors—''the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, and the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the remaining useful life of any existing source subject to such requirements.'' CAA section 169A(g)(1). The EPA has explained that the four-factor analysis is an assessment of

[11] The EPA explained in the 2017 RHR Revisions that we were adopting new regulatory language in 40 CFR 51.308(f) that, unlike the structure in 40 CFR 51.308(d), ''tracked the actual planning sequence.'' (82 FR 3091).

[12] The five ''additional factors'' for consideration in § 51.308(f)(2)(iv) are distinct from the four factors listed in CAA section 169A(g)(1) and § 51.308(f)(2)(i) that states must consider and apply to sources in determining reasonable progress.

[13] The CAA provides that, ''[i]n determining reasonable progress there shall be taken into consideration'' the four statutory factors. CAA section 169A(g)(1). However, in addition to four-factor analyses for selected sources, groups of sources, or source categories, a state may also consider additional emission reduction measures for inclusion in its long-term strategy, *e.g.,* from other newly adopted, on-the-books, or on-the-way rules and measures for sources not selected for four-factor analysis for the second implementation period.

potential emission reduction measures (*i.e.,* control options) for sources; ''use of the terms 'compliance' and 'subject to such requirements' in section 169A(g)(1) strongly indicates that Congress intended the relevant determination to be the requirements with which sources would have to comply to satisfy the CAA's reasonable progress mandate.'' 82 FR 3091. Thus, for each source it has selected for four-factor analysis,[14] a state must consider a ''meaningful set'' of technically feasible control options for reducing emissions of visibility impairing pollutants. Id. at 3088.

The EPA has also explained that, in addition to the four statutory factors, states have flexibility under the CAA and RHR to reasonably consider visibility benefits as an additional factor alongside the four statutory factors.[15] Ultimately, while states have discretion to reasonably weigh the factors and to determine what level of control is needed, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i) provides that a state ''must include in its implementation plan a description of . . . how the four factors were taken into consideration in selecting the measure for inclusion in its long-term strategy.''

As explained above, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i) requires states to determine the emission reduction measures for sources that are necessary to make reasonable progress by considering the four factors. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2), measures that are necessary to make reasonable progress towards the national visibility goal must be included in a state's long-term strategy and in its SIP. If the outcome of a four-factor analysis is that an emissions reduction measure is necessary to make reasonable progress towards remedying existing or preventing future anthropogenic visibility impairment, that measure must be included in the SIP.

The characterization of information on each of the factors is also subject to the documentation requirement in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii). The reasonable progress analysis is a technically complex exercise, and also a flexible one that provides states with bounded discretion to design and implement approaches appropriate to their circumstances. Given this flexibility, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii) plays an important function in requiring a state to document the technical basis for its decision making so that the public and the EPA can comprehend and evaluate the information and analysis the state relied upon to determine what emission reduction measures must be in place to make reasonable progress. The technical documentation must include the modeling, monitoring, cost, engineering, and emissions information on which the state relied to determine the measures necessary to make reasonable progress.

Additionally, the RHR at 40 CFR 51.3108(f)(2)(iv) separately provides five ''additional factors'' [16] that states must consider in developing their long-term strategies: (1) Emission reductions due to ongoing air pollution control programs, including measures to address reasonably attributable visibility impairment; (2) measures to reduce the impacts of construction activities; (3) source retirement and replacement schedules; (4) basic smoke management practices for prescribed fire used for agricultural and wildland vegetation management purposes and smoke management programs; and (5) the anticipated net effect on visibility due to projected changes in point, area, and mobile source emissions over the period addressed by the long-term strategy.

Because the air pollution that causes regional haze crosses state boundaries, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii) requires a state to consult with other states that also have emissions that are reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment in a given Class I area. If a state, pursuant to consultation, agrees that certain measures (*e.g.,* a certain emission limitation) are necessary to make reasonable progress at a Class I area, it must include those measures in its SIP. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii)(A). Additionally, the RHR requires that states that contribute to visibility impairment at the same Class I area consider the emission reduction measures the other contributing states have identified as being necessary to make reasonable progress for their own sources. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii)(B). If a state has been asked to consider or adopt certain emission reduction measures, but ultimately determines those measures are not necessary to make reasonable progress, that state must document in its SIP the actions taken to resolve the disagreement. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii)(C). Under all circumstances, a state must document in its SIP submission all substantive consultations with other contributing states. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii)(C).

A. Reasonable Progress Goals

Reasonable progress goals ''measure the progress that is projected to be achieved by the control measures states have determined are necessary to make reasonable progress based on a four-factor analysis.'' 82 FR 3091.

For the second implementation period, the RPGs are set for 2028. Reasonable progress goals are not enforceable targets, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(iii). While states are not legally obligated to achieve the visibility conditions described in their RPGs, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(i) requires that ''[t]he long-term strategy and the reasonable progress goals must provide for an improvement in visibility for the most impaired days since the baseline period and ensure no degradation in visibility for the clearest days since the baseline period.''

RPGs may also serve as a metric for assessing the amount of progress a state is making towards the national visibility goal. To support this approach RHR requires states with Class I areas to compare the 2028 RPG for the most impaired days to the corresponding point on the URP line (representing visibility conditions in 2028 if visibility were to improve at a linear rate from conditions in the baseline period of 2000–2004 to natural visibility conditions in 2064). If the most impaired days RPG in 2028 is above the URP (*i.e.,* if visibility conditions are improving more slowly than the rate described by the URP), each state that contributes to visibility impairment in the Class I area must demonstrate, based on the four-factor analysis required under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i), that no additional emission reduction measures would be reasonable to include in its long-term strategy. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(ii). To this end, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(ii) requires that each state contributing to visibility impairment in a Class I area that is projected to improve more slowly than the URP provide ''a robust demonstration, including documenting the criteria used to determine which sources or groups [of] sources were evaluated and how the four factors required by paragraph (f)(2)(i) were taken into consideration in selecting the measures for inclusion in its long-term strategy.''

[14] ''Each source'' or ''particular source'' is used here as shorthand. While a source-specific analysis is one way of applying the four factors, neither the statute nor the RHR requires states to evaluate individual sources. Rather, states have ''the flexibility to conduct four-factor analyses for specific sources, groups of sources or even entire source categories, depending on state policy preferences and the specific circumstances of each state.'' 82 FR 3088.

[15] *See, e.g.,* Responses to Comments on Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans; Proposed Rule (81 FR 26942, May 4, 2016), Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2015–0531, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 186.

[16] The five ''additional factors'' for consideration in § 51.308(f)(2)(iv) are distinct from the four factors listed in CAA section 169A(g)(1) and § 51.308(f)(2)(i) that states must consider and apply to sources in determining reasonable progress.

B. Monitoring Strategy and Other State Implementation Plan Requirements

Section 51.308(f)(6) requires states to have certain strategies and elements in place for assessing and reporting on visibility. Individual requirements under this section apply either to states with Class I areas within their borders, states with no Class I areas but that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any Class I area, or both. Compliance with the monitoring strategy requirement may be met through a state's participation in the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) monitoring network, which is used to measure visibility impairment caused by air pollution at the 156 Class I areas covered by the visibility program. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6) introductory text, (f)(6)(i), (iv).

All states' SIPs must provide for procedures by which monitoring data and other information are used to determine the contribution of emissions from within the state to regional haze visibility impairment in affected Class I areas, as well as a statewide inventory documenting such emissions. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6)(ii), (iii), and (v). All states' SIPs must also provide for any other elements, including reporting, recordkeeping, and other measures, that are necessary for states to assess and report on visibility. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6)(vi).

C. Requirements for Periodic Reports Describing Progress Towards the Reasonable Progress Goals

Section 51.308(f)(5) requires a state's regional haze SIP revision to address the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(g)(1) through (5) so that the plan revision due in 2021 will serve also as a progress report addressing the period since submission of the progress report for the first implementation period. The regional haze progress report requirement is designed to inform the public and the EPA about a state's implementation of its existing long-term strategy and whether such implementation is in fact resulting in the expected visibility improvement. See 81 FR 26942, 26950 (May 4, 2016) (82 FR 3119, January 10, 2017). To this end, every state's SIP revision for the second implementation period is required to assess changes in visibility conditions and describe the status of implementation of all measures included in the state's long-term strategy, including BART and reasonable progress emission reduction measures from the first implementation period, and the resulting emissions reductions. 40 CFR 51.308(g)(1) and (2).

D. Requirements for State and Federal Land Manager Coordination

CAA section 169A(d) requires that before a state holds a public hearing on a proposed regional haze SIP revision, it must consult with the appropriate FLM or FLMs; pursuant to that consultation, the state must include a summary of the FLMs' conclusions and recommendations in the notice to the public. Consistent with this statutory requirement, the RHR also requires that states ''provide the [FLM] with an opportunity for consultation, in person and at a point early enough in the State's policy analyses of its long-term strategy emission reduction obligation so that information and recommendations provided by the [FLM] can meaningfully inform the State's decisions on the long-term strategy.'' 40 CFR 51.308(i)(2). For the EPA to evaluate whether FLM consultation meeting the requirements of the RHR has occurred, the SIP submission should include documentation of the timing and content of such consultation. The SIP revision submitted to the EPA must also describe how the state addressed any comments provided by the FLMs. 40 CFR 51.308(i)(3). Finally, a SIP revision must provide procedures for continuing consultation between the state and FLMs regarding the state's visibility protection program, including development and review of SIP revisions, five-year progress reports, and the implementation of other programs having the potential to contribute to impairment of visibility in Class I areas. 40 CFR 51.308(i)(4).

IV. The EPA's Evaluation of South Dakota's Regional Haze Plan for the Second Implementation Period

In section IV. of this document, we describe South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission and evaluate it against the requirements of the CAA and RHR for the second implementation period of the regional haze program.

A. Identification of Class I Areas

Section 169A(b)(2) of the CAA requires each state in which any Class I area is located or ''the emissions from which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to any impairment of visibility'' in a Class I area to have a long-term strategy for making reasonable progress toward the national visibility goal. The RHR implements this statutory requirement in 40 CFR 51.308(f) for the second and subsequent planning periods for regional haze. Section 51.308(f)(2) requires states to submit a long-term strategy that addresses regional haze visibility impairment for each mandatory Class I area within the state and for each mandatory Class I area located outside the state that may be affected by emissions from the state.

There are two designated Class I Areas within the State of South Dakota, including two national parks managed by the U.S. National Parks Service: Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park.[17] In its 2022 SIP submission, South Dakota acknowledges its sources' contribution to visibility impairment at both Badlands and Wind Cave.[18] South Dakota maintains that Wind Cave is already projected to meet natural visibility conditions by 2028.[19] As shown in the SIP submission, the 2028 ''on-the-books'' modeling scenario projects a value of 9.76 deciviews (dv) impairment at Wind Cave, which is lower than the level of estimated adjusted natural conditions at 10.06 dv.[20] This visibility modeling is consistent with South Dakota's statement that Wind Cave is projected to achieve adjusted natural conditions by 2028, based on the adjustment applied by South Dakota, which accounts for both international anthropogenic and prescribed fire contributions. However, there is some uncertainty that Wind Cave will reach natural conditions by 2028 because sources that contribute to U.S. anthropogenic visibility impairment at Wind Cave will still be operating in 2028. For example, WRAP's source apportionment modeling shows that South Dakota sources contribute about 8% of U.S. anthropogenic nitrate impairment and around 2.5% of U.S. anthropogenic sulfate impairment at Wind Cave.[21] In terms of total U.S. anthropogenic impairment (nitrate and sulfate combined), South Dakota contributes 5.5% of total anthropogenic impairment at Wind Cave.[22]

WRAP's source apportionment data also shows that South Dakota sources contribute about 5.9% of anthropogenic nitrate impairment and 1.3% of anthropogenic sulfate impairment at Badlands.[23] In terms of total anthropogenic impairment (nitrate and sulfate combined), South Dakota contributes around 3.5% of total

[17] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 17–21.

[18] *Id.* at 78.

[19] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 161.

[20] *Id.* at 166.

[21] ''TSS XY Chart—Product #XMTP_SASB_LUCS.'' WRAP Technical Support System (TSS); CSU and the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA), 30 Dec 2024.

[22] *Id.*

[23] *Id.*

anthropogenic impairment at Badlands.[24]

There is also some uncertainty in the estimate of natural conditions on the 20% most impaired days, and uncertainty in the estimate of prescribed fire and international anthropogenic contributions at Wind Cave that could skew calculations of adjusted natural conditions. However, this uncertainty does not impact glidepath status. Both Class I areas are projected to be well below the adjusted glidepath for 2028,[25] and in fact, Wind Cave is projected to be below the unadjusted glidepath in 2028.[26] Therefore, irrespective of any adjustments, Wind Cave is clearly below the glidepath in 2028, and Badlands is below the adjusted glidepath in 2028.

South Dakota also evaluated 10 Class I Areas outside the State where visibility may be affected by South Dakota sources. South Dakota concluded that its sources do not significantly impact these out-of-state Class I areas (table 1).[27] Based on our review of WRAP's source apportionment data,[28] we find that South Dakota's sources primarily contribute to visibility impairment to the two in-state Class I areas and have small contributions to several out-of-state Class I areas, in alignment with South Dakota's analysis.

TABLE 1—CLASS I AREAS IN OTHER STATES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY SOUTH DAKOTA SOURCES

State	Class I area
North Dakota	Theodore Roosevelt National Park
North Dakota	Lostwood Wilderness
Montana	Medicine Lake Wilderness
Montana	UL Bend Wilderness
Minnesota	Boundary Waters Wilderness
Minnesota	Voyageurs National Park
Wyoming	Bridger Wilderness
Wyoming	North Absaroka Wilderness
Colorado	Mount Zirkel Wilderness
Colorado	Rocky Mountain National Park

B. Calculation of Baseline, Current, and Natural Visibility Conditions; Progress to Date; and Uniform Rate of Progress for Class I Areas Within the State

Section 51.308(f)(1) requires states to determine the following for ''each mandatory Class I Federal area located within the State'': baseline visibility conditions for the most impaired and clearest days, natural visibility conditions for the most impaired and clearest days, progress to date for the most impaired and clearest days, the differences between current visibility conditions and natural visibility conditions, and the URP. This section also provides the option for states to propose adjustments to the URP line for a Class I area to account for visibility impacts from anthropogenic sources outside the United States and/or the impacts from wildland prescribed fires that were conducted for certain specified objectives. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1)(vi)(B).

The IMPROVE monitoring network measures visibility impairment caused by air pollution at Class I areas. South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission provides visibility conditions for each IMPROVE monitor and associated Class I area in South Dakota (table 2).[29]

TABLE 2—VISIBILITY CONDITIONS (DECIVIEWS) FOR SOUTH DAKOTA IMPROVE STATIONS

Monitor ID	Class I areas	Baseline (2000–2004)	Period (2008–2012)	Current (2014–2018)	Natural (2064)	Progress since baseline (2000–2004)—(2014–2018)	Progress during last implementation period (2008–2012)—(2014–2018)	Difference between current (2014–2018) and natural (2064)
Most Impaired Days								
BADL1	Badlands National Park	15	14.6	12.3	6.1	2.7	2.3	6.2
WICA1	Wind Cave National Park	13.1	12.5	10.5	5.6	2.6	2	4.9
Clearest Days								
BADL1	Badlands National Park	6.9	6.2	5.4	2.9	1.5	0.8	2.5
WICA1	Wind Cave National Park	5.1	4.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.6

The State also determined the uniform rate of progress for the most impaired and clearest days for South Dakota Class I areas.[30] Under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1)(vi)(B), South Dakota chose to adjust the uniform rate of progress glidepath for the State's two Class I Areas to account for impacts from anthropogenic sources outside the United States and impacts from wildland prescribed fires.[31] [32]

Based on the information provided in chapter 2 of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, the EPA is proposing to approve the State's visibility condition calculations for Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park as meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1) related to the calculation of baseline, current, and natural visibility conditions; progress to date; and the URP. As discussed in section IV.A., both Class I areas are projected to be below the adjusted glidepath in 2028.[33]

C. Long-Term Strategy

Each state having a Class I area within its borders or emissions that may affect visibility in any Class I area outside the state must develop a long-term strategy for making reasonable progress towards the national visibility goal for each impacted Class I area. CAA section 169A(b)(2)(B). After considering the four statutory factors, all measures that are determined to be necessary to make reasonable progress must be in the long-term strategy. In developing its long-term strategy, a state must also consider the five additional factors in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iv). As part of its reasonable progress determinations, the state must describe the criteria used to determine which sources or group of sources were evaluated (*i.e.,* subjected to four-factor

[24] *Id.*

[25] *Id.* at 159–176.

[26] *Id.*

[27] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 80 and 176–177.

[28] *Id.*

[29] *Id.* at 24–29 and 39–44.

[30] *Id.* at 41–44.

[31] Wildland prescribed fires are those conducted with the objective to establish, restore, and/or maintain sustainable and resilient wildland ecosystems, to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires, and/or to preserve endangered or threatened species during which appropriate basic smoke management practices were applied. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1)(vi)(B).

[32] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 44–46.

[33] *Id.* at 159–176.

analysis) for the second implementation period and how the four factors were taken into consideration in selecting the emission reduction measures for inclusion in the long-term strategy. 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iii).

1. Summary of South Dakota's Long-Term Strategy

South Dakota identified two Class I areas that must be addressed in its long-term strategy: Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park.[34] Under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(i), SIP submittals must include a description of the criteria a state used to determine which sources or groups of sources to evaluate through four-factor analysis. South Dakota used Q/d screening and Weighted Emissions Potential/Area of Influence (WEP/AOI) analysis to identify sources for four-factor analysis. The Q/d screening metric uses a source's annual emissions in tons (Q) divided by the distance in kilometers (d) between the source and the nearest Class I area, along with a reasonably selected threshold for this metric. The larger the Q/d value, the greater the source's expected effect on visibility in each associated Class I area. WEP is calculated by overlaying extinction weighted residence time results with 2028OTBa2 emissions of light extinction precursors (*i.e.,* NO_X emissions for ammonium nitrate light extinction and SO_2 emissions for ammonium sulfate light extinction). Extinction weighted residence time is calculated by weighting Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) back trajectories by the actual observed light extinction at IMPROVE sites on each Most Impaired Day. The results are then normalized by the sum of the WEP for the total anthropogenic emissions. WEP results include percentages of the total for nitrates and sulfates and the rankings by Class I areas.[35]

Initially, using WRAP's source selection threshold of Q/d > 10, South Dakota pulled only one source forward for analysis.[36] To expand its analysis and ensure that an adequate number of sources were evaluated, South Dakota lowered its source selection threshold to Q/d > 2. Using a screening threshold of Q/d > 2 and emissions information from the 2014 National Emission Inventory, South Dakota identified two sources (GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons) in the State that may be affecting visibility at Class I areas in South Dakota.[37] South Dakota also looked at WEP/AOI results,[38] finding that these two sources' relatively higher WEP values, compared to other sources for nitrates and sulfates, further justified the selection of these sources for four-factor analysis.[39]

Ultimately, the State selected these two sources to perform a four-factor analysis (table 3).[40]

TABLE 3—FACILITIES SCREENED IN USING Q/d AND CLASS I AREA WITH MAXIMUM Q/d

Facility name	Class I area with maximum Q/d	Class I area state	Distance (km) to Class I area	Updated Q/d value (tpy/km)				Wind Cave NP maximum WEP value (NO_3)	Badlands NP maximum WEP value (NO_3)
				$NO_X+SO_2+PM_{10}$	NO_X	SO_2	PM_{10}		
GCC Dacotah	Wind Cave NP	South Dakota	51.62	22.63	16.02	5.89	0.72	172502.5	65883.83
Pete Lien and Sons.	Wind Cave NP	South Dakota	55.93	5.62	5.08	0.01	0.53	56732.86	22259.19

The State then requested four-factor analyses from these sources for its review and consideration.[41] South Dakota included the facilities' four-factor analyses and other submissions in appendices to its 2022 SIP submission. The State determined that the facilities' submissions sufficiently evaluated potential emission reduction measures.[42] Section 3.3 of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission contains South Dakota's evaluation of the four statutory factors for each source and South Dakota's determinations of whether source-specific emission reduction measures are necessary to make reasonable progress. In sections IV.C.1.i–iii. of this document, we summarize the four-factor analyses for the two selected sources, as well as South Dakota's reasons for concluding that no additional emission reduction measures are necessary to make reasonable progress during the regional haze second implementation period.

a. GCC Dacotah [43]

GCC Dacotah is a Portland cement manufacturing plant located in Pennington County, South Dakota. GCC Dacotah now operates an indirect fired dry kiln with a low-NO_X burner known as the Kiln #6 system. This kiln system has a staged pre-combustion system, where initial combustion occurs in a fuel-rich zone and secondary combustion is carried out in a fuel-lean zone.[44] South Dakota selected GCC Dacotah for further evaluation because it exceeded the State's Q/d threshold of 2 [45] and because WRAP's WEP/AOI analysis indicated that NO_X and SO_2 emissions from this facility may contribute to visibility impairment in Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park.[46] In its 2019 four-factor analysis, GCC Dacotah reported that it made ''significant capital investments in recent years to transition from two wet kilns to a single modern dry kiln and to upgrade the dry kiln and its precalciner burner,'' which reduced net emissions from the facility due to the retirement of the wet kilns and the improved emissions performance of the upgraded dry kiln.[47] Because GCC Dacotah reported that it had not achieved in practice its final, steady state, full-scale production rates as of 2019,[48] South Dakota used projected actual emission rates used in the construction permit for the facility as baseline emission rates. These rates are shown below in table 4:

[34] *Id.* at 121.

[35] WRAP, ''WEP/AOI Analysis for western U.S. Class I Areas,'' *https://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/WEP-AOI/*(last accessed January 24, 2025).

[36] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 78.

[37] *Id.*

[38] WEP is a qualitative method of analyzing how pollutants from particular sources may be transported to Class I areas.

[39] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 121.

[40] See WRAP_Threshold_Analysis.xlsm, available in the docket for this action. Note that in the spreadsheet, Q/d summary data is shown above a Q/d threshold of 10 tpy/km by default. Removing the ''AbvThresh_Q/d'' filter in the pivot table will present all Q/d data for facilities within 400 km of a Class I Area. Removing the ''AbvThresh_Q/d'' filter in the pivot table will present all Q/d data for facilities within 400 km of a Class I area.

[41] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 121.

[42] *Id.* at 134, 137.

[43] This facility is addressed in South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, section 3.2.2.1. and Appendices B and C.

[44] *Id.* at 131.

[45] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 78.

[46] *Id.* at 121.

[47] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix C.

[48] *Id.*

TABLE 4—GCC DACOTAH BASELINE ANNUAL EMISSIONS

Pollutant	Baseline annual emissions (tons/yr)	
	Total kiln system [1]	Kiln stack [2]
SO_2	734	560
NO_X	1,975	1,394

[1] Total kiln system baseline emissions are the projected actual emissions for the construction permit for the Kiln 6 upgrade, which accounts for the kiln, alkali bypass, and coal mill stacks. The four-factor analysis was limited to the kiln stack, which accounts for the majority of emissions from GCC Dacotah.

[2] Kiln baseline emissions are derived from the total kiln system projected actual emissions and the proportion of the total emissions associated with the kiln stack. The proportion of kiln stack versus total kiln system is determined using continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data.

South Dakota evaluated a range of controls for both SO_2 and NO_X emissions at GCC Dacotah, ultimately determining that no additional measures are necessary at this source to achieve reasonable progress during the regional haze second implementation period.

South Dakota noted that GCC Dacotah already has inherent process limestone/lime scrubbing via an in-line raw mill that removes approximately 90% of the SO_2 that would otherwise be emitted from the raw material.[49] South Dakota evaluated a wet scrubber and a semi-dry scrubber as potential additional SO_2 controls for the facility. Applying interest rates ranging from 3% to 7%, South Dakota calculated the cost per ton of SO_2 reduced as $5,453/ton to $6,694/ton for a wet scrubber and $6,394/ton to $7,874/ton for a semi-dry scrubber. South Dakota determined that neither scrubber was cost-effective.[50]

GCC Dacotah currently operates a low-NO_X burner on its indirect fired kiln and uses good combustion practices (including the use of uniform quality fuels) to control NO_X emissions.[51] In terms of additional NO_X controls, South Dakota evaluated flue gas recirculation (FGR) and found it to be technically infeasible, explaining that FGR requires certain conditions (cooling the flame and creating an oxygen-deficient atmosphere) that are not compatible with the high flame temperatures and oxidizing atmosphere needed for production of a quality clinker product.[52] Lastly, South Dakota evaluated selective catalytic reduction (SCR) at GCC Dacotah, finding that SCR is not technically feasible for the facility. The State maintained that SCR has seen extremely limited use in the cement kiln industry and South Dakota notes that only one cement plant in the country has installed SCR.[53]

Finally, South Dakota evaluated selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR). In its 2019 four-factor analysis, GCC Dacotah found that SNCR would cost $2,093/ton NO_X removed.[54] In an updated cost analysis submitted in 2021, GCC Dacotah explained that its 2019 four-factor analysis presented a ''study-level estimate'' of ''preliminary cost calculations'' that relied on default inputs and assumptions.[55] Using updated site-specific inputs, GCC Dacotah calculated the revised cost of SNCR as $4,941/ton.[56] Applying a range of interest rates to GCC Dacotah's original (2019) cost calculations, and bolstered by the GCC Dacotah's updated SNCR cost of $4,941/ton, South Dakota concluded that adding SNCR at GCC Dacotah is not cost-effective.[57]

b. Pete Lien and Sons [58]

Pete Lien and Sons is a lime manufacturing plant located in Rapid City, South Dakota. The facility is comprised of two direct-fired lime kilns: Kiln 1 and Kiln 2.[59] South Dakota selected Pete Lien and Sons for further evaluation because emissions from the facility exceeded the State's Q/d threshold of 2,[60] and because WRAP's WEP/AOI analysis indicated that the facility's NO_X emissions may contribute to visibility impairment in Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park.[61] South Dakota noted in its 2022 SIP submission that Pete Lien and Sons had an SO_2-specific Q/d value of less than 0.1.[62] As a result, South Dakota did not find it necessary to evaluate additional SO_2 controls at Pete Lien and Sons.

South Dakota evaluated a range of controls for NO_X emissions, ultimately determining that no additional measures are necessary at Pete Lien and Sons to achieve reasonable progress during the second implementation period. To control NO_X emissions, Pete Lien and Sons currently utilizes kiln preheaters and ''good combustion practices,'' which include a properly designed stone feeding system, uniform stone feed material, and uniform quality fuels.[63] The environmental consulting firm SLR International Corporation, in its four-factor analysis performed for Pete Lien and Sons, stated that the preheater kiln ''preheats the incoming limestone, reducing fuel usage and fuel generated emissions by approximately 30% compared to conventional rotary kilns.'' [64]

In terms of additional NO_X controls, South Dakota considered FGR, staged combustion air, SNCR, and SCR.[65] South Dakota ultimately agreed with the source that FGR was technically infeasible, stating that it has never been used in a lime kiln because the conditions required for FGR are not compatible with production of a high-quality lime product.[66] Next, South Dakota considered staged combustion, which it also rejected based on technical infeasibility on the grounds that the conditions required for staged combustion are not compatible with the production of a quality lime product.[67]

South Dakota also found that SCR is not technically feasible at Pete Lien and Sons. The facility stated that there are no lime kilns in the country that operate SCR because ''the exhaust gas characteristics create significant chemical and physical problems for the facility.'' [68] As a result, South Dakota

[49] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 128 and appendix C.

[50] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix C.

[51] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 130, 132.

[52] *Id.* at 131.

[53] *Id.*

[54] South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission, appendix C, section 6.4.

[55] South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission, appendix B–2 (December 13, 2021 letter re: GCC Dacotah Cost Calculations for Regional Haze).

[56] *Id.*

[57] South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission, appendix B–1 at 3–4.

[58] This facility is addressed in South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, section 3.3.2.2. and appendix D.

[59] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 130.

[60] *Id.* at 78.

[61] *Id.* at 121.

[62] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 121.

[63] *Id.* at 132.

[64] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix D.

[65] *Id.* at 130–133.

[66] *Id.* at 131.

[67] *Id.* at 131–132.

[68] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 132.

did not evaluate SCR at Pete Lien and Sons via the four statutory factors.

South Dakota acknowledged that SNCR can be technically feasible at lime kilns under the right conditions.[69] In calculating the costs of SNCR, South Dakota used a remaining useful life of 20 years, which aligns with the recommendations in EPA's Control Cost Manual.[70] South Dakota noted potential non-air quality impacts of SNCR, including decreased overall plant efficiency and an associated increase in electrical usage, and determined that SNCR was likely infeasible at Pete Lien and Sons.[71] South Dakota nonetheless chose to evaluate SNCR via the four factors and presented costs based on a range of interest rates from 3–5%, finding that the cost-effectiveness of SNCR ranged from approximately $34,000/ton to $58,000/ton.[72] In comments on the State's draft SIP, the National Park Service argued that errors in the SNCR cost analysis, such as overly high urea costs and the inclusion of lost kiln dust sales, led to inflated costs. Although South Dakota maintained that the numbers used in the cost analysis were reasonable, it provided a revised cost analysis incorporating the National Park Service's suggestions.[73] According to South Dakota's analysis, using the default urea costs in the Control Cost Manual and removing the lost kiln dust sales would drop SNCR costs to approximately $11,400/ton for Kiln 1 and $17,400/ton for Kiln 2.[74] South Dakota noted that it does not consider these revised costs to be cost-effective for Pete Lien and Sons.[75]

[69] *Id.* at 132–133, 137–143.

[70] EPA's Control Cost Manual, chapter 1: Selective Noncatalytic Reduction, pg. 1–53 and 1–54. EPA's Control Cost Manual provides detailed technical guidance on the estimation of capital and annual costs for air pollution control devices for stationary sources. The Control Cost Manual is commonly used by the EPA, state and local officials, and industry parties that must comply with EPA regulations or EPA permits. EPA has been updating the Control Cost Manual under the authority of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. Public Law 113–76 (2014); 160 Cong. Rec. H475, H979 (January 15, 2014) (stating that the process for reviewing regional haze SIPs ''is well-served when EPA, States, and industry work collaboratively to ensure that dispersion models are continually improved and updated to ensure the most accurate predictions of visibility impacts, as well as a uniform set of cost estimates''). Chapter revisions undergo public notice and comment. Id.; 81 FR 65352 (September 22, 2016) (section 1, chapter 2 on cost estimation concepts and methodology); 80 FR 33515 (June 12, 2015) (section 4, chapter 1 on SNCR and section 4, chapter 2 on SCR).

[71] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 133.

[72] *Id.*

[73] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix A–1, section 3.0, Response to Comment 14.

[74] *Id.*

[75] *Id.*

c. Summary of South Dakota's Reasons for Concluding That No Additional Emission Reduction Measures Are Necessary To Make Reasonable Progress

South Dakota provided several reasons for its conclusion that it is not necessary to include additional controls for GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons in the State's long-term strategy to make reasonable progress toward the national visibility goal.[76] South Dakota stated that the regional haze program does not establish a ''specific threshold or bright line'' on what measures to include in the long-term strategy, and ''the rules allow the specific circumstances in each state dictate how those four factors will inform that state's decision.'' [77]

For the costs of compliance, South Dakota determined that additional NO_X and SO_2 control measures are not cost-effective, on a dollar per ton basis,[78] at GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons. Citing 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(iv)(E), (f)(3)(i), and (f)(3)(ii)(A), South Dakota maintained that 2028 visibility projections and the URP status of Class I areas may inform its determination of the necessity of control measures and whether their cost is reasonable. South Dakota stated that visibility projections for Badlands and Wind Cave National Parks indicate these Class I areas are below the adjusted URP. South Dakota explained that ''[i]f the Class I Areas are meeting or projected to meet the natural background visibility goal, South Dakota has met the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule.'' [79] South Dakota also stated that because reasonable progress was already being achieved, requiring any additional controls would violate a state law prohibiting the promulgation of a regulation that is more stringent than corresponding Federal law.

South Dakota further explained that it would ''consider a higher $ per ton cost as reasonable'' if the State were not in attainment for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), but noted that it is currently meeting the NAAQS.[80] Similarly, South Dakota considered the impacts of its sources on visibility at Class I areas, stating that it ''would consider a higher $ per ton cost as reasonable if South Dakota's facilities are a major contributor to visibility impacts compared to if they are a minor source of impacts.'' [81] The State noted that even if all pollution sources in South Dakota were eliminated, in-state Class I areas would achieve only a 1% improvement in visibility, while out-of-state Class I areas would achieve 0% improvement. South Dakota concluded that under these circumstances, it did not consider additional controls at GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons to be cost-effective.

For the time necessary for compliance, South Dakota stated that ''Wind Cave National Park is projected to meet the adjusted national background goal in 2064 by 2028 and Badlands National Park will be about 70% of the goal by 2028 and the potential timelines for installation of the control systems.'' [82] It concluded that, as a result, additional controls are not necessary to meet regional haze requirements.

For the energy and non-air quality impacts of compliance, South Dakota considered additional increases in electricity demand associated with the operation of pollution control systems, as well as safety concerns with the transport and storage of ammonia (which is used as a reagent in SNCR systems). The State also expressed concern about the impacts of ammonia slip, which refers to emissions of unreacted ammonia that result from incomplete reaction of NO_X and the reagent used in SNCR systems. The State maintained that ammonia slip may cause particulate matter concentrations to increase in the Rapid City area, and that it ''does not consider the risk to Rapid City's attainment of the particulate matter National Ambient Air Quality standard is justified.'' [83]

Finally, in its consideration of remaining useful life, South Dakota noted that GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons are expected to operate beyond the 20-year useful life of the control measures that were evaluated through four-factor analysis. However, South Dakota did not cite this factor as a reason not to require additional controls. The EPA's evaluation of South Dakota's rationales for not including any additional emission reduction measures in its long-term strategy is contained in section IV.C.2.iii. of this document.

[76] South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission at 138–143.

[77] *Id.* at 139.

[78] In evaluating the cost-effectiveness of controls, South Dakota cited approximate costs of $1,700/ton NO_X reduced (for SNCR) and $6,500/ton SO_2 reduced (for semi-dry and wet scrubbers) at GCC Dacotah, and $34,500/ton NO_X reduced (for SNCR) at Pete Lien and Sons. Id. at 134–38, 140. The State also noted that the revised cost estimate that GCC Dacotah calculated for SNCR ($4,941/ton NO_X reduced) bolstered its decision that SNCR was not cost-effective. South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission, appendix B–1 at 3–4.

[79] South Dakota's 2022 SIP Submission at 140.

[80] *Id.* at 141.

[81] *Id.*

[82] *Id.* at 142.

[83] *Id.* at 142–43.

2. The EPA's Evaluation of South Dakota's Long-Term Strategy

In section IV.C.2. of this document, we evaluate South Dakota's determinations of the measures necessary to make reasonable progress (*i.e.,* its long-term strategy) against the requirements of the CAA and RHR for the second implementation period of the regional haze program. Considering the four statutory factors and the projected 2028 visibility conditions for Class I areas both in South Dakota and those influenced by emissions from South Dakota sources, which are all below the URP, the EPA finds South Dakota reasonably concluded that no additional measures for GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons are necessary to make reasonable progress in the second planning period. As detailed further below, the EPA proposes to approve South Dakota's long-term strategy under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2).

In this proposed action, the EPA notes that it is the Agency's policy, as announced in the EPA's recent proposed approval of the West Virginia Regional Haze SIP,[84] that where visibility conditions for a Class I area impacted by a State are below the URP and the State has evaluated potential control measures and considered the four statutory factors, the State will have presumptively demonstrated reasonable progress for the second planning period for that area. The EPA requests comment on this updated policy. The EPA acknowledges that this proposed action reflects a change in policy from current guidance as to how the URP should be used in the evaluation of regional haze second planning period SIPs. The EPA has the discretion and authority to change policy. In *FCC* v. *Fox Television Stations, Inc.,* the U.S. Supreme Court plainly stated that an agency is free to change a prior policy and ''need not demonstrate . . . that the reasons for the new policy are better than the reasons for the old one; it suffices that the new policy is permissible under the statute, that there are good reasons for it, and that the agency believes it to be better.'' 566 U.S. 502, 515 (2009) (referencing *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of United States, Inc.* v. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.,* 463 U.S. 29 (1983)). See also *Perez* v. *Mortgage Bankers Assn.,* 135 S. Ct. 1199 (2015). However, the EPA believes that this policy aligns with the purpose of the statute and RHR, which is achieving ''reasonable'' progress, not maximal progress, toward Congress' natural visibility goal.

In developing the regulations required by CAA section 169A(b), the EPA established the concept of the URP for each Class I area. As discussed above, for each Class I area, there is a regulatory requirement to compare the projected visibility impairment (represented by the reasonable progress goal, or ''RPG'') at the end of each planning period to the URP (*e.g.,* in 2028 for the second planning period).[85] In the 2017 RHR Revisions, the EPA addressed the role of the URP as it relates to a state's development of its second planning period SIP.[86] Specifically, in response to comments suggesting that the URP should be considered a ''safe harbor'' and relieve states of any obligation to consider the four statutory factors, the EPA explained that the URP was not intended to be such a safe harbor.[87] Some commenters stated a desire for corresponding rule text dealing with situations where RPGs are equal to (''on'') or better than (''below'') the URP or glidepath. Several commenters stated that the URP or glidepath should be a ''safe harbor,'' opining that states should be permitted to analyze whether projected visibility conditions for the end of the implementation period will be on or below the glidepath based on on-the-books or on-the-way control measures, and that in such cases a four-factor analysis should not be required.[88] Other 2017 RHR comments indicated a similar approach, such as ''a somewhat narrower entrance to a 'safe harbor,' '' by suggesting that if current visibility conditions are already below the end-of-planning-period point on the URP line, a four-factor analysis should not be required.[89] The EPA stated in its response that we do not agree with either of these recommendations. The CAA requires that each SIP revision contain long-term strategies for making reasonable progress, and that in determining reasonable progress states must consider the four statutory factors. Treating the URP as a safe harbor would be inconsistent with the statutory requirement that states assess the potential to make further reasonable progress towards natural visibility goal in every implementation period.[90]

The EPA's new policy is that so long as the Class I areas impacted by a state are below the URP and the State considers the four factors, the State will have presumptively demonstrated it has already made reasonable progress for the second planning period for that area. Indeed, we believe this policy also recognizes the considerable improvements in visibility impairment that have been made by a wide variety of state and Federal programs in recent decades.

Applying this new policy in our evaluation of South Dakota's SIP and as further detailed in the paragraphs that follow, the EPA agrees with South Dakota's determination that, for the second planning period, no additional measures are necessary to achieve reasonable progress towards natural visibility at Class I areas impacted by emissions from South Dakota sources.

The SIP submittal included evaluations for two emissions sources, including consideration of the four statutory factors for GCC Dacotah and Pete Lien and Sons. Based on these evaluations and analyses, the State determined that no additional measures were necessary for reasonable progress. In reaching this determination, South Dakota also considered the relatively small impact of South Dakota emission sources on all Class I areas, and the emission reductions and visibility improvements that have already occurred in the second planning period in South Dakota and nearby Class I areas. Because the State considered the four statutory factors in the assessment of the potential for additional controls to make reasonable progress and the projected 2028 visibility conditions for Class I areas influenced by emissions from South Dakota sources are all below the URP, the EPA finds that South Dakota has demonstrated that it has made reasonable progress towards the national visibility goal for the second planning period. Therefore, we are proposing to approve South Dakota's SIP submittal as meeting the CAA and regulatory requirement to make reasonable progress towards the national visibility goal.

a. GCC Dacotah

South Dakota evaluated control measures at GCC Dacotah, considered the four statutory factors, and rejected

[84] 90 FR 16478, 16483 (April 18, 2025).

[85] We note that RPGs are a regulatory construct that we developed to address statutory mandate in section 169B(e)(1), which required our regulations to include ''criteria for measuring 'reasonable progress' toward the national goal.'' Under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(ii), RPGs measure the progress that is projected to be achieved by the control measures a state has determined are necessary to make reasonable progress. Consistent with the 1999 RHR, the RPGs are unenforceable, though they create a benchmark that allows for analytical comparisons to the URP and mid-implementation-period course corrections if necessary. 82 FR 3091–3092 (January 10, 2017).

[86] 82 FR 3078 (January 10, 2017).

[87] 82 FR 3099 (January 10, 2017).

[88] *Id.*

[89] *Id.*

[90] *Id.*

additional NO_X and SO_2 controls based on cost (approximately $4,900/ton NO_X reduced for SNCR [91] and approximately $5,400–$7,900/ton SO_2 reduced for semi-dry and wet scrubbers). South Dakota cites the limited magnitude of visibility impacts attributable to South Dakota's non-EGU sector sources. A review of WRAP Technical Support System (TSS) data shows that all emissions from the entire South Dakota non-EGU sector (which includes GCC Dacotah) represent only 0.66% and 0.37% of total anthropogenic (nitrate and sulfate combined) visibility impacts at Wind Cave National Park and Badlands National Park, respectively.[92]

In terms of evaluation of NO_X controls, South Dakota reasonably decided not to evaluate FGR and SCR on the basis of technical infeasibility. South Dakota adequately explained that FGR requires certain conditions (cooling the flame and creating an oxygen-deficient atmosphere) that are not compatible with the high flame temperatures and oxidizing atmosphere needed for production of a quality clinker product at GCC Dacotah.[93] [94] South Dakota noted that SCR has seen extremely limited use in the cement kiln industry because high-dust and semi-dust SCR systems rely on site-specific limits.[95] As South Dakota stated, SCR has seen extremely limited use in cement kilns, largely due to concerns about catalyst inactivation or catalyst plugging and fouling associated with sticky deposits in the preheater exhaust gas at the temperatures necessary for SCR operation. Based on the State's concerns with high dust levels, catalyst fouling, plugging, or deactivation, as well as other SCR-related issues, and the limited use of SCR at cement kilns in the U.S., it is reasonable for South Dakota to determine that SCR is not technically feasible at GCC Dacotah.

In addition, South Dakota's evaluated SNCR under the four-factors, and determined that SNCR is not necessary to make reasonable progress. GCC Dacotah's updated cost estimate, which used site-specific data input values reflective of November 2021 operations, showed that SNCR would cost $4,941/ton NO_X removed. To calculate costs of compliance, GCC used the EPA's SNCR Cost Calculation Spreadsheet,[96] which includes default values that can be adjusted by individual users to reflect site-specific information.

The electricity cost ($0.08/kW-hr) and fuel cost ($2.87/MMBtu) cited by GCC are in the range of the default values assumed in the 2019 version of the EPA's SNCR Cost Calculation Spreadsheet ($0.0676/kW-hr and $2.40/MMBtu, respectively).[97] However, the ammonia reagent cost cited by GCC ($1.67/gal) is substantially higher than default values assumed in the cost-calculation spreadsheet ($0.293/gal).[98] As noted in a May 2022 report from the EIA, U.S. ammonia prices rose significantly (by a factor of six) from 2020–2022 due to an increase in natural gas prices.[99] The ammonia cost cited by GCC Dacotah ($1.67/gal) in November 2021 would amount to around $650 per short ton,[100] which is in line with the cost that would be expected at that time based on both Energy Information Administration (EIA) [101] and United States Geological Services (USGS) [102] reports. In calculating the cost of compliance of installing SNCR, GCC assumed a 19% ammonia concentration,[103] which is in line with the concentration assumed in the EPA's Control Cost Manual.[104] GCC also used a 30% assumed control efficiency rate in its updated cost analysis. Because the control efficiency assumed by GCC Dacotah falls within the range of control efficiencies demonstrated by SNCR systems that have been successfully installed on other cement kilns,[105] GCC's use of an assumed 30% control efficiency is reasonable in this instance. Consequently, we find that the record adequately supports South Dakota's consideration of costs of compliance for GCC Dacotah.

South Dakota also evaluated the other three statutory factors for GCC Dacotah. Time necessary for compliance was considered and South Dakota did not eliminate any control options from consideration as a result of time necessary for compliance.[106] South Dakota raised concerns about certain energy and non-air quality impacts, but did not eliminate any controls from consideration solely as a result of these impacts.[107] Lastly, South Dakota appropriately considered remaining useful life.[108] South Dakota concluded that no additional measures at GCC Dacotah are necessary to make reasonable progress for the second planning period. Because South Dakota considered the four statutory factors for GCC Dacotah and visibility conditions at all Class I areas to which South Dakota contributes are below the URP, the EPA finds that South Dakota has demonstrated that it has made reasonable progress for the second planning period without any additional measures for GCC Dacotah.

b. Pete Lien and Sons

Similarly, and as detailed below, South Dakota determined that no additional emission reduction measures are necessary at Pete Lien and Sons to make reasonable progress during the regional haze second implementation period. South Dakota rejected kiln fuel changes, low-NO_X burners, staged combustion, FGR, and SCR on the basis

[91] The EPA is basing its evaluation on GCC Dacotah's updated SNCR cost estimate of $4,941/ton, not on the source's initial cost estimate of $2,093/ton or on South Dakota's determination that approximately $1,700/ton for SNCR would not be cost-effective.

[92] ''TSS XY Chart—Product #XMTP_SASB_LUCS.'' WRAP Technical Support System (TSS); CSU and the Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA), 30 Dec 2024.

[93] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 131.

[94] Assessment of NO_X Emissions Reduction Strategies for Cement Kilns—Ellis County: Final Report. Prepared by ERG Inc. for Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). July 14, 2006. Accessed via *https://downloads.regulations.gov/EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0923-0005/attachment_3.pdf.*

[95] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 132.

[96] The EPA's SNCR Cost Calculation Spreadsheets are available in the docket for this action and can be downloaded from *https://www.epa.gov/economic-and-cost-analysis-air-pollution-regulations/cost-reports-and-guidance-air-pollution.*

[97] Electricity cost: U.S. Energy Information Administration. Electric Power Monthly. Table 5.6.A Published December 2017. Available at: *https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.php?t=epmt_5_6_a;* Fuel cost: U.S. Energy Information Administration. Electric Power Annual 2016. Table 7.4. Published December 2017. Available at: *https://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/pdf/epa.pdf.*

[98] U.S. Geological Survey, Minerals Commodity Summaries, January 2017. Available at: *https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/nitrogen/mcs-2017-nitro.pdf.*

[99] ''U.S. ammonia prices rise in response to higher international natural gas prices.'' EIA, May 10, 2022. Accessed via *https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=52358.*

[100] ''Anhydrous Ammonia.'' Purdue University College of Agriculture, June 2021. Accessed via *https://ag.purdue.edu/department/extension/ppp/resources/ppp-publications/ppp-140.html.* Since a gallon of ammonia weighs 5.14 pounds, one short ton (2000 pounds) of ammonia at $1.67 per gallon equates to ~$649.81.

[101] ''U.S. ammonia prices rise in response to higher international natural gas prices.'' EIA, May 10, 2022. Accessed via *https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=52358.*

[102] A 2022 Mineral Commodity Summary from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) shows that the price of ammonia rose sharply to $603 per short ton in October 2021, while the average cost of ammonia in 2021 was $510 per short ton. ''Mineral Commodity Summary—Nitrogen (Fixed) Ammonia.'' USGS, January 2022. Accessed via *https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2022/mcs2022-nitrogen.pdf.*

[103] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix B–2.

[104] EPA's Control Cost Manual—chapter 1: Selective Noncatalytic Reduction at 1–12 (''most U.S. cement plants use a solution of 19–20% aqueous ammonia reagent'').

[105] Technical Support Document (TSD)—Oldcastle Trident Federal Implementation Plan Revision, March 8, 2017. See Attachment 1 to the TSD, Summary of SNCR Performance Data for Long Cement Kilns.

[106] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 142.

[107] *Id.* at 142–143.

[108] *Id.*

of technical infeasibility or unavailability. South Dakota adequately explained that using alternative kiln fuels is not an available method of NO_X control because the fuels needed for the kilns at Pete Lien and Sons must have sufficient heat content and be readily available in significant quantities so as not to disrupt continuous production, and because the solid fuels currently used in the kiln already produce lower NO_X emissions than alternative gaseous fuels.[109] South Dakota adequately explained that low-NO_X burners are technically infeasible at this facility because Pete Lien and Sons operates direct-fire kilns and low-NO_X burners require an indirect-fired kiln for operation.[110] Similarly, South Dakota adequately explained that staged combustion is not technically feasible for Pete Lien and Sons because lime kilns do not combust in two stages. Our review of the Reasonably Available Control Technology/Best Available Control Technology/Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (RACT/BACT/LAER) Clearinghouse for lime kilns that was provided in the appendices to South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission shows that there are no lime kilns that utilize staged combustion.[111] As for FGR, our review of the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse for lime kilns in South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission similarly shows that there are no lime kilns that operate FGR and therefore it is not a technically feasible control option at Pete Lien and Sons.[112] Finally, South Dakota provided similar information that no lime kilns have successfully installed and operated SCR; therefore, South Dakota determined that SCR is not feasible at Pete Lien and Sons.[113]

South Dakota rejected SNCR as a potential emission reduction measure for Pete Lien and Sons due to the high costs of compliance.[114] As noted in section C.1.b. of this document, South Dakota presented costs based on a range of interest rates from 3–5%, finding that the cost-effectiveness of SNCR ranged from approximately $34,000/ton to $58,000/ton NO_X reduced; [115] using the default urea costs and removing the lost kiln dust sales, as requested in comments from the National Park Service, would drop costs to approximately $11,400/ton–$17,400/ton for Kilns 1 and 2, respectively.[116] South Dakota's also evaluated the other three statutory factors for Pete Lien and Sons. Time necessary for compliance was considered and South Dakota did not eliminate any control options from consideration as a result of time necessary for compliance.[117] South Dakota raised concerns about certain energy and non-air quality impacts, but did not eliminate any controls from consideration solely as a result of these impacts.[118] Lastly, South Dakota's considered remaining useful life.[119] South Dakota concluded that no additional measures at Pete Lien and Sons are necessary to make reasonable progress for the second planning period. Because South Dakota considered the four statutory factors for Pete Lien and Sons and visibility conditions at all Class I areas to which South Dakota contributes are below the URP, the EPA finds that South Dakota has demonstrated that it has made reasonable progress for the second planning period without any additional measures for Pete Lien and Sons.

c. Other Long-Term Strategy Requirements (40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii) Through (iv))

States must meet the additional requirements specified in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii) through (iv) when developing their long-term strategies. Section 51.308(f)(2)(ii) requires states to consult with other states that have emissions that are reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment in Class I areas to develop coordinated emission management strategies. Section 6.2 of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission describe the State's consultation with other states throughout the development of its regional haze plan.

Section 51.308(f)(2)(iii) requires states to document the technical basis, including modeling, monitoring, costs, engineering, and emissions information, on which the state is relying to determine the emission reduction measures that are necessary to make reasonable progress in each mandatory Class I area it impacts. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission describe the technical information on which the State relied. The State relied on WRAP technical information, modeling, and analysis to support development of its long-term strategy.[120]

Section 51.308(f)(2)(iv) specifies five additional factors states must consider in developing their long-term strategies. The five additional factors are: emission reductions due to ongoing air pollution control programs, including measures to address reasonably attributable visibility impairment; measures to mitigate the impacts of construction activities; source retirement and replacement schedules; basic smoke management practices for prescribed fire used for agricultural and wildland vegetation management purposes and smoke management programs; and the anticipated net effect on visibility due to projected changes in point, area, and mobile source emissions over the period addressed by the long-term strategy. Section 3.2.5 of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission describes each of the five additional factors.[121] After reviewing South Dakota's 2022 SIP chapters addressing 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii) through (iv), the EPA finds that South Dakota has satisfied the long-term strategy requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)(ii) through (iv).

D. Reasonable Progress Goals

Section 51.308(f)(3)(i) requires a state in which a Class I area is located to establish RPGs—one each for the most impaired and clearest days—reflecting the visibility conditions that will be achieved at the end of the implementation period as a result of the emission limitations, compliance schedules and other measures required under paragraph (f)(2) in states' long-term strategies, as well as implementation of other CAA requirements.

After establishing its long-term strategy, South Dakota developed reasonable progress goals for each Class I Area for the 20% most impaired days and 20% clearest days based on the results of 2028 WRAP modeling (table 5).[122]

[109] South Dakota's regional haze SIP submission at 130.

[110] *Id.* at 130–131.

[111] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission, appendix D.

[112] *Id.*

[113] *Id.*

[114] As with GCC Dacotah and as further detailed in section IV.C.2.iii. of this document, we find that South Dakota's conclusions regarding certain other factors, including the environmental and non-air quality impacts of compliance, do not support its rejection of SNCR for Pete Lien and Sons. Nonetheless, we conclude that South Dakota's decision is justified based on the costs of compliance.

[115] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 137–138.

[116] *Id.*

[117] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 142.

[118] *Id.* at 142–143.

[119] *Id.*

[120] South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission at 46–177.

[121] *Id.* at 122–126.

[122] *Id.* at 166.

TABLE 5—REASONABLE PROGRESS GOALS FOR THE 20% MOST IMPAIRED DAYS AND 20% CLEAREST DAYS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA'S CLASS I AREAS

Class I area	20% Most impaired days			20% Clearest days	
	Average baseline conditions (2000–2004)	2028 Uniform rate of progress [1]	2028 Reasonable progress goal [2]	Average baseline conditions (2000–2004)	2028 Reasonable progress goal
	Deciviews				
Badlands National Park	15	13	11.53	6.9	5.1
Wind Cave National Park	13.1	11.9	9.76	5.1	3.4

[1] Based on the adjusted glidepath.
[2] Based on WRAP 2028OTBa2.

The reasonable progress goals are based on South Dakota's long-term strategy, the long-term strategy of other states that may affect Class I areas in South Dakota, and other CAA requirements. Per 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)(iv), the EPA must evaluate the demonstrations the State developed pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) to determine whether the State's reasonable progress goals for visibility improvement provide for reasonable progress towards natural visibility conditions. As previously explained in sections IV.C.2., we are proposing to approve South Dakota's long-term strategy for meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2). Specifically, we find that South Dakota's reasonable progress goals provide for an improvement in visibility for the most-impaired days since the baseline period and ensure no degradation in visibility on the clearest days since the baseline period.[123] Therefore, we propose to approve South Dakota's reasonable progress goals under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3).

E. Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment (RAVI)

The RHR contains a requirement at 40 CFR 51.308(f)(4) related to any additional monitoring that may be needed to address visibility impairment in Class I areas from a single source or a small group of sources. This is called ''reasonably attributable visibility impairment,'' [124] also known as RAVI. Under this provision, if the EPA or the FLM of an affected Class I area has advised a state that additional monitoring is needed to assess RAVI, the state must include in its SIP revision for the second implementation period an appropriate strategy for evaluating such impairment. The EPA has not advised the State to that effect; nor did the State indicate that FLMs for Badlands National Park and Wind Cave National Park identified any RAVI from South Dakota sources. For this reason, the EPA proposes to approve the portions of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission relating to 40 CFR 51.308(f)(4).

F. Monitoring Strategy and Other State Implementation Plan Requirements

Section 51.308(f)(6) specifies that each comprehensive revision of a state's regional haze SIP must contain or provide for certain elements, including monitoring strategies, emissions inventories, and any reporting, recordkeeping and other measures needed to assess and report on visibility. A main requirement of this section is for states with Class I areas to submit monitoring strategies for measuring, characterizing, and reporting on visibility impairment. Compliance with this requirement may be met through participation in the IMPROVE network.

Under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6)(i), States must provide for the establishment of additional monitoring sites or equipment needed to assess whether reasonable progress goals to address regional haze for all mandatory Class I Federal areas within the state are being achieved. For states with Class I areas (including South Dakota), § 51.308(f)(6)(ii) requires SIPs to provide for procedures by which monitoring data and other information are used in determining the contribution of emissions from within the state to regional haze visibility impairment at mandatory Class I Federal areas both within and outside the state. Section 51.308(f)(6)(iv) requires the SIP to provide for the reporting of all visibility monitoring data to the Administrator at least annually for each Class I area in the state. Section 51.308(f)(6)(v) requires SIPs to provide for a statewide inventory of emissions of pollutants that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment, including emissions for the most recent year for which data are available. Section 51.308(f)(6)(v) also requires states to include estimates of future projected emissions. Finally, 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6)(vi) requires the SIP to provide for any other elements, including reporting, recordkeeping, and other measures, that are necessary for states to assess and report on visibility.

South Dakota describes its participation in the IMPROVE network, which is comprised of 110 monitoring sites across the Nation, two of which are in South Dakota. The State relied on the IMPROVE monitoring network to assess visibility at Class I areas across South Dakota [125] and considered the two monitoring sites, BADL1 and WICA1, to be adequate for assessing reasonable progress goals at the State's two Class I areas.[126] Using the monitoring data procedures described in its 2022 SIP submission along with other technical information supplied by WRAP,[127] [128] the State determined the contribution of in-State emissions to Class I areas inside and outside South Dakota.[129] In addition, the State also provided a statewide inventory of emissions that are reasonably anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in Class I areas; the State relied primarily on 2019 data but also estimated future projected emissions for 2028.[130]

The EPA finds that South Dakota has met the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6), including through its continued participation in the

[123] *Id.* at 146–176.

[124] The EPA's visibility protection regulations define ''reasonably attributable visibility impairment'' as ''visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from one, or a small number of sources.'' 40 CFR 51.301.

[125] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 177–178.

[126] *Id.* at 21–23 and 177–178.

[127] *Id.* at 179–180.

[128] South Dakota relied on the WRAP Technical Support System (TSS) ''Analysis and Planning'' section to determine baseline, natural, and current conditions for Class I areas in South Dakota. *https://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/.*

[129] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 181–188.

[130] *Id.* at 181–182.

IMPROVE network and WRAP RPO and its ongoing compliance with the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR). There is no indication that further SIP elements are necessary at this time for South Dakota to assess and report on visibility. Therefore, the EPA proposes to approve the monitoring strategy and other state implementation plan elements of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission as meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6).

G. Requirements for Periodic Reports Describing Progress Towards the Reasonable Progress Goals

Section 51.308(f)(5) requires that periodic comprehensive revisions of states' regional haze plans also address the progress report requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(g)(1) through (5). The purpose of these requirements is to evaluate progress towards the applicable RPGs for each Class I area within the state and each Class I area outside the state that may be affected by emissions from within that state. Section 51.308(g)(1) and (2) apply to all states and require a description of the status of implementation of all measures included in a state's first implementation period regional haze plan and a summary of the emission reductions achieved through implementation of those measures. Section 51.308(g)(3) applies only to states with Class I areas within their borders and requires such states to assess current visibility conditions, changes in visibility relative to baseline (2000–2004) visibility conditions, and changes in visibility conditions relative to the period addressed in the first implementation period progress report. Section 51.308(g)(4) applies to all states and requires an analysis tracking changes in emissions of pollutants contributing to visibility impairment from all sources and sectors since the period addressed by the first implementation period progress report. This provision further specifies the year or years through which the analysis must extend depending on the type of source and the platform through which its emission information is reported. Finally, 40 CFR 51.308(g)(5), which also applies to all states, requires an assessment of any significant changes in anthropogenic emissions within or outside the state that have occurred since the period addressed by the first implementation period progress report, including whether such changes were anticipated and whether they have limited or impeded expected progress towards reducing emissions and improving visibility.

In its 2022 SIP submission, South Dakota included the elements of the periodic progress report specified in 40 CFR 51.308(f)(5) and (g)(1) through (5). South Dakota summarized the facility improvements made during and after the first implementation period, including emission control measures installed and emission reductions achieved by the Big Stone Power Plant.[131] In addition, the State summarized the implementation status of ongoing air pollution control rules for fugitive emissions and requirements for new major sources and modifications to major sources to conduct a visibility analysis.[132] The State also provided emissions inventories for NO_X, SO_2, PM, and CO that identify the type of source, activity, and pollutant representing 2014 actual emissions and 2014–2018 representative baseline emissions.[133]

Visibility conditions (in deciviews) are reported in South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission for the most impaired and clearest days. Visibility conditions are expressed in terms of 5-year averages for the baseline period (2000–2004), and current period (2014–2018), as well as the progress made since the baseline period (2000–2004—2014–2018) and during the last implementation period (2008–2012—2014–2018) for each Class I area.[134] South Dakota also provided an assessment and discussion of the significant changes in anthropogenic emissions since the first implementation period.[135]

Because South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission addresses the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(g)(1) through (5), the EPA finds that South Dakota has met the progress report requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(5). Therefore, we propose to approve South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission as meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(f)(5) and (g) for periodic progress reports.

H. Requirements for State and Federal Land Manager Coordination

Section 169A(d) of the CAA requires states to consult with FLMs before holding the public hearing on a proposed regional haze SIP, and to include a summary of the FLMs' conclusions and recommendations in the notice to the public. In addition, the 40 CFR 51.308(i)(2) FLM consultation provision requires a state to provide FLMs with an opportunity for consultation that is early enough in the state's policy analyses of its emission reduction obligation so that information and recommendations provided by the FLMs can meaningfully inform the state's decisions on its long-term strategy. If the consultation has taken place at least 120 days before a public hearing or public comment period, the opportunity for consultation will be deemed early enough. Regardless, the opportunity for consultation must be provided at least sixty days before a public hearing or public comment period at the state level. Section 51.308(i)(2) also lists two substantive topics on which FLMs must be provided an opportunity to discuss with states: assessment of visibility impairment in any Class I area and recommendations on the development and implementation of strategies to address visibility impairment. Section 51.308(i)(3) requires states, in developing their implementation plans, to include a description of how they addressed FLMs' comments.

South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission summarizes the State's consultation and coordination with the FLMs. South Dakota consulted and coordinated with the FLMs during the development of its regional haze SIP through WRAP participation and direct FLM engagement.[136] On September 15, 2021, South Dakota submitted the State's draft regional haze plan to the FLMs for consultation and received comments thereafter. South Dakota subsequently analyzed the FLMs comments, modified the draft regional haze plan, summarized and responded to each comment, and included the information in an appendix to its SIP submission which was made available for public comment.[137] The State explained how it is committed to coordinating and consulting with the FLMs during the development of future progress reports and SIP submissions, as well as during the implementation of programs having the potential to contribute to visibility impairment in Class I areas.[138]

Compliance with 40 CFR 51.308(i) is dependent on compliance with 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2)'s long-term strategy provisions and 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3)'s reasonable progress goals provisions. Because the EPA is proposing to approve South Dakota's long-term strategy under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2) and the reasonable progress goals under 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3), the EPA is also proposing to approve the State's FLM consultation under 40 CFR 51.308(i). South Dakota took administrative steps

[131] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 198–199.

[132] *Id.* at 122–125.

[133] *Id.* at 181–189.

[134] *Id.* at 203–216.

[135] *Id.* at 214–216.

[136] *Id.* at 189–91.

[137] South Dakota 2022 SIP submission at 190–191, appendix A.

[138] *Id.* at 191–193.

to provide the FLMs the opportunity to review and provide feedback on the State's draft regional haze plan. Therefore, the EPA proposes to approve the FLM consultation component of South Dakota's SIP submission, which meets the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308(i), as outlined in this section.

V. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing approval of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission addressing the requirements of the second implementation period of the RHR. Specifically, the EPA is proposing approval of South Dakota's 2022 SIP submission relating to 40 CFR 51.308(f)(1): calculations of baseline, current, and natural visibility conditions, progress to date, and the uniform rate of progress; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(2): long-term strategy; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(3): reasonable progress goals; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(4): reasonably attributable visibility impairment; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(5) and (g): progress report requirements; 40 CFR 51.308(f)(6): monitoring strategy and other implementation plan requirements; and 40 CFR 51.308(i): FLM consultation.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 14192 (90 FR 9065, February 6, 2025) because State Implementation Plan approvals under the CAA are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001); and
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian Tribe has demonstrated that a Tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have Tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Greenhouse gases, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 28, 2025.

Cyrus M. Western,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency is proposing 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.*

Subpart QQ—South Dakota

■ 2. In § 52.2170, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding the entry ''XXVIII. South Dakota Regional Haze State Implementation Plan'' at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2170 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

Rule title	State effective date	EPA effective date	Final rule citation, date	Comments
* *	*	* *	* *	*
XXVIII. South Dakota Regional Haze State Implementation Plan.	4/21/2022	[date 30 days after date of publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**].	90 FR [**Federal Register** page where the document begins of the final rule], [date of publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**].	

[FR Doc. 2025–08072 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 92
Wednesday, May 14, 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

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. APHIS–2024–0058]

General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; Intent To Reestablish Committee

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to Reestablish Committee.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the U.S. Department of Agriculture gives notice of the Secretary of Agriculture's intent to reestablish the committee and its charter for the General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (Committee) for a 2-year period. The Secretary has determined that the Committee is necessary and in the public interest.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Elena Behnke, Senior Coordinator, National Poultry Improvement Plan, VS, APHIS, USDA, 1506 Klondike Road, Suite 101, Conyers, GA 30094; (770) 922–3496; *Elena.Behnke@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan was established in 1971. The committee is governed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the regulations of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR), § 147.43. The duties of the committee involve assisting the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Department) in planning, organizing, and conducting the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP or Plan) Biennial Conference. Between Plan Conferences, the committee represents the cooperating States in:

- Advising the Department on administrative procedures and interpretations of the Plan provisions contained in the 9 CFR;
- Helping the Department evaluate comments on proposed Plan amendments;
- Recommending to the Secretary any changes in Plan provisions when postponement until the next Plan Conference would seriously impair program operations; and
- Serving as a forum for the study of poultry health problems.

The purpose of the General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan (Committee) is to maintain and ensure industry involvement in Federal administration of matters pertaining to poultry health. The committee meets at least annually. In the even years, the committee meets in conjunction with the NPIP Biennial Conference. The NPIP Biennial Conference is the only national meeting where the industry and State and Federal government consider poultry health issues on a routine basis. The committee members are elected at the NPIP Biennial conference by State delegates from their respective regions. There are seven members with a 4-year staggered term. The poultry industry elects the members of the Committee. The members represent six geographic areas with one member-at-large. The Committee Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson shall be elected by the Committee from among its members.

Any interested person or organization may nominate qualified individuals for membership. Interested candidates may nominate themselves. Individuals who wish to be considered for membership on the General Conference Committee must submit a nomination with information, including a background disclosure form (Form AD–755). Applications and nominations for membership on the Committee will be solicited in subsequent notice in the **Federal Register**.

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

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

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (*e.g.,* Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

Dated: May 9, 2025.

Cikena Reid,

USDA Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–08517 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Notice of Request for Revision of a Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of a new information collection in support of the foreign donation of agricultural commodities under the section 416(b) program, the Food for Progress Program, and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by the OMB Control number 0551–0035, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. This portal

enables respondents to enter short comments or attach a file containing lengthier comments.

• *Email: lindsay.carter@usda.gov*. Include OMB Control number 0551–0035 in the subject line of the message.

• *Mail, Courier, or Hand Delivery:* Lindsay Carter, Acting Senior Director, International Food Assistance Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stop 1034, Washington, DC 20250–1034.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and OMB Control Number for this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lindsay Carter, Acting Senior Director, International Food Assistance Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stop 1034, Washington, DC 20250–1034; or by email at *lindsay.carter@usda.gov*; or by telephone at (202) 236–1095.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Foreign Donation of Agricultural Commodities (section 416(b) and Food for Progress programs) and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

OMB Number: 0551–0035.

Expiration Date of Approval: April 30, 2027.

Type of Request: Addition of a new information collection to the OMB Control number 0551–0035.

Abstract: Under the section 416(b) and Food for Progress programs (the ''Foreign Donation Programs'') and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition (''McGovern-Dole'') program, information will be gathered from recipients who receive federal awards under the programs to determine the viability of requests for resources to implement activities in foreign countries. Recipients of awards under the programs must submit a Cover Letter to the Final Financial Report to assure that financial requirements and objectives are met.

Estimate of Burden: The public reporting burden for each respondent resulting from information collections under the Foreign Donation Programs or the McGovern-Dole Program varies in direct relation to the number and type of agreements entered into by such respondent. The estimated average reporting burden for the Foreign Donation Programs is 4 hours per response and for the McGovern-Dole Program is 4 hours per response.

Respondents: Private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, colleges and universities, foreign governments, and intergovernmental organizations

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11 per annum.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 2 per annum.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 88 hours.

Copies of this information collection may be obtained from Kenneth Vernon, the Agency Information Collection Coordinator, at *kenneth.vernon@usda.gov*.

Requests for Comments: Send comments regarding (a) whether the 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 of the collection of information including validity of the methodology and assumption 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 those who are to respond, including through the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be available without change, including any personal information provided, for inspection online at *https://www.regulations.gov* and at the mail address listed above between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Comments will be summarized and included in the submission for OMB approval.

Persons with disabilities who require an alternative means for communication of information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact *RARequest@usda.gov*.

Daniel Whitley,

Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–08493 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Notice of Request for Extension of Currently Approved Information Collection

AGENCY: Foreign Agricultural Service

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the Foreign Agricultural Service to request an extension of a currently approved information collection for the Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by July 14, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by OMB Control Number 0551–0045, by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. This portal enables respondents to enter short comments or attach a file containing lengthier comments.

• *Email: PODadmin@usda.gov*. Include OMB Control Number 0551–0045 in the subject line of the message.

• *Mail, Courier, or Hand Delivery:* Curt Alt, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Room 6512, Washington, DC 20250.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency names and OMB Control Number for this notice. All comments received will be posted without change, including any personal information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Curt Alt, 202 690–4784, *Podadmin@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund.

OMB Control Number: 0551–0045.

Expiration Date of Approval: August 31, 2025.

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

Abstract: This information collection is required for affidavits submitted to FAS for claims against the Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund. Claimants of the Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund will be required to submit electronically a notarized affidavit and information pertaining to the production of worsted wool suits, suit-type jackets, or trousers for boys and men; or the weaving of wool yarn, wool fiber, or wool top.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average approximately 2 hours per response for affidavits related to the Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund.

Type of Respondents: Under the Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund there are four groups of potential respondents, as authorized by section 12315 of the

Agriculture Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113–79), and reauthorized under section 12603 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–334): (1) Persons in the United States who produced worsted wool suits, suit-type jackets, or trousers for men and boys in the year prior to the application using worsted wool fabric of the kind described in headings 9902.51.11, 9902.51.15, or who wove worsted wool fabrics suitable for use in making men and boys suits under heading 9902.51.16 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; (2) Persons in the United States who processed wool yarn, wool fiber, or wool top of the kind described in headings 9902.51.13 or 9902.51.14 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in the year prior to the application; (3) Persons in the United States who wove worsted wool fabrics of the kind described in headings 9902.51.11 and or 9902.51.15 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in the year prior to the application and in the years 1999, 2000, and 2001; (4) Persons in the United States who manufactured certain wool articles made with certain imported wool products during calendar years 2000, 2001, and 2002; received a 2005 payment under section 505 of the Trade and Development Act of 2000; and who continue to be a manufacturer in the United States as provided for in section 505(a) of the Trade and Development Act of 2000.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 95.

Estimated Number of Responses: 95.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 260 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Kenneth Vernon, the Agency Information Collection Coordinator, at *kenneth.vernon@usda.gov*.

Request for Comments: Send comments regarding (a) 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; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information including validity of the methodology and assumption 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 those who are to respond, including through the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be available without change, including any personal information provided, for inspection online at *https://www.regulations.gov* and at the mail address listed above between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Comments will be summarized and included in the submission for Office of Management and Budget approval.

Persons with disabilities who require an alternative means for communication of information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact *RARequest@usda.gov*.

Daniel Whitley,

Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–08492 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–10–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the New Mexico Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of virtual business meetings.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the New Mexico Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a series of business meetings via ZoomGov on the following dates and times listed. The purpose of these meetings is for the Committee to review the latest version of their report on immigrant detention centers in New Mexico.

DATES: These business meetings will take place on:

- Thursday, May 29, 2025, from 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. MT.
- Thursday, June 26, 2025, from 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. MT.

Zoom Webinar Link to Join (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_qqr152P_TB6F82jPTkD_zw.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brooke Peery, Designated Federal Officer, at *bpeery@usccr.gov* or (202) 701–1376.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Committee meetings are available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested member of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or who have certain cognitive or learning impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Angelica Trevino, Support Specialist, at *atrevino@usccr.gov* at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to make comments during the open period at the end of the meeting. Members of the public may also submit written comments; the comments must be received in the Regional Programs Unit within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Brooke Peery (DFO) at *bpeery@usccr.gov*.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via *www.facadatabase.gov* under the Commission on Civil Rights, New Mexico Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov*, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at *atrevino@usccr.gov*.

Agenda

I. Welcome & Roll Call

II. Approval of Minutes

III. Committee Discussion

IV. Public Comment

V. Adjournment

Dated: May 8, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–08463 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Maryland Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of virtual business meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the Maryland Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will a public meeting via Zoom. The purpose is for the committee to discuss possible topics of study.

DATES: Thursday, May 29, 2025, at 1 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES:

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://tinyurl.com/evhve672.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): 1–833–435–1820 USA Toll Free; Webinar ID: 160 484 2420 #.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brooke Peery, Designated Federal Officer, at *bpeery@usccr.gov* or 1–202–701–1376.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Committee meetings are available to the public through a registration link (above). Any interested members of the public may attend committee meetings. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make oral statements as time allows. Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of each meeting will include a list of persons who are present. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *ebohor@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Evelyn Bohor at *ebohor@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at 1–202–656–8937.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, *https://tinyurl.com/mnshz8n9.* Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at *ebohor@usccr.gov.*

Agenda

I. Welcome & Roll Call
II. Chair's Comments
III. Committee Discussion: Ideas for Topics of Study
IV. Next Steps
V. Public Comment
VI. Other Business
VII. Adjourn

Dated: May 8, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–08416 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the New York Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of Public Meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the New York Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a public business meeting via Zoom. The purpose of the meeting is to begin discussing potential civil rights topics of study for the Committee's first project.

DATES: Wednesday, June 11, 2025, from 11 a.m.–12 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN__pB-LdEuRTi-UZPvYLsTgQ.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 160 685 7399.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Barreras, Designated Federal Officer, at *dbarreras@usccr.gov* or (202) 656–8937.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make an oral comment as time allows. Per the Federal Advisory Committee Act, public minutes of the meeting will include a list of persons who are present at the meeting. If joining via phone, callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Closed captioning will be available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *svillanueva@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to David Barreras at *dbarreras@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 656–8937.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via the file sharing website, *https://bit.ly/4iU0Jhu.* Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at the above phone number.

Agenda

I. Welcome & Roll Call
II. Civil Rights Discussion
III. Public Comment
IV. Next Steps
V. Adjournment

Dated: May 9, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–08518 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–840]

Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks From Italy: Preliminary Results and Rescission in Part of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily finds that certain producers/exporters of forged steel fluid end blocks (fluid end blocks) from Italy made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. We are rescinding this administrative review, in part, with respect to one company. We invite interested parties to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Teresa Aymerich or Paul Kebker, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0499 or (202) 482–2254, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 29, 2021, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the antidumping duty order on fluid end blocks from Italy.[1] On March 5, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the notice of initiation of the administrative review of the *Order*.[2] On May 7, 2024, Commerce selected Cogne Acciai Speciali S.p.A (Cogne) and Lucchini Mamé Forge S.p.A.[3] for individual examination as mandatory respondents in this administrative review.[4] On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[5] On September 9, 2024, Commerce extended the time limit for these preliminary results to February 6, 2025.[6] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[7] As a result, the deadline for these preliminary results is May 7, 2025. For a complete description of the events that occurred since the initiation of the administrative review, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[8]

A list of the topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as the appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* are fluid end blocks from Italy. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce will rescind an administrative review when there are no reviewable suspended entries. Based on our analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) information, we preliminarily determine that one company, ST9 Gas + Oil, LLC (ST9), had no entries of subject merchandise during the POR. On February 19, 2025, we notified parties of our intent to rescind this administrative review with respect to ST9, which has no reviewable suspended entries.[9] On March 3, 2025, the petitioners commented on our intent to rescind the review for ST9.[10] On March 7, 2025, Lucchini filed a response to the petitioners' rescission comments.[11] After considering these comments, we are rescinding the administrative review for the one company with no entries of subject merchandise during the POR, ST9.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). We calculated export prices and NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, respectively. For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Lucchini Mamé Forge S.p.A.; Lucchini Industries S.r.l.; Lucchini RS S.p.A	8.87
Cogne Acciai Speciali S.p.A	0.00

Verification

Commerce received a timely request from the petitioners to verify the information submitted in this administrative review, pursuant to 19 CFR 307(b)(1)(iv).[12] As provided in section 782(i)(3) of the Act, Commerce intends to verify information reported by Lucchini prior to issuing its final results.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations and analyses performed to interested parties for the preliminary results of review within five days of public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

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[1] *See Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination for the Federal Republic of Germany and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 86 FR 7528 (January 29, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 89 FR 15827 (March 5, 2024).

[3] We preliminarily find that Lucchini Mamé Forge S.p.A. (LMA) is affiliated with Lucchini Industries S.r.l. (LIND) and Lucchini RS S.p.A. (LRS) (LMA, LIND, and LRS are collectively referred to as Lucchini).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Respondent Selection,'' dated May 7, 2024.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated July 22, 2024.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022,'' dated September 9, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Italy; 2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

[9] *See* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, in Part,'' dated February 19, 2025.

[10] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Comments on Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated March 3, 2025.

[11] *See* Lucchini's Letter, ''Luchini Mamé Forge S.p.A. Response to Petitioners' Rescission Comments,'' dated March 7, 2025.

[12] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Comments Concerning Verification,'' dated July 8, 2024.

Public Comment

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs or other written comments to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance no later than seven days after the date on which the verification report is issued in this administrative review. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than seven days after the date for filing case briefs.[13] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs in this administrative review must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[14]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[15] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of issues to be discussed. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in case and rebuttal briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the date and time for the hearing.[16]

All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed using ACCESS.[17] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[18]

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of the final results of this administrative review, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, Commerce shall determine and CBP shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review.[19] If an examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we intend to calculate an importer-specific assessment rate for antidumping duties based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). For the companies identified above that were not selected for individual examination, we will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties at a rate equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of review. If the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* in the final results of this review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by either of the individually examined respondents for which they did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate these entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[20]

For the companies for which this review is rescinded with these preliminary results, we will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired, *i.e.,* within 90 days of publication.

The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[21]

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be that established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the investigation of sales at less-than-fair-value (LTFV), but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 7.33 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1); *see also Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 88 FR 67069, 67077 (September 29, 2023) (*APO and Final Service Rule*).

[14] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2)

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

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(c).

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.303.

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

[19] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[20] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[21] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

investigation.[22] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Order
IV. Rescission of Administrative Review, in Part
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–08507 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–489–833, A–580–897, A–484–803, A–122–863, A–533–881, A–570–077, C–489–834, C–580–898, C–533–882, C–570–078]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Canada, the People's Republic of China, Greece, India, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Türkiye: Continuation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on large diameter welded pipe (LDWP) from Canada, the People's Republic of China (China), Greece, India, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye), and revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on LDWP from China, India, Korea, and Türkiye, would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable May 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Galantucci, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2923.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Between March 6, 2019, and May 2, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on LDWP from Canada, China, Greece, India, Korea, and Türkiye and CVD orders on LDWP from China, India, Korea, and Türkiye.[1] On February 1, 2024, the ITC instituted,[2] and Commerce initiated,[3] the first sunset review of the *Orders,* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.[4]

On May 2, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[5]

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by the *Orders* is LDWP from Canada, China, Greece, India, South Korea, and Turkey. For a complete description of the scopes of the *Orders, see* the appendix to this notice.

Continuation of the Orders

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

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be May 2, 2025.[6] Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the

[22] *See Order,* 86 FR at 7530.

[1] *See Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 84 FR 8075 (March 6, 2019); *see also Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 8079 (March 6, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China: Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 8083 (March 6, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Countervailing Duty Order,* 84 FR 8085 (March 6, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Republic of Korea: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination and Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 18767 (May 2, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Greece: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination and Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 18769 (May 2, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Order,* 84 FR 18771 (May 2, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Republic of Korea: Countervailing Duty Order,* 84 FR 18773 (May 2, 2019); *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada: Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 18775 (May 2, 2019); and *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Republic of Turkey: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination and Antidumping Duty Order,* 84 FR 18799 (May 2, 2019) (collectively, *Orders*).

[2] *See Institution of Five-Year Reviews,* 89 FR 6543 (February 1, 2024).

[3] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 6499 (February 1, 2024).

[4] *See Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the Republic of Korea: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 89 FR 44960 (May 22, 2024), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); *see also Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 89 FR 44961 (May 22, 2024), and accompanying IDM; *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 89 FR 48381 (June 6, 2024), and accompanying IDM; *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the People's Republic of China, India, Canada, Greece, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Türkiye: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders,* 89 FR 48558 (June 7, 2024), and accompanying IDM; and *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the Republic of Türkiye Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,* 89 FR 48561 (June 7, 2024), and accompanying IDM.

[5] *See Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada, China, Greece, India, South Korea, and Turkey Determinations,* 90 FR 18867 (May 2, 2025).

[6] *Id.*

date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

Scopes of the Orders

Canada AD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades, and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipe meeting the physical description set forth above is covered by the scope of this order, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope large diameter welded pipe.

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

China AD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipe meeting the physical description set forth above is covered by the scope of this order, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope large diameter welded pipe.

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

China CVD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded structural pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded structural pipe may be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded structural pipe may be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded structural pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All structural pipe meeting the physical description set forth above, including any dual- or multiple-certified/stenciled pipe with an ASTM (or comparable) welded structural pipe certification/stencil, is covered by the scope of this order. Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded structural pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in scope large diameter welded structural pipe.

Excluded from the scope of this order is line pipe which is suitable for transporting oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases, and is normally produced to American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L or equivalent foreign specifications grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards.

The large diameter welded structural pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. Merchandise currently classifiable under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, and 7305.19.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

India AD and CVD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel line pipe

(other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded line pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids or gases.

Large diameter welded line pipe is used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids and is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded line pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All line pipe meeting the physical description set forth above, including any dual- or multiple certified/stenciled pipe with an API (or comparable) welded line pipe certification/stencil, is covered by the scope of this order.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded line pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in scope large diameter welded line pipe.

Excluded from the scope of this order is structural pipe, which is produced only to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, or comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards. Also excluded is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe. Also excluded is large diameter welded pipe in the following combinations of grades, outside diameters, and wall thicknesses:

- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 18 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 20 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, X70, or X80, 22 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness; and
- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 24 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness.

The large diameter welded line pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, and 7305.19.5000. Merchandise currently classifiable under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Greece AD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel line pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded line pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases.

Large diameter welded line pipe is used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids and is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded line pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All line pipe meeting the physical description set forth above, including any dual- or multiple certified/stenciled pipe with an API (or comparable) welded line pipe certification/stencil, is covered by the scope of this order.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded line pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in scope large diameter welded line pipe.

Excluded from the scope of this order is structural pipe, which is produced only to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, or comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards. Also excluded is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe. Also excluded is large diameter welded pipe in the following combinations of grades, outside diameters, and wall thicknesses:

- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 18 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 20 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, X70, or X80, 22 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness; and Grade X60, X65, or X70, 24 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness.

The large diameter welded line pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, and 7305.19.5000. Merchandise currently classifiable under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Korea AD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipe meeting the physical description set forth above is covered by the scope of this order, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope large diameter welded pipe.

Excluded from the scope are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty order on welded line pipe from the Republic of Korea. *See Welded Line Pipe from the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 80 FR 75056 (December 1, 2015).

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this investigation is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive

Korea CVD

The scope of the order covers welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It

may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipes meeting the physical description set forth above are covered by the scope of this order, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope large diameter welded pipe.

Excluded from the scope is large diameter welded pipe in the following combinations of grades, outside diameters, and wall thicknesses:

- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 18 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 20 inches outside diameter, 0.688 inches or greater wall thickness;
- Grade X60, X65, X70, or X80, 22 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness; and
- Grade X60, X65, or X70, 24 inches outside diameter, 0.750 inches or greater wall thickness.

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000, and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Türkiye AD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipe meeting the physical description set forth above is covered by the scope of this order, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope large diameter welded pipe.

Excluded from the scope are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty order on welded line pipe from the Republic of Türkiye. *See Welded Line Pipe from the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 80 FR 75056 (December 1, 2015).

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Türkiye CVD

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded structural pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded structural pipe may be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded structural pipe may be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded structural pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All structural pipe meeting the physical description set forth above, including any dual- or multiple-certified/stenciled pipe with an ASTM (or comparable) welded structural pipe certification/stencil, is covered by the scope of this order.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded structural pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in scope large diameter welded structural pipe.

Excluded from the scope of this order is line pipe which is suitable for transporting oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases, and is normally produced to American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L or equivalent foreign specifications grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards. Also excluded from the scope are any products covered by the existing countervailing duty order on welded line pipe from the Republic of Turkey. *See Welded Line Pipe from the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Order,* 80 FR 75054 (December 1, 2015).

The large diameter welded structural pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. Merchandise currently classifiable under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, and 7305.19.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–08506 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–469–822]

Methionine From Spain: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Adisseo España S.A. (Adisseo España), the sole producer and exporter subject to this administrative review, made sales of methionine from Spain at less than normal value during the period of

review (POR) September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Bremer, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4987.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 10, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* and invited interested parties to comment.[1] On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[2] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative review by 90 days.[3] As a result, the deadline for these final results of review is May 8, 2025. For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4]

Commerce is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [5]

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is methionine from Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum are provided in the appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Final Results of Administrative Review

For these final results, we determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the POR, September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Adisseo España S.A	0.71

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with the final results of review within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because we made no changes from the *Preliminary Results,* there are no new calculations to disclose.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for examined sales to each importer to the total entered value of those sales. Where an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. Pursuant to a refinement to Commerce's assessment practice, for subject merchandise that was entered into the United States, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the POR, that was produced or exported by Adisseo España for which Adisseo España did not report the sale in its U.S. sales database, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the entry of such merchandise at the all-others rate (*i.e.,* 37.53 percent) [6] if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[7]

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of this notice in the **Federal Register**, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for companies subject to this review will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin listed in the ''Final Results of Review'' section above; (2) for merchandise that was exported by a company that is not under review and the company has a company-specific cash deposit rate from a completed segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate from a completed segment of the proceeding that is currently applicable to the company; (3) if the exporter of the subject merchandise was not covered by this review or a previously completed segment of this proceeding, but the producer of the subject merchandise was covered, then the cash deposit rate will be equal to the company-specific cash deposit rate from a completed segment of this proceeding that is currently applicable to the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the producer of the subject merchandise was covered by this review or a previously completed segment of this proceeding, then the cash deposit rate will be 37.53 percent *ad valorem,* the all-others rate established in the less than fair value investigation.[8] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a

[1] *See Methionine from Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 82210 (October 10, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated July 22, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadline for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Methionine from Spain; 2022–2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See Methionine from Japan and Spain: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 86 FR 51119 (September 14, 2021) (*Order*).

[6] *See Order,* 86 FR at 51120.

[7] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[8] *See Order,* 86 FR at 51120.

certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results of review and this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
V. Discussion of the Issue
Comment 1: Whether to Apply Partial Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Adisseo España's U.S. Sales Rebates
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–08525 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–428–847]

Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that a producer/exporter sold forged steel fluid end blocks (FEBs) from Germany in the United States at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene Calvert, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 29, 2021, Commerce published the antidumping duty order on FEBs from Germany.[1] On January 31, 2024, Commerce received requests for an administrative review from BGH Edelstahl Siegen GmbH (BGH) and the Ellwood City Forge Company, Ellwood Quality Steels Company, Ellwood National Steel Company, and A. Finkl & Sons (the petitioners).[2] On March 5, 2023, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce initiated an administrative review of the *Order,* covering BGH.[3] On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[4] On September 30, 2024, Commerce extended the time period for issuing the preliminary results.[5] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the preliminary results in this administrative review by 90 days. Accordingly, the deadline for the preliminary results of this review is now May 7, 2025.[6]

For a detailed description of the events that followed the initiation of this review, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.[7] A list of topics discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is available via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this *Order* are fluid end blocks from Germany. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) and (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). We calculated export price (EP) in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act. NV is calculated in accordance with section 773 of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying these preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Preliminary Results of the Review

We preliminarily determine the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
BGH Edelstahl Siegen GmbH	8.90

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations and analyses performed to interested parties for the preliminary results of review within five days of public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

[1] *See Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination for the Federal Republic of Germany and Antidumping Duty Orders,* 86 FR 7528 (January 29, 2021) (*Order*).

[2] *See* BGH's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated January 31, 2024; *see also* Petitioners' Letter ''Request for Administrative Review of Antidumping Duty Order'' dated January 31, 2024.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,* 89 FR 15827 (March 5, 2024).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated July 22, 2024.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated September 30, 2024.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Forged Steel Fluid End Block from Germany; 2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[8] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than seven days after the date for filing case briefs.[9] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this proceeding are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[10] All briefs must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety in ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

As provided to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this administrative review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each issue raised in their briefs.[11] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the public executive summary of each issue. All submissions should be filed using ACCESS,[12] and must be served on interested parties.[13] Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[14]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; (3) whether any participant is a foreign national; and (4) a list of issues the party intends to discuss. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case and rebuttal briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, parties will be notified of the date and time for the hearing.[15]

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of the issues raised in any written briefs, not later than 120 days after the date of publication of this notice, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Assessment Rates

Upon completion of the final results of this administrative review, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review.[16] If an individually examined respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or de minimis (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, we intend to calculate an importer-specific assessment rate for antidumping duties based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales and the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).[17] If the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or de minimis in the final results of this review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[18]

If BGH's weighted-average dumping margin is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.50 percent) in the final results of this review, Commerce intends to calculate importer-specific assessment rates on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for each importer's examined sales to the total entered value of those sales. Where we do not have entered values for all U.S. sales to a particular importer, we will calculate an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate on the basis of the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer's examined sales to the total quantity of those sales.[19] To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also will calculate an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. If BGH's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* or where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[20]

In accordance with Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by BGH for which it did not know that the merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate those entries at the all-others rate in the original less-than-fair-value investigation if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[21]

The final results of this administrative review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by the final results of this review and for future deposits of estimated duties, where applicable.[22] Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions regarding the individually examined respondents to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired, *i.e.,* within 90 days of publication.

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii).

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(d)(1) and (2); *see also Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19,* 85 FR 17006, 17007 (March 26, 2020).

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

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

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.303.

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.303(f).

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

[15] *See* 19 CFR 351.310(c).

[16] See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[17] *See* Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[18] *Id.* at 8102–03; *see also* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

[19] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[20] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2); *see also Antidumping Proceeding: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012).

[21] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[22] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the company-specific cash deposit rate for BGH will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review (except, if that rate is *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), then the cash deposit rate will be zero); (2) for producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding in which they were reviewed; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or a prior segment of the proceeding but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 4.79 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.[23] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties, and/or an increase in the amount of antidumping duties by the amount of the countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2) and 351.221(b)(4).

[23] *See Order,* 86 FR at 7530.

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Affiliations
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Currency Conversion
VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–08522 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–844]

Certain Lined Paper Products From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain producers and exporters of certain lined paper products (lined paper) from India received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Zukowski, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0189.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 10, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.[1] On February 25, 2025, Commerce released a Post-Preliminary Analysis Memorandum.[2] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.[3] Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now May 8, 2025.

For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4] A list of topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is included as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *https://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Scope of the Order [5]

The product covered by this *Order* is lined paper. For a complete description of the scope of this *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[6] The subsidy programs under review, and the issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs submitted by the interested parties, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[1] *See Certain Lined Paper Products from India: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022,* 89 FR 82212 (October 10, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Decision Memorandum for the Post-Preliminary Analysis of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Lined Paper Products from India; 2022,'' dated February 27, 2025 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order: Certain Lined Paper Products from India; 2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Lined Paper Products from the People's Republic of China; Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Lined Paper Products from India, Indonesia and the People's Republic of China; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Lined Paper Products from India and Indonesia,* 71 FR 56949 (September 28, 2006) (*Order*).

[6] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding our *Preliminary Results,* and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we made no modifications to our calculations for these final results of review.

Final Results of Administrative Review

We determine the following net countervailable subsidy rate exists for the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Navneet Education Limited	2.50

Disclosure

Because Commerce has not modified its analysis or calculations from the *Preliminary Results* and Post-Preliminary Analysis, there are no new calculations to disclose for these final results of review.

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(2), Commerce has determined, and CBP shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

In accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts shown for the companies subject to this review for shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed companies, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate (9.42 percent) [7] applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposits, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notice to Interested Parties

These final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Subsidies Valuation Information
V. Analysis of Programs
VI. Discussion of the Issue
Comment: Whether Commerce Erred in Preliminarily Determining the GOI's Accelerated Depreciation for Renewable Energy Assets Program is not Countervailable.
VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–08524 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–580–874]

Certain Steel Nails From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that certain producers/exporters of certain steel nails (steel nails) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) subject to this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ian Riggs, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 12, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* and invited interested parties to comment.[1] On November 25, 2024, we extended the deadline for these final results to no later than February 7, 2025.[2] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[3] The deadline for these final results is now May 8, 2025. For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4] Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [5]

The product covered by the *Order* is steel nails from Korea. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of the Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed is attached as an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty

[7] *See Order*, 71 FR at 56953.

[1] *See Certain Steel Nails from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 65588 (August 12, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of 2022–2023 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated November 25, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2022–2023 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Steel Nails from the Republic of Korea,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See Certain Steel Nails from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Sultanate of Oman, Taiwan, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders,* 80 FR 39994 (July 13, 2015) (*Order*).

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

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the margin calculations for Korea Wire Co., Ltd. (KOWIRE) and Nailtech Co., Ltd. (Nailtech) from the *Preliminary Results.*[6]

Rate for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination

Generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation, for guidance when calculating the weighted-average dumping margin for respondents that were not individually examined in an administrative review. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the all-others rate should be calculated by weight averaging the weighted-average dumping margins determined for individually examined respondents, excluding rates that are zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on facts available.

We calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of zero for one of the two mandatory respondents, KOWIRE. Therefore, we have assigned a dumping margin to the companies not selected for individual examination in this review based on the rate calculated for the other mandatory respondent, Nailtech. *See* Appendix II.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we determine that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Korea Wire Co., Ltd	0.00
Nailtech Co., Ltd	2.34
Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination[7]	2.34

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations performed for these final results of review within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five date of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by the final results of this review. Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication date of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Nailtech did not report the actual entered value for its U.S. sales; thus, we calculated importer-specific per-unit duty assessment rates by aggregating the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales and dividing this amount by the total quantity of those sales. Where an importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* or a respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis,* Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[8]

Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' practice will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by KOWIRE or Nailtech for which the reviewed companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to the intermediary (*i.e.,* a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States.[9] In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.[10]

Finally, for the companies not selected for individual examination, we will assign an assessment rate based on the review-specific rate, calculated as noted in the ''Rate for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination'' section, above.[11]

Cash Deposit Instructions

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on, or after, the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for the companies listed above will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), in which case the cash deposit rate will be zero; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed companies not covered in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific cash deposit rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding in which the company participated; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 11.80 percent, the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation.[12] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment

[6] For a full description of changes, *see* Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[7] *See* Appendix II.

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(c)(2).

[9] For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[10] *See Order,* 80 FR at 39996.

[11] *See* section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

[12] *See Order,* 80 FR at 39996.

of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification of Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Changes Since the Preliminary Results
IV. Scope of the Order
V. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: KOWIRE's Weight Basis
Comment 2: KOWIRE's Cost Data
Comment 3: KOWIRE's and Nailtech's Scrap Offsets
Comment 4: Errors in Nailtech's Comparison Market Program
Comment 5: Nailtech's Reported Price Components
Comment 6: Nailtech's Reported Costs
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination

1. Daejin Steel Company
2. Hanmi Staple Co., Ltd.
3. Je-il Wire Production Co., Ltd.
4. Koram Inc.
5. Youngwoo Fasteners Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2025–08521 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–890]

Wooden Bedroom Furniture From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that one company under review did not establish its entitlement to a separate rate and is part of the People's Republic of China (China)-wide entity, and found that seven companies under review with no entries of subject merchandise during the period of review (POR) remain in the China-wide entity. Further, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to 34 of the 42 companies/company groupings under review. The POR is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Krisha Hill, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4037.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 2, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on wooden bedroom furniture (WBF) from China.[1] After receiving multiple review requests,[2] Commerce initiated this review.[3] In March and April 2024, various companies/company groupings submitted no shipment certifications.[4] Also in March and April 2024, various companies filed separate rate applications or certifications, along with responses to Commerce's quantity and value questionnaire and certain additional information requested in a document package on Commerce's website. In May and June 2024, interested parties timely withdrew all review requests for 23 companies/company groupings under review.[5]

On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[6] On October 8, 2024, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results of this review until February 6, 2025.[7] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by an additional 90 days.[8] The deadline for the preliminary results of this review is now May 7, 2025.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is WBF, subject to certain exceptions. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* Appendix I.

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.213.

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List,* 89 FR 63 (January 2, 2024).

[2] *See* American Furniture Manufacturers Committee for Legal Trade and Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Company, Inc.'s (the petitioners) Letter, ''Request For Initiation Of Administrative Review,'' dated January 31, 2024; *see also* Guangzhou Maria Yee Furnishings Ltd., Pyla HK Limited, and Maria Yee, Inc's (collectively, Maria Yee) Letter, ''Maria Yee's Request for Administrative Review and Request for Voluntary Respondent Treatment,'' dated January 25, 2024.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 89 FR 15827 (March 5, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

[4] *See* Eurosa (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. and Eurosa Furniture Co., (PTE) Ltd.'s Letter, ''Eurosa (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. and Eurosa Furniture Co., (PTE) Ltd.'s Statement of No Shipments during the POR 2023, Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China,'' dated March 19, 2024; *see also* Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co. Ltd.'s Letter, ''Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co., Ltd.'s Statement of No Shipments during the POR 2023, Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China,'' dated March 19, 2024 (Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co. Ltd.'s No Shipments Letter); Jiangsu Yuexing Furniture Group Co. Ltd.'s Letter, ''Jiangsu Yuexing Furniture Group Co., Ltd.'s Statement of No Shipments during the POR 2023, Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China,'' dated March 19, 2024; Nanhai Jiantai Woodwork Co., Ltd. and Fortune Glory Industrial Ltd.'s Letter, ''No Shipment Certification of Nanhai Jiantai Woodwork Co., Ltd. and Fortune Glory Industrial Ltd. (H.K. Ltd.),'' dated April 3, 2024; Zhangzhou Guohui Industrial & Trade Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''No Shipment Certification and Quantity and Value Questionnaire,'' dated April 2, 2024; Shenyang Shining Dongxing Furniture Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''No Shipment Letter and Response to Quantity and Value Questionnaire,'' dated April 2, 2024; Jiangmen Kinwai Furniture Decoration Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''No Shipment Letter for Jiangmen Kinwai Furniture Decoration Co., Ltd.,'' dated April 2, 2024; Jiangmen Kinwai International Furniture Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''No Shipment Letter for Jiangmen Kinwai International Furniture Co., Ltd.,'' dated April 2, 2024; and Nathan International Ltd. and Nathan Rattan Factory's Letter, ''No Shipment Certification,'' dated April 4, 2024. We note that Shenzhen Jiafa High Grade Furniture Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Jiafa) and Zhangzhou XMB Furniture Product Co., Ltd. (Zhangzhou XMB) submitted no shipment letters. However, the petitioners withdrew their review requests for these two companies. *See* Shenzhen Jiafa's Letter, ''Certification of No Sales, Shipments, or Entries,'' April 4, 2024; *see also* Zhangzhou XMB's Letter, ''No Shipment Certification and Response to Quantity and Value Questionnaire,'' dated April 4, 2024.

[5] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review,'' dated June 3, 2024, ''Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review,'' dated May 29, 2024; and ''Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review,'' dated May 24, 2024; *see also* Maria Yee's Letter, ''Maria Yee's Withdrawal of Request for Review,'' dated May 28, 2024.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated July 22, 2024.

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated October 8, 2024.

[8] See Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

Additionally, given that the analysis underlying these preliminary results of review are contained herein, no decision memoranda accompany this **Federal Register** notice.

Partial Rescission of Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if a party that requested a review, withdraws its request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review in the **Federal Register**. Interested parties timely withdrew all review requests for 25 companies/company groupings for which Commerce initiated this review. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce is rescinding this review of the *Order* with respect to all the companies/company groupings listed in appendix II.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(a), ''{g}enerally, the amount of duties to be assessed is determined in a review of the order covering a discrete period of time.'' Thus, normally, upon completion of an administrative review, suspended entries of subject merchandise are liquidated at the antidumping duty assessment rate calculated for the review period.[9] Therefore, in order to apply the final antidumping duty liability that was determined in an administrative review for a particular company, there must be at least one suspended entry of that company's subject merchandise that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the antidumping duty assessment rate calculated for the review period. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), Commerce may rescind an administrative review if it concludes that, during the period covered by the review, there were no entries, exports, or sales of the subject merchandise, as the case may be.[10]

Because the entry data that we obtained from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) showed no suspended entries of subject merchandise from the nine companies identified in Appendix III, on January 6, 2025, we notified parties of our intent to rescind this administrative review with respect to those companies.[11] No one commented on our intent to rescind this review with respect to these companies. Therefore, in the absence of any suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR from the companies listed in Appendix III, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Separate Rates

In the *Initiation Notice,* we informed parties that all firms for which a non-market economy (NME) review was initiated that wished to qualify for separate rate status must complete, as appropriate, either a separate rate application or a separate rate certification.[12] While Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co., Ltd. claimed that it ''made no exports, sales, shipments, or entries of any subject merchandise . . . during the . . . period of review,'' [13] record evidence contradicts this claim, namely CBP entry data.[14] Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co., Ltd. failed to comment on this evidence or provide a separate rate application or certification. Therefore, Commerce preliminarily determines that New Fudu Furniture Co., Ltd. failed to demonstrate that it qualifies for separate rate status, and thus is part of the China-wide entity.

Additionally, CBP entry data for the POR show no entries of subject merchandise from the following seven companies for which Commerce initiated this review and which do not have a separate rate: (1) Dorbest Ltd.; (2) Fine Furniture (Shanghai) Ltd.; (3) Rui Feng Lumber Development Co., Ltd.; (4) Rui Feng Woodwork Co., Ltd.; (5) Wanvog Furniture (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.; (6) Yeh Brothers World Trade Inc.; and (7) Zhongshan Fookyik Furniture Co., Ltd.

Because there were no entries of subject merchandise from these companies during the POR for Commerce to examine in this administrative review, and these companies did not have a separate rate, these companies remain in the China-wide entity.

Commerce's policy regarding conditional review of the China-wide entity applies to this administrative review.[15] Under this policy, the China-wide entity will not be under review unless a party specifically requests, or Commerce self-initiates, a review of the entity. Because no party requested a review of the China-wide entity, the entity is not under review and the weighted-average dumping margin assigned to the China-wide entity is not subject to change as a result of this administrative review.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses to parties to the proceeding the calculations that it performed in connection with a preliminary results of review within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of preliminary results of review in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce did not calculate any dumping margins in this review, there are no calculations to disclose.

Public Comment

Case briefs or other written comments may be submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), we have modified the deadline for interested parties to submit case briefs to Commerce to no later than 21 days after the date of the publication of this notice.[16] Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than five days after the date for filing case briefs.[17] Interested parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in this review must submit: (1) a table of contents listing each issue; and (2) a table of authorities.[18]

As provided under 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2) and (d)(2), in prior proceedings we have encouraged interested parties to provide an executive summary of their brief that should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes. In this review, we instead request that interested parties provide at the beginning of their briefs a public, executive summary for each

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[10] *See, e.g., Dioctyl Terephthalate from the Republic of Korea: Rescission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2021–2022,* 88 FR 24758 (April 24, 2023); *see also Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut- to Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Recission of Antidumping Administrative Review; 2020–2021,* 88 FR 4157 (January 24, 2023).

[11] *See* Memorandum, ''Notice of Intent to Rescind Review, In Part,'' dated January 6, 2025.

[12] *See Initiation Notice,* 89 FR at 15827.

[13] *See* Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co. Ltd.'s No Shipments Letter.

[14] *See* Memorandum, ''No Shipment Inquiry'' dated September 19, 2024; *see also* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Patrol Entry Summary Documentation,'' dated November 27, 2024.

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

[16] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii).

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

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

issue raised in their briefs.[19] Further, we request that interested parties limit their executive summary of each issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. We intend to use the executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the issues and decision memorandum that will accompany the final results in this administrative review. We request that interested parties include footnotes for relevant citations in the executive summary of each issue. Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[20]

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), interested parties who wish to request a hearing must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, filed electronically via ACCESS. Requests should contain: (1) the requesting party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of individuals associated with the requesting party that will attend the hearing and whether any of those individuals is a foreign national; and (3) a list of the issues the party intends to discuss at the hearing. Issues raised in the hearing will be limited to those raised in the respective case briefs. If a request for a hearing is made, Commerce intends to hold the hearing at a date and time to be determined. An electronically filed hearing request must be received successfully in its entirety by Commerce's electronic records system, ACCESS, by 5 p.m. Eastern Time within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Assessment Rate

Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise covered by this review.[21] We will instruct CBP to liquidate POR entries of subject merchandise exported by the companies/company groupings for which we rescinded the review at the cash deposit rate required at the time of entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). We will issue this instruction to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

If we do not alter these preliminary results of review, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries of subject merchandise exported by the companies that failed to qualify for a separate rate at the China-wide entity rate. We will issue this instruction to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**.

If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements for estimated antidumping duties will be effective for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the notice of the final results of this administrative review in the **Federal Register** as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for any previously investigated or reviewed China or non-China exporter that has a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter's existing cash deposit rate; (2) for all China exporters of subject merchandise that do not have a separate rate, including those exporters that failed to establish their separate rate eligibility in this review, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin assigned to the China-wide entity, which is 216.01 percent; and (3) for all non-China exporters of subject merchandise that do not have a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin applicable to the China exporter(s) that supplied that non-China exporter. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of Review

Unless otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in case and rebuttal briefs, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results of review in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is wooden bedroom furniture. Wooden bedroom furniture is generally, but not exclusively, designed, manufactured, and offered for sale in coordinated groups, or bedrooms, in which all of the individual pieces are of approximately the same style and approximately the same material and/or finish. The subject merchandise is made substantially of wood products, including both solid wood and also engineered wood products made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, strand board, particle board, and fiberboard, with or without wood veneers, wood overlays, or laminates, with or without non-wood components or trim such as metal, marble, leather, glass, plastic, or other resins, and whether or not assembled, completed, or finished.

The subject merchandise includes the following items: (1) wooden beds such as loft beds, bunk beds, and other beds; (2) wooden headboards for beds (whether stand-alone or attached to side rails), wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds; (3) night tables, night stands, dressers, commodes, bureaus, mule chests, gentlemen's chests, bachelor's chests, lingerie chests, wardrobes, vanities, chessers, chifforobes, and wardrobe-type cabinets; (4) dressers with framed glass mirrors that are attached to, incorporated in, sit on, or hang over the dresser; (5) chests-on-chests,[22] highboys,[23] lowboys,[24] chests of drawers,[25]

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

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

[21] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[22] A chest-on-chest is typically a tall chest-of-drawers in two or more sections (or appearing to be in two or more sections), with one or two sections mounted (or appearing to be mounted) on a slightly larger chest; also known as a tallboy.

[23] A highboy is typically a tall chest of drawers usually composed of a base and a top section with drawers, and supported on four legs or a small chest (often 15 inches or more in height).

[24] A lowboy is typically a short chest of drawers, not more than four feet high, normally set on short legs.

[25] A chest of drawers is typically a case containing drawers for storing clothing.

chests,[26] door chests,[27] chiffoniers,[28] hutches,[29] and armoires;[30] (6) desks, computer stands, filing cabinets, book cases, or writing tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise; and (7) other bedroom furniture consistent with the above list.

The scope of the *Order* excludes the following items: (1) seats, chairs, benches, couches, sofas, sofa beds, stools, and other seating furniture; (2) mattresses, mattress supports (including box springs), infant cribs, water beds, and futon frames; (3) office furniture, such as desks, stand-up desks, computer cabinets, filing cabinets, credenzas, and bookcases; (4) dining room or kitchen furniture such as dining tables, chairs, servers, sideboards, buffets, corner cabinets, china cabinets, and china hutches; (5) other non-bedroom furniture, such as television cabinets, cocktail tables, end tables, occasional tables, wall systems, book cases, and entertainment systems; (6) bedroom furniture made primarily of wicker, cane, osier, bamboo or rattan; (7) side rails for beds made of metal if sold separately from the headboard and footboard; (8) bedroom furniture in which bentwood parts predominate;[31] (9) jewelry armories;[32] (10) cheval mirrors;[33] (11) certain metal parts;[34] (12) mirrors that do not attach to, incorporate in, sit on, or hang over a dresser if they are not designed and marketed to be sold in conjunction with a dresser as part of a dresser-mirror set; (13) upholstered beds;[35] (14) toyboxes;[36] (15) certain enclosable wall bed units;[37] (16) certain shoe cabinets;[38] and (17) certain bed bases.[39]

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under subheadings 9403.50.9041, 9403.50.9042 and 9403.50.9045 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as ''wooden . . . beds'' and under subheading 9403.50.9080 of the HTSUS as ''other . . . wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom.'' In addition, wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds may be entered under subheadings 9403.91.0005 or 9403.91.0080 of the HTSUS. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheading 9403.91.0010. Further, framed glass mirrors may be entered under subheading 7009.92.1090 or 7009.92.5095 of the HTSUS as ''glass mirrors . . . framed.'' The *Order* covers all wooden bedroom furniture meeting the above description, regardless of tariff classification. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this *Order* is dispositive.

Appendix II

Companies/Company Groupings for Which All Review Requests Were Withdrawn

1. Carven Industries Ltd. (BVI)
2. Carven Industries Ltd. (HK)
3. Dongguan Chengcheng Furniture Co., Ltd.
4. Dongguan Yongpeng Furniture Co., Ltd.
5. Dongguan Zhenxin Furniture Co., Ltd.
6. Fortune Glory Industrial, Ltd. (HK Ltd.)

[26] A chest is typically a case piece taller than it is wide featuring a series of drawers and with or without one or more doors for storing clothing. The piece can either include drawers or be designed as a large box incorporating a lid.

[27] A door chest is typically a chest with hinged doors to store clothing, whether or not containing drawers. The piece may also include shelves for televisions and other entertainment electronics.

[28] A chiffonier is typically a tall and narrow chest of drawers normally used for storing undergarments and lingerie, often with mirror(s) attached.

[29] A hutch is typically an open case of furniture with shelves that typically sits on another piece of furniture and provides storage for clothes.

[30] An armoire is typically a tall cabinet or wardrobe (typically 50 inches or taller), with doors, and with one or more drawers (either exterior below or above the doors or interior behind the doors), shelves, and/or garment rods or other apparatus for storing clothes. Bedroom armoires may also be used to hold television receivers and/or other audiovisual entertainment systems.

[31] As used herein, bentwood means solid wood made pliable. Bentwood is wood that is brought to a curved shape by bending it while made pliable with moist heat or other agency and then set by cooling or drying. *See* CBP's Headquarters Ruling Letter 043859, dated May 17, 1976.

[32] Any armoire, cabinet, or other accent item for the purpose of storing jewelry, not to exceed 24 inches in width, 18 inches in depth, and 49 inches in height, including a minimum of 5 lined drawers lined with felt or felt-like material, at least one side door or one front door (whether or not the door is lined with felt or felt-like material), with necklace hangers, and a flip-top lid with inset mirror. *See* Memorandum, ''Jewelry Armoires and Cheval Mirrors in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China,'' dated August 31, 2004; *see also Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Changed Circumstances Review, and Determination to Revoke Order in Part,* 71 FR 38621 (July 7, 2006).

[33] Cheval mirrors are any framed, tiltable mirror with a height in excess of 50 inches that is mounted on a floorstanding, hinged base. Additionally, the scope of the Order excludes combination cheval mirror/jewelry cabinets. The excluded merchandise is an integrated piece consisting of a cheval mirror, *i.e.,* a framed tiltable mirror with a height in excess of 50 inches, mounted on a floor-standing, hinged base, the cheval mirror serving as a door to a cabinet back that is integral to the structure of the mirror and which constitutes a jewelry cabinet line with fabric, having necklace and bracelet hooks, mountings for rings and shelves, with or without a working lock and key to secure the contents of the jewelry cabinet back to the cheval mirror, and no drawers anywhere on the integrated piece. The fully assembled piece must be at least 50 inches in height, 14.5 inches in width, and 3 inches in depth. *See Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Changed Circumstances Review and Determination To Revoke Order in Part,* 72 FR 948 (January 9, 2007).

[34] Metal furniture parts and unfinished furniture parts made of wood products (as defined above) that are not otherwise specifically named in this scope (*i.e.,* wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds) and that do not possess the essential character of wooden bedroom furniture in an unassembled, incomplete, or unfinished form.

[35] Upholstered beds that are completely upholstered, *i.e.,* containing filling material and completely covered in sewn genuine leather, synthetic leather, or natural or synthetic decorative fabric. To be excluded, the entire bed (headboards, footboards, and side rails) must be upholstered except for bed feet, which may be of wood, metal, or any other material and which are no more than nine inches in height from the floor. *See Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination to Revoke Order in Part,* 72 FR 7013 (February 14, 2007).

[36] To be excluded the toy box must: (1) be wider than it is tall; (2) have dimensions within 16 inches to 27 inches in height, 15 inches to 18 inches in depth, and 21 inches to 30 inches in width; (3) have a hinged lid that encompasses the entire top of the box; (4) not incorporate any doors or drawers; (5) have slow-closing safety hinges; (6) have air vents; (7) have no locking mechanism; and (8) comply with American Society for Testing and Materials (''ASTM'') standard F963–03. Toy boxes are boxes generally designed for the purpose of storing children's items such as toys, books, and playthings. *See Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination to Revoke Order in Part,* 74 FR 8506 (February 25, 2009).

Further, as determined in the scope ruling memorandum, ''Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Scope Ruling on a White Toy Box,'' dated July 6, 2009, the dimensional ranges used to identify the toy boxes that are excluded from the *Order* apply to the box itself rather than the lid.

[37] Excluded from the scope are certain enclosable wall bed units, also referred to as murphy beds, which are composed of the following three major sections: (1) a metal wall frame, which attaches to the wall and uses coils or pistons to support the metal mattress frame; (2) a metal frame, which has euro slats for supporting a mattress and two legs that pivot; and (3) wood panels, which attach to the metal wall frame and/or the metal mattress frame to form a cabinet to enclose the wall bed when not in use. Excluded enclosable wall bed units are imported in ready to assemble format with all parts necessary for assembly. Enclosable wall bed units do not include a mattress. Wood panels of enclosable wall bed units, when imported separately, remain subject to the *Order*.

[38] Excluded from the scope are certain shoe cabinets 31.5–33.5 inches wide by 15.5–17.5 inches deep by 34.5–36.5 inches high. They are designed strictly to store shoes, which are intended to be aligned in rows perpendicular to the wall along which the cabinet is positioned. Shoe cabinets do not have drawers, rods, or other indicia for the storage of clothing other than shoes. The cabinets are not designed, manufactured, or offered for sale in coordinated groups or sets and are made substantially of wood, have two to four shelves inside them, and are covered by doors. The doors often have blinds that are designed to allow air circulation and release of bad odors. The doors themselves may be made of wood or glass. The depth of the shelves does not exceed 14 inches. Each shoe cabinet has doors, adjustable shelving, and ventilation holes.

[39] Excluded from the scope are certain bed bases consisting of: (1) a wooden box frame; (2) three wooden cross beams and one perpendicular center wooden support beam; and (3) wooden slats over the beams. These bed bases are constructed without inner springs and/or coils and do not include a headboard, footboard, side rails, or mattress. The bed bases are imported unassembled.

7. Golden Lion International Trading Ltd.
8. Golden Well International (HK), Ltd.
9. Guangzhou Maria Yee Furnishings Ltd.
10. Jiangsu Xiangsheng Bedtime Furniture Co., Ltd.
11. Maria Yee, Inc.
12. Nanhai Jiantai Woodwork Co. Ltd.
13. Perfect Line Furniture Co., Ltd.
14. PuTian JingGong Furniture Co., Ltd.
15. Pyla HK Ltd.
16. Shenzhen Jiafa High Grade Furniture Co., Ltd.
17. Shenzhen Wonderful Furniture Co., Ltd.
18. Shing Mark Enterprise Co., Ltd.
19. Tradewinds Furniture Ltd. (successor-in-interest to Nanhai Jiantai Woodwork Co.), Fortune Glory Industrial Ltd. (H.K. Ltd.)
20. Wuxi Yushea Furniture Co., Ltd.
21. Zhangjiagang Daye Hotel Furniture Co., Ltd.
22. Zhangzhou XMB Furniture Product Co., Ltd.
23. Zhejiang Tianyi Scientific & Educational Equipment Co., Ltd.
24. Zhongshan Golden King Furniture Industrial Co., Ltd.
25. Zhoushan For-Strong Wood Co., Ltd.

Appendix III

Companies With No Shipments/Suspended Entries

1. Eurosa Furniture Co., (PTE) Ltd.
2. Eurosa (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.
3. Jiangsu Yuexing Furniture Group Co., Ltd.
4. Nathan International Ltd.
5. Nathan Rattan Factory
6. Shenyang Shining Dongxing Furniture Co., Ltd.
7. Jiangmen Kinwai Furniture Decoration Co., Ltd.
8. Jiangmen Kinwai International Furniture Co., Ltd.
9. Zhangzhou Guohui Industrial & Trade Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2025–08505 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–837]

Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip From Taiwan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet, and strip (PET film) from Taiwan was not sold in the United States at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR), July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.

DATES: Applicable May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles DeFilippo, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3797.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 13, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Results* of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on PET film from Taiwan.[1] We verified the sales information submitted by Nan Ya Plastics Corporation (Nan Ya) in October 2024.[2] On November 1, 2024, we released our verification report regarding the sales information of Nan Ya.[3] We invited interested parties to submit case and rebuttal briefs;[4] however, no interested party submitted case or rebuttal briefs. On December 6, 2024, Commerce extended the deadline for these final results to February 7, 2025.[5] On December 9, 2025, Commerce tolled the deadline for these final results by 90 days.[6] Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now due May 8, 2025. Because no interested party submitted comments, the final results of this review remain unchanged from the *Preliminary Results* and no Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanies this notice.

Scope of the Order[7]

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is PET film. For a full description of the scope, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination of No Shipments

In the *Preliminary Results,* Commerce determined that Shinkong Materials Technology Corporation (SMTC)/Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation (SSFC) (collectively, SMTC/SSFC)[8] had no shipments of PET film during the POR, based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for U.S. imports of PET film from Taiwan during the POR.[9] We received no comments from interested parties on our preliminary finding. As there is no information on the record that calls into question the findings in the *Preliminary Results,* we continue to find in the final results of this review that SMTC/SSFC had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results[10]

- We used the revised home market database incorporating the minor corrections accepted at verification.
- We used the revised U.S. sales database incorporating the minor corrections accepted at verification.
- We added language to include document courier fees and customs random check charges in our direct selling expenses which were originally not captured from the U.S. sales database.

Final Results of Review

In the *Preliminary Results,* we determined that Nan Ya did not make sales of subject merchandise at less than NV during the POR. As noted above, Commerce received no comments concerning the *Preliminary Results.* Therefore, for these final results, we continue to determine the final weighted-average dumping margin for the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, for Nan Ya is as follows:

[1] *See Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Rescission of Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 65863 (August 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Verification of the Sales Response of Nan Ya Plastics Corporation. in the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan,'' dated November 1, 2024.

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Briefing Schedule,'' dated November 1, 2024.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated December 6, 2024.

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[7] *See Notice of Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip (PET Film) from Taiwan,* 67 FR 44174 (July 1, 2002) (*Order*).

[8] In the 2011–2012 administrative review, we treated SMTC and SSFC as a single entity. *See Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011–2012,* 78 FR 48651 (August 9, 2013), and accompanying PDM, unchanged in *Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2011–2012,* 79 FR 11407 (February 28, 2014). We have treated SMTC and SSFC as a single entity in all subsequent reviews. There is no information on the record of this administrative review that would lead Commerce to reconsider that determination. Accordingly, we continue to treat SMTC and SSFC as a single entity for purposes of this administrative review.

[9] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs Entry Data for Respondent Selection; 2022–2023,'' dated October 6, 2023.

[10] *See* Memorandum, ''Analysis Memorandum for the Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan: Nan Ya Plastics Corporation (Nan Ya),'' dated concurrently with this notice.

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation	0.00

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with these final results to interested parties within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries in this review, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Because we calculated a zero percent margin in the final results of this review for Nan Ya, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212, we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. In addition, as Commerce continues to find that SMTC/SSFC did not have any shipments of subject merchandise during the POR, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any suspended entries of subject merchandise associated with SMTC/SSFC at the all-others rate of 2.40 percent.

Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.,* within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for Nan Ya will be zero, the rate established in the final results of this review; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not covered in this review, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this or any previous review or in the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the producer is a firm covered in this or any previous review or the LTFV investigation, the cash deposit rate will continue to be 2.40 percent, which is the all-others rate established by Commerce in the LTFV investigation.[11] These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

These results are being issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(5).

[11] *See Notice of Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip (PET Film) from Taiwan,* 67 FR at 44175 (July 1, 2002), unchanged in *Notice of Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip (PET Film) from Taiwain* {*sic*}, 67 FR at 46566 (July 15, 2002).

Dated: May 8, 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. 2025–08523 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE909]

Spring Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Section to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

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

ACTION: Notice of the Advisory Committee 2025 spring meeting.

SUMMARY: The Advisory Committee to the U.S. Section to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) announces its annual spring meeting, to be held in a hybrid format June 2–3, 2025.

DATES: The open sessions of the Committee meeting will be held on June 2, 2025, 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and June 3, 2025, 10:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Closed sessions will be held on June 2, 2025, 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., and on June 3, 2025, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Register using the link in the **ADDRESSES** section by May 26, 2025, at 5 p.m. All times are Eastern Daylight Savings time.

ADDRESSES: For those Advisory Committee members or Technical Advisors choosing to attend in person, the in-person component will be held at the Herbert C. Hoover Department of Commerce Building, 1401 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20230. Members of the public can join virtually. Please register to attend at: *https://forms.gle/ui1xCMzkixNXSZEN6.* Instructions will be emailed to registered meeting participants before the meetings occur.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bryan Keller, Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, (301) 427–7725 or at *bryan.keller@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 971b, the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Section to ICCAT will meet in open session to receive and discuss information on the outcomes of ICCAT's 2024 annual meeting and the U.S. implementation of ICCAT

decisions; ICCAT intersessional meetings in 2025; relevant NMFS research and monitoring activities; and other matters relating to the international management of ICCAT species. The public will have virtual access to the open sessions of the meeting, but there will be no opportunity for public comment during the meeting. An agenda is available from the Committee's Executive Secretary upon request (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section). The Committee will meet in its Species Working Groups in closed session in the afternoon of June 2, 2025, and in the morning of June 3, 2025.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for auxiliary aids should be directed to Bryan Keller (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section) at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.;* 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Alexa Cole,

Director, Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–08421 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE595]

Marine Mammals; Issuance of Letters of Confirmation

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

ACTION: Notice; issuance of permits.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that individuals and institutions have been issued Letters of Confirmation (LOCs) for activities conducted under the General Authorization for Scientific Research on marine mammals. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for a list of names and addresses of recipients.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Hapeman (LOC Nos. 27917, and 27920), Erin Markin, Ph.D. (LOC Nos. 27902 and 27993), Shasta McClenahan, Ph.D. (LOC No. 22856–01, 27369–01, and 28117), and Courtney Smith, Ph.D. (LOC Nos. 22587–01, 23546, 23782–01, 27595, and 28261), at the email listed above or (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The requested LOCs have been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), and the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216). The General Authorization allows for bona fide scientific research that may result only in taking by Level B harassment of marine mammals. The following LOCs were issued in the calendar year 2024 (January 1, 2024—December 31, 2024).

File No. 22587–01: This LOC, held by Dolphin Research Center (Principal Investigator [PI]: Armando Rodriguez), P.O. Box 522875, Marathon Shores, Florida 33052, was extended on January 30, 2024, while the holder's new application was in process. The LOC authorizes the use of vessel and unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for photo-identification, behavioral observations, photography, photogrammetry, passive acoustic recordings, and breath sampling of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) in the middle Florida Keys. The objective of the research is to evaluate the health, behavior, and structure of the local dolphin population. The objectives of the research did not change. The LOC was subsequently terminated on March 15, 2024, when a separate LOC was issued (No. 27595, see below).

File No. 27595: Issued to Dolphin Research Center (PI: Armando Rodriguez), 58901 Overseas Highway, Grassy Key, Florida 33050, on March 15, 2024. The LOC authorizes research on bottlenose dolphins in the middle Florida Keys using vessel surveys for counts, photo-identification, passive acoustic recording, behavioral observations, and unmanned aircraft flights for photogrammetry and breath sampling. The objectives of the research are to establish a cohesive estimation of the distribution, residency, behavior, health, and movement patterns for bottlenose dolphins in the middle Florida Keys. The LOC expires March 15, 2029.

File No. 27917: Issued to Melissa Laurino, Cape May Marine Mammal Research Center, P.O. Box 474, Cape May, New Jersey 08204, on March 26, 2024. The LOC authorizes research on bottlenose dolphins, harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), and humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Delaware Bay and adjacent Atlantic waters off Cape May, New Jersey using vessel surveys for counts, photo-identification, and behavioral observations. The main objective of the research is to assess site fidelity, distribution and abundance, habitat utilization, foraging and mating ecology, social structure and networks, anthropogenic interactions, and general health. The LOC expires March 31, 2029.

File No. 23546: This LOC, held by Donna Hauser, Ph.D., University of Alaska Fairbanks, 2160 Koyukuk Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, was extended on April 11, 2024. The LOC authorizes the close approach of spotted seals (*Phoca largha,* Alaska stock) in coastal haulouts in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas of northern Alaska using ground and UAS surveys to conduct photo-identification, behavioral observations and monitoring, and remote video monitoring. Research objectives are to investigate the distribution, habitat use, foraging ecology, health, population structure, behavior, and abundance. Scat, spew, shed skin or hair may also be collected. The extended LOC expires on April 1, 2026.

File No. 27902: Issued to Tara Cox, Ph.D., Savannah State University, P.O. Box 20467, Savannah, Georgia 31404, on April 18, 2024, with an effective date of June 1, 2024. This LOC authorizes vessel or unmanned aircraft systems surveys for close approach, photo-identification, behavioral observations, and passive acoustic recordings within Georgia waters and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean. Research objectives are to understand the social structure, foraging ecology, life history, and population structure of bottlenose, pantropical spotted (*Stenella attenuata*), and Atlantic spotted (*S. frontalis*) dolphins. The LOC expires on May 31, 2029.

File No. 27920: Issued to the Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network (Responsible Party [RP]: Heidi Whitehead), 4700 Avenue U, Galveston, Texas 77551, on April 22, 2024. The LOC authorizes research on bottlenose dolphins in Texas waters using vessel surveys for counts, photo-identification, photography/videography, and behavioral observations. The objectives of the research are to (1) augment current photo-identification catalogs and inform spatial capture-mark-recapture analysis, (2) examine dolphin spatiotemporal habitat-use and site fidelity, (3) study dolphin behavioral ecology, and (4) assess injuries to identify localized anthropogenic risks to stocks. The LOC expires April 30, 2029.

File No. 27369: Issued to Stephen McCulloch, Protect Wild Dolphins Alliance, Inc., 307 Saint Thomas Avenue, Key Largo, Florida 33037, on

August 14, 2023. This LOC authorizes research to estimate abundance, determine distribution patterns, assess habitat use, and evaluate site fidelity of bottlenose dolphins inhabiting the Upper Florida Keys. Authorized activities include close approach by vessel, for counts, photography, photo-identification, video recordings, behavioral observations, and underwater photography/videography by pole camera. This LOC was amended on April 26, 2024, to authorize passive acoustic monitoring to study dolphin communication. The LOC expires on August 31, 2028.

File No. 27993: Issued to Alaska Department of Fish and Game (RP: Lori Polasek, Ph.D.), P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, Alaska 99811–5526 on May 9, 2024. This LOC authorizes close approach by vessel, manned aerial, and UAS surveys for counts, photo-identification, and behavioral observations of harbor porpoise within southeast Alaska waters. Unintentional harassment of unidentified cetaceans and pinnipeds may occur during surveys. Research objectives are to derive estimates of abundance, density, and population structure of harbor porpoise stocks. The LOC expires on May 14, 2029.

File No. 23782–01: Issued to Janet Mann, Ph.D., Georgetown University, Department of Biology, Reiss Science Room 406, 3700 O St. NW, Washington, District of Columbia 20057, on June 7, 2024. This amended LOC authorizes photogrammetry and adds a new study objective to conduct sex-specific growth assessments of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops* spp.) in the lower Potomac River, Virginia, following the 2015 Unusual Mortality Event. Additionally, the LOC was extended, to expire on June 30, 2026.

File No. 22856–01: This LOC, held by Patricia Fair, Ph.D., South Carolina Aquarium, 100 Aquarium Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina 29401 was extended on July 22, 2024, while the holder's new application (File No. 28083) is in process. The LOC authorizes vessel and UAS-based research for photo-identification, photogrammetry, and behavioral observations of bottlenose dolphins in waters near Charleston, South Carolina. The objectives of the research would not change. The extended LOC was set to expire on August 31, 2025. However, it was subsequently terminated on January 29, 2025, when a separate LOC was issued (No. 28083).

File No. 28117: Issued to Joseph Warren, Ph.D., Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, on November 14, 2024. This LOC authorizes photogrammetry, photography, video, counts, and observations during shore-based UAS flights off Long Island, New York. The objective of the research is to study marine mammals and their prey in New York's nearshore environment, including abundance, distribution, size, foraging dynamics, and surface behaviors. Targeted species include bottlenose and Atlantic white-sided dolphins, harbor porpoise, humpback and minke (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) whales, and gray (*Halichoerus grypus*) and harbor (*Phoca vitulina*) seals. The LOC expires on December 31, 2027.

File No. 28261: Issued to Institute for Marine Mammal Studies (RP: Mobashir Solangi, Ph.D.), 10801 Dolphin Lane, Gulfport, MS 39503 on December 11, 2024. This LOC authorizes counts, photo-identification, photography/videography, behavioral observations, and passive acoustic recordings of Atlantic spotted (*Stenella frontalis*), bottlenose, pantropical spotted (*Stenella attenuata*), and spinner (*Stenella longirostris*) dolphins; and pygmy sperm whales (*Kogia breviceps*) during vessel and aerial surveys within coastal and estuarine waters of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. The objective of the research is to evaluate the long-term population trends, behavior, acoustics, and health of cetaceans utilizing the study area. The LOC expires on December 15, 2029.

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 activities are categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Dated: May 9, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–08515 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE837]

Marine Mammals; File No. 28860

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

ACTION: Notice; receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Natural History and Factual Productions Ltd. and BBC Studios Americas Inc., (Responsible Party: Sarah Conner), Bridgewater House, Counterslip, Redcliffe, Bristol, BS1 6BX, United Kingdom, has applied in due form for a permit to conduct commercial and educational photography on pinnipeds.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: These documents are available upon written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.*

Written comments on this application should be submitted via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* Please include ''File No. 28860'' in the subject line of the email comment.

Those individuals requesting a public hearing should submit a written request via email to *NMFS.Pr1Comments@noaa.gov.* The request should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and the regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals (50 CFR part 216).

The applicant requests a 1-year permit to film Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddellii*), crabeater seals (*Lobodon carcinophagus*), and leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) in Antarctica for an episode of ''Blue Planet III''. Up to 300 Weddell seals and 50 each crabeater and leopard seals may be filming by underwater, land-based, and unmanned aircraft system platforms.

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

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of the application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: May 9, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–08520 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Assessment Governing Board

Committee and Quarterly Board Meetings; Correction

AGENCY: National Assessment Governing Board, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The National Assessment Governing Board (hereafter referred to as the Board or Governing Board) published a document in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, April 30, 2025, announcing the schedule and proposed agenda of the Thursday, May 15, 2025 and Friday, May 16, 2025, quarterly meeting of the Governing Board. The meeting agenda has been revised to reflect the below changes to the Friday, May 16, 2025, session of the Governing Board meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Angela Scott (202) 357–7502.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

Notice of the hybrid meeting was published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, April 30, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–07481 at 90 FR 17913–17915. The meeting notice is being amended to update the supplementary information to revise to reflect the new time for these meetings. On page 17914 in the 3rd column make the following correction to the times of the Open and Closed sessions. The Committee on Standards, Design and Methodology Closed Session originally scheduled for Friday, May 16, 2025, 9:05 a.m. to 10:15 a.m. will now be held from 9:05 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., and the Open Session originally scheduled for Friday, May 16, 2025, 10:15 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. will now be held from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. The meeting will end at the 11:00 a.m. as originally announced.

Lesley Muldoon,

Executive Director, National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), U.S. Department of Education.

[FR Doc. 2025–08465 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[Docket No.: ED–2025–SCC–0011]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Comment Request; 2026–2027 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®)

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid (FSA), Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Department is proposing a revision of a currently approved information collection request (ICR).

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for proposed information collection requests should be submitted within 30 days of publication of this notice. Click on this link *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain* to access the site. Find this information collection request (ICR) by selecting ''Department of Education'' under ''Currently Under Review,'' then check the ''Only Show ICR for Public Comment'' checkbox. *Reginfo.gov* provides two links to view documents related to this information collection request. Information collection forms and instructions may be found by clicking on the ''View Information Collection (IC) List'' link. Supporting statements and other supporting documentation may be found by clicking on the ''View Supporting Statement and Other Documents'' link.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Carolyn Rose, 202–453–5967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department is especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) is this collection necessary to the proper functions of the Department; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the Department enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the Department minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology. Please note that written comments received in response to this notice will be considered public records.

Title of Collection: 2026–2027 Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

OMB Control Number: 1845–0001.

Type of Review: A revision of a currently approved ICR.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals and Households.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 31,791,647.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 20,412,753.

Abstract: Section 483, of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), mandates that the Secretary of Education ''. . . shall produce, distribute, and process free of charge common financial reporting forms as described in this subsection to be used for application and reapplication to determine the need and eligibility of a student for financial assistance . . .''.

The determination of need and eligibility are for the following Title IV, HEA, federal student financial assistance programs: the Federal Pell Grant Program; the Campus-Based programs (Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) and Federal Work-Study (FWS)),; the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program; the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant; the Children of Fallen Heroes Scholarship; and the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant.

Federal Student Aid (FSA), an office of the U.S. Department of Education, subsequently developed an application process to collect and process the data necessary to determine a student's eligibility to receive Title IV, HEA program assistance. The application process involves an applicant's submission of the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®). After submission and processing of the FAFSA form, an applicant receives a FAFSA Submission Summary, which is a summary of the processed data they submitted on the FAFSA form. The applicant reviews the FAFSA Submission Summary, and, if necessary, will make corrections or updates to their submitted FAFSA data. Institutions of higher education listed by the applicant on the FAFSA form also receive a summary of processed data submitted on the FAFSA form which is called the Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR).

ED and FSA seek OMB approval of all application components as a single ''collection of information.'' The aggregate burden will be accounted for under OMB Control Number 1845–0001. The specific application components, descriptions, and submission methods for each are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1—FEDERAL STUDENT AID APPLICATION COMPONENTS

Component	Description	Submission method
Initial Submission of FAFSA Form		
fafsa.gov	Any applicant with a Federal Student Aid ID (FSA ID) can complete the electronic version of the FAFSA form.	Submitted by the applicant.
Printed FAFSA form	The printed version of the FAFSA PDF for applicants who are unable to access the internet or complete the form using *fafsa.gov*.	Mailed by the applicant.
Correcting and Reviewing Submitted FAFSA Information		
fafsa.gov—Corrections	Any applicant with an FSA ID—regardless of how they originally applied—may make corrections to their own data. Note that no user will be able to make corrections to any federal tax information (FTI) that was obtained from the IRS.	Submitted by the applicant.
Electronic Other—Corrections.	With the applicant's permission, corrections can be made by an FAA (Financial Aid Administrator) using the Electronic Data Exchange (EDE).	The FAA may be using their mainframe computer or software to facilitate the EDE process.
Paper FAFSA Submission Summary.	The paper summary is mailed to paper applicants who did not provide an email address. Applicants can write corrections directly on the paper FAFSA Submission Summary and mail for processing. Note that users for whom federal tax information (FTI) was obtained from the IRS will not be able to make corrections to that data.	Mailed by the applicant.
FAFSA Partner Portal (FPP)—Corrections.	An institution can use FPP to correct the FAFSA form	Submitted by an FAA on behalf of an applicant.
Internal Department Corrections.	The Department will submit an applicant's record for system-generated corrections to the FAFSA Processing System. There is no burden to the applicants under this correction type as these are system-based corrections.	These corrections are system-generated.
FAFSA Submission Summary—electronic.	The electronic FAFSA Submission Summary is an online version of the FAFSA Submission Summary that is available on *fafsa.gov* to all applicants. Notification for the FAFSA Submission Summary is sent to students who applied electronically or by paper and provided a valid email address. These notifications are sent by email and include a secure hyperlink that takes the user to the *fafsa.gov* site.	Cannot be submitted for processing.

This information collection also documents an estimate of the annual public burden as it relates to the application process for federal student aid. The Applicant Burden Model (ABM) measures applicant burden through an assessment of the activities each applicant conducts in conjunction with other applicant characteristics and, in terms of burden, the average applicant's experience. Key determinants of the ABM include:

- The total number of applicants that will potentially apply for federal student aid;
- How the applicant chooses to complete and submit the FAFSA form (*e.g.,* by paper or electronically);
- How the applicant chooses to submit any corrections and/or updates (*e.g.,* the paper FAFSA Submission Summary or electronically);
- The type of FAFSA Submission Summary document the applicant receives (paper or electronic);
- The formula applied to determine the applicant's student aid index (SAI); and
- The average amount of time involved in preparing to complete the application.

The ABM is largely driven by the number of potential applicants for the application cycle. The total application projection for 2026–2027 is based on the projected total enrollment into post-secondary education for Fall 2026. The ABM is also based on the application options available to students and parents. ED accounts for each application component based on analytical tools, survey information and other ED data sources.

For 2026–2027, ED is reporting a net burden decrease of 2,004,707 hours.

Ross Santy,

Chief Data Officer, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development.

[FR Doc. 2025–08510 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 4108–019]

City of St. Cloud; Notice of Application Accepted for Filing, Soliciting Motions To Intervene and Protests, Ready for Environmental Analysis, and Soliciting Comments, Recommendations, Preliminary Terms and Conditions, and Preliminary Fishway Prescriptions

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

a. *Type of Application:* New Major License.

b. *Project No.:* 4108–019.

c. *Date Filed:* December 15, 2022.

d. *Applicant:* City of St. Cloud.

e. *Name of Project:* St. Cloud Hydroelectric Project (St. Cloud Project or project).

f. *Location:* On the Mississippi River, in the City of St. Cloud, in Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Ms. Tracy Hodel, Public Services Director, City of St. Cloud, 1201 7th Street South, St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301, (320) 255–7226, *tracy.hodel@ci.stcloud.mn.us.*

i. *FERC Contact:* David Graefe at (202) 502–6137 or *David.Graefe@ferc.gov.*

j. *Deadline for filing motions to intervene and protests, comments, recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and preliminary prescriptions:* 60 days from the issuance date of this notice (*i.e.,* July 7, 2025, 5 p.m. Eastern Time); reply comments are due 105 days (*i.e.,* August 21, 2025, 5 p.m. Eastern Time) from the issuance date of this notice.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file motions to

intervene and protests, comments, recommendations, preliminary terms and conditions, and preliminary prescriptions using the Commission's eFiling system at *https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx*. Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *https://ferconline.ferc.gov/QuickComment.aspx*. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852. All filings must clearly identify the project name and docket number on the first page: St. Cloud Hydroelectric Project (P–4108–019).

The Commission's Rules of Practice require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. This application has been accepted for filing and is now ready for environmental analysis.

l. The St. Cloud Project consists of: (1) an approximately 3.5-mile-long, 294-surface-acre reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,254 acre-feet at a normal pool elevation of 981.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; (2) a 200-foot-long earthen embankment that abuts the east side of the dam; (3) a 550-foot-long, 19.5-foot-high concrete gravity dam and main overflow spillway topped with inflatable crest gates; (4) a 44-foot-wide concrete spillway containing two 20-foot-wide Tainter gates separated by a 4-foot-wide pier; (5) a 70-foot-wide, 122-foot-long reinforced concrete powerhouse containing two turbine-generator units with a total installed generating capacity of 8.64 megawatts; (6) a 413-foot-long embankment section that abuts the west side of the dam consisting of an 85-foot-long cellular sheet pile wall, a 58-foot-long sheet pile tieback and a 270-foot-long earthen levee; (7) a 200-foot-long, 5-kilovolt (kV) underground transmission line connecting the powerhouse to a step-up transformer; (8) a 5/34.5-kV step-up transformer; (9) an underground 510-foot-long, 34.5-kV transmission line connecting the step-up transformer to a non-project substation; and (10) appurtenant facilities.

The St. Cloud Project is currently operated in a run-of-river mode. The average annual energy production of the project from 2014 through 2021 was 51,500 megawatt-hours. City of St. Cloud is not proposing any new project facilities or changes to project operation.

The St. Cloud Project includes four project recreation facilities: (1) a fishing dock; (2) a fishing pier; (3) a boat landing and picnic area; and (4) a canoe portage. City of St. Cloud proposes to modify the project boundary to include these recreation facilities, the project transformer, and project transmission line. The modification would increase the size of the project boundary from approximately 314 acres to approximately 328 acres.

m. A copy of the application can be viewed on the Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document (*i.e.,* P–4108). For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

n. Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, and .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''PROTEST'', ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'', ''COMMENTS,'' ''REPLY COMMENTS,'' ''RECOMMENDATIONS,'' ''PRELIMINARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS,'' or ''PRELIMINARY FISHWAY PRESCRIPTIONS;'' (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name of the person submitting the filing; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, recommendations, terms and conditions or prescriptions must set forth their evidentiary basis and otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 4.34(b). Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant. A copy of any protest or motion to intervene must be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application. A copy of all other filings in reference to this application must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 4.34(b) and 385.2010.

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*.

You may also register online at *https://ferconline.ferc.gov/FERCOnline.aspx* to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

o. The applicant must file no later than 60 days following the date of issuance of this notice (*i.e.,* July 7, 2025, 5 p.m. Eastern Time): (1) a copy of the water quality certification; (2) a copy of the request for certification, including proof of the date on which the certifying agency received the request; or (3) evidence of waiver of water quality certification.

p. *Procedural schedule:* The application will be processed according to the following schedule. Revisions to the schedule will be made as appropriate.

Milestone	Target date
Deadline for filing comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, and prescriptions.	July 2025.
Deadline for filing reply comments ...	August 2025.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08497 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–205–000]

Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC; Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Amendment to the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Supply Lateral Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental document, that will discuss the environmental impacts of Amendment to the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Supply Lateral Project (Project), to site, construct, and operate facilities by Golden Pass LNG Terminal LLC (Golden Pass) located in Jefferson County, Texas. The Commission will use this environmental document in its decision-making process.

This notice announces the opening of the scoping process the Commission will use to gather input from the public and interested agencies regarding the project. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process, the Commission takes into account concerns the public may have about proposals and the environmental impacts that could result from its action whenever it considers the issuance of an authorization. This gathering of public input is referred to as ''scoping.'' The main goal of the scoping process is to focus the analysis in the environmental document on the important environmental issues. Additional information about the Commission's NEPA process is described below in the *NEPA Process and Environmental Document* section of this notice.

By this notice, the Commission requests public comments on the scope of issues to address in the environmental document. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments so that the Commission receives them in Washington, DC on or before 5:00pm Eastern Time on June 9, 2025. Comments may be submitted in written form. Further details on how to submit comments are provided in the *Public Participation* section of this notice.

Your comments should focus on the potential environmental effects, reasonable alternatives, and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impacts. Your input will help the Commission staff determine what issues they need to evaluate in the environmental document. Commission staff will consider all written comments during the preparation of the environmental document.

If you submitted comments on this project to the Commission before the opening of this docket on April 24, 2025, you would need to file those comments in Docket No. CP25–205–000 to ensure they are considered as part of this proceeding.

This notice is being sent to the Commission's current environmental mailing list for this project. State and local government representatives should notify their constituents of this proposed project and encourage them to comment on their areas of concern.

If you are a landowner receiving this notice, a pipeline company representative may contact you about the acquisition of an easement to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities. The company would seek to negotiate a mutually acceptable easement agreement. You are not required to enter into an agreement. However, if the Commission approves the project, the Natural Gas Act conveys the right of eminent domain to the company. Therefore, if you and the company do not reach an easement agreement, the pipeline company could initiate condemnation proceedings in court. In such instances, compensation would be determined by a judge in accordance with state law. The Commission does not subsequently grant, exercise, or oversee the exercise of that eminent domain authority. The courts have exclusive authority to handle eminent domain cases; the Commission has no jurisdiction over these matters.

Golden Pass provided landowners with a fact sheet prepared by the FERC entitled ''An Interstate Natural Gas Facility On My Land? What Do I Need To Know?'' which addresses typically asked questions, including the use of eminent domain and how to participate in the Commission's proceedings. This fact sheet along with other landowner topics of interest are available for viewing on the FERC website (*www.ferc.gov*) under the Natural Gas, Landowner Topics link.

Public Participation

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

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

(2) You can file your comments electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located 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 will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; a comment on a particular project is considered a ''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 (CP25–205–000) 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.

Additionally, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which makes it easy to stay informed of all issuances and submittals regarding the dockets/projects to which you subscribe. These instant email notifications are the fastest way to receive notification and provide a link to the document files which can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings. Go to *https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview* to register for eSubscription.

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, environmental justice communities, 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*.

Summary of the Proposed Project

On December 21, 2016 the FERC issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity in Docket No. CP14–517–000 (2016 Order). The 2016 Order authorized Golden Pass to construct and operate the Golden Pass LNG Terminal (Terminal) in Jefferson County, Texas, for the export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act. In the 2016 Order, the Commission authorized Golden Pass to expand and modify the existing Golden Pass LNG Import Terminal to allow the export of LNG, which would require construction and operation of various liquefaction, LNG distribution, and appurtenant facilities.

The Project is proposed to be constructed in two phases. Golden Pass requests approval from the Commission to construct and operate a new 1.1-mile, 42-inch-diameter supplemental supply lateral and receipt manifold that would interconnect at two 30-inch tie-ins, previously approved by the Commission, with the Terminal. This is Phase I of the Project. The proposed lateral will connect the Trident Intrastate Pipeline at the receipt manifold. Phase II of the Project includes construction of an additional meter station for a future, planned interstate third party receipt manifold, connecting to the proposed supply lateral pipeline.

The general location of the Project is included in appendix 1.

Land Requirements for Construction

Golden Pass proposes to utilize approximately 33 acres of land during construction, of which, approximately 17 acres would be utilized during operation. Six existing permanent access roads and 1 new access roads totaling approximately 10.5 acres would also be required to support construction.

NEPA Process and the Environmental Document

Any environmental document issued by the Commission will discuss impacts that could occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project under the relevant general resource areas:

- geology and soils;
- water resources and wetlands;
- vegetation and wildlife;
- threatened and endangered species;
- cultural resources;
- land use;
- socioeconomics;
- air quality and noise; and
- reliability and safety.

Commission staff will also evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed project or portions of the project and make recommendations on how to lessen or avoid impacts on the various resource areas. Your comments will help Commission staff identify and focus on the issues that might have an effect on the human environment and potentially eliminate others from further study and discussion in the environmental document.

Following this scoping period, Commission staff will determine whether to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EA or the EIS will present Commission staff's independent analysis of the issues. If Commission staff prepares an EA, a *Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment* will be issued. The EA may be issued for an allotted public comment period. The Commission would consider timely comments on the EA before making its decision regarding the proposed project. If Commission staff prepares an EIS, a *Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS/ Notice of Schedule* will be issued, which will open up an additional comment period. Staff will then prepare a draft EIS which will be issued for public comment. Commission staff will consider all timely comments received during the comment period on the draft EIS and revise the document, as necessary, before issuing a final EIS. Any EA or draft and final EIS will be available in electronic format in the public record through eLibrary [1] and the Commission's natural gas environmental documents web page (*https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/natural-gas/environment/environmental-documents*). If eSubscribed, you will receive instant email notification when the environmental document is issued.

With this notice, the Commission is asking agencies with jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise with respect to the environmental issues of this project to formally cooperate in the preparation of the environmental document.[2] Agencies that would like to request cooperating agency status should follow the instructions for filing comments provided under the *Public Participation* section of this notice.

Consultation Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations for section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Commission is using this notice to initiate consultation with the applicable State Historic Preservation Office, and to solicit their views and those of other government agencies, interested Indian tribes, and the public on the project's potential effects on historic properties.[3] The environmental document for this project will document findings on the impacts on historic properties and summarize the status of consultations under section 106.

Environmental Mailing List

The environmental mailing list includes federal, state, and local government representatives and agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American Tribes; other interested parties; and local libraries and newspapers. This list also includes all affected landowners (as defined in the Commission's regulations) who are potential right-of-way grantors, whose property may be used temporarily for project purposes, or who own homes within certain distances of aboveground facilities, and anyone who submits comments on the project and includes a mailing address with their comments. Commission staff will update the environmental mailing list as the analysis proceeds to ensure that Commission notices related to this environmental review are sent to all individuals, organizations, and government entities interested in and/or potentially affected by the proposed project.

If you need to make changes to your name/address, or if you would like to remove your name from the mailing list, please complete one of the following steps:

(1) Send an email to *GasProjectAddressChange@ferc.gov* stating your request. You must include the docket number CP25–205–000 in your request. If you are requesting a change to your address, please be sure to include your name and the correct address. If you are requesting to delete your address from the mailing list, please include your name and address as it appeared on this notice. This email address is unable to accept comments.

OR

(2) Return the attached ''Mailing List Update Form'' (appendix 2).

[1] For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the last page of this notice.

[2] Cooperating agency responsibilities are addressed in Section 107(a)(3) of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(3)).

[3] The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations are at Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800. Those regulations define historic properties as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional Information

Additional information about the project is available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208–FERC, or on the FERC website at *www.ferc.gov* using the eLibrary link. Click on the eLibrary link, click on ''General Search'' and enter the docket number in the ''Docket Number'' field. Be sure you have selected an appropriate date range. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or (866) 208–3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502–8659. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

Public sessions or site visits will be posted on the Commission's calendar located at *https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/events* along with other related information.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08498 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreements under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments, relevant information, or documents regarding the agreement to the Secretary by email at *Secretary@fmc.gov,* or by mail, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20573. Comments will be most helpful to the Commission if received within 12 days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**, and the Commission requests that comments be submitted within 7 days on agreements that request expedited review. Copies of the agreements are available through the Commission's website (*www.fmc.gov*) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202)-523–5793 or *tradeanalysis@fmc.gov*.

Agreement No.: 201436–001.

Agreement Name: MSC/ZIM Cooperative Working Agreement.

Parties: Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A.; ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.

Filing Party: Wayne Rohde, Cozen O'Connor.

Synopsis: The Amendment deletes the Bahamas, Mexico and Jamaica from the geographic scope of the Agreement.

Proposed Effective Date: 5/7/2025.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/86581.

Agreement No.: 201436–002.

Agreement Name: MSC/ZIM Cooperative Working Agreement.

Parties: Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A.; ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.

Filing Party: Wayne Rohde, Cozen O'Connor.

Synopsis: The Amendment adds Taiwan and Indonesia to the geographic scope of the Agreement and adds a new Article 14 that reflects an interim vessel sharing/slot exchange arrangement that will temporarily supersede the existing arrangements set forth in Articles 5.1 and 5.2.

Proposed Effective Date: 5/7/2025.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/86581.

Dated: May 9, 2025.

Alanna Beck,

Federal Register Alternate Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–08514 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2023–E–1774]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ADBRY

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) has determined the regulatory review period for ADBRY and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human biological product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect must submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by July 14, 2025. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by November 10, 2025. See ''Petitions'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for more information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 14, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2023–E–1774 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ADBRY.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed

in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

• Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with § 10.20 (21 CFR 10.20) and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Friedman, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug or biologic product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the biological product becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of USPTO may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA has approved for marketing the human biologic product ADBRY (tralokinumab). ADBRY is indicated for the treatment of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis in adult patients whose disease is not adequately controlled with topical prescription therapies or when those therapies are not advisable. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for ADBRY (U.S. Patent No. 7,935,343) from MedImmune Ltd., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 19, 2023, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of ADBRY represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Thereafter, the USPTO requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

II. Determination of Regulatory Review Period

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for ADBRY is 5,046 days. Of this time, 4,436 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 610 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* March 6, 2008. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on March 6, 2008.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262):* April 27, 2020. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for ADBRY (BLA 761180) was initially submitted on April 27, 2020.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 27, 2021. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA 761180 was approved on December 27, 2021.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,826 days of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see **DATES**). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: must be timely (see **DATES**), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630

Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–08462 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0161]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; SKINVIVE

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) has determined the regulatory review period for SKINVIVE and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that medical device.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect must submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by July 14, 2025. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by November 10, 2025. See ''Petitions'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for more information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 14, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*.
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0161 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; SKINVIVE.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*. Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with § 10.20 (21 CFR 10.20) and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Friedman or Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug or biological product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For medical devices, the testing phase begins with a clinical investigation of the device and runs

until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the device and continues until permission to market the device is granted. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of USPTO may award (half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a medical device will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(3)(B).

FDA has approved for marketing the medical device SKINVIVE. SKINVIVE is indicated for intradermal injection to improve facial skin smoothness of the cheeks in adults over the age of 21. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for SKINVIVE (U.S. Patent No. 11,260,015) from Allergan Industrie, SAS, and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 7, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this medical device had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of SKINVIVE represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Thereafter, the USPTO requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

II. Determination of Regulatory Review Period

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for SKINVIVE is 1,842 days. Of this time, 1,055 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 787 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 520(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360j(g)) involving this device became effective:* April 27, 2018. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational device exemption for human tests to begin, as required under section 520(g) of the FD&C Act, became effective April 27, 2018.

2. *The date an application was initially submitted with respect to the device under section 515 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360e):* March 16, 2021. The applicant claims February 23, 2021, as the date the premarket approval application (PMA) for SKINVIVE (PMA P110033/S059) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that PMA P110033/S059 was submitted on March 16, 2021.

3. *The date the application was approved:* May 11, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PMA P110033/S059 was approved on May 11, 2023.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 435 days of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see **DATES**). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: must be timely (see **DATES**), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–08449 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0438]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; OMVOH

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) has determined the regulatory review period for OMVOH and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human biological product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect must submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by July 14, 2025. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by November 10, 2025. See ''Petitions'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for more information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 14, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted,

such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*.

• If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

• *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

• For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0438 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; OMVOH.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

• Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov*. Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with § 10.20 (21 CFR 10.20) and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf*.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Friedman, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug or biologic product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the biological product becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of USPTO may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA has approved for marketing the human biologic product OMVOH (mirikizumab). OMVOH is indicated for the treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in adults. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for OMVOH (U.S. Patent No. 9,023,358) from Eli Lilly and Co., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated May 8, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of OMVOH represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Thereafter, the USPTO requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

II. Determination of Regulatory Review Period

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for OMVOH is 2,984 days. Of this time, 2,408 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 576 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* August 27, 2015. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on August 27, 2015.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262):* March 30, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for OMVOH (BLA B761279) was initially submitted on March 30, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* October 26, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA B761279 was approved on October 26, 2023.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension.

In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,332 days of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see **DATES**). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: must be timely (see **DATES**), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–08443 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–0194 and FDA–2024–E–0193]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; EPKINLY

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) has determined the regulatory review period for EPKINLY and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of applications to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Department of Commerce, for the extension patents which claims that human biological product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect must submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by July 14, 2025. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by November 10, 2025. See ''Petitions'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for more information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 14, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

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- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–0194 and FDA–2024–E–0193 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; EPKINLY.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with § 10.20 (21 CFR 10.20) and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the

''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Friedman or Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98–417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100–670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug or biologic product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the biological product becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of USPTO may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA has approved for marketing the human biologic product EPKINLY (epcoritamab-bysp). EPKINLY is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), not otherwise specified, including DLBCL arising from indolent lymphoma, and high-grade B-cell lymphoma after two or more lines of systemic therapy. This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on response rate and durability of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial(s). Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for EPKINLY (U.S. Patent Nos. 10,465,006 and 10,544,220) from Genmab A/S, and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated January 30, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of EPKINLY represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Thereafter, the USPTO requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

II. Determination of Regulatory Review Period

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for EPKINLY is 1,909 days. Of this time, 1,668 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 241 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* February 27, 2018. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on February 27, 2018.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262):* September 21, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for EPKINLY (BLA B761324) was initially submitted on September 21, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* May 19, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA B761324 was approved on May 19, 2023.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the USPTO applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its applications for patent extension, this applicant seeks 675 days of patent term extension.

III. Petitions

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and, under 21 CFR 60.24, ask for a redetermination (see **DATES**). Furthermore, as specified in § 60.30 (21 CFR 60.30), any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must comply with all the requirements of § 60.30, including but not limited to: must be timely (see **DATES**), must be filed in accordance with § 10.20, must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation, and must certify that a true and complete copy of the petition has been served upon the patent applicant. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41–42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Submit petitions electronically to *https://www.regulations.gov* at Docket No. FDA–2013–S–0610. Submit written petitions (two copies are required) to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–08450 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1134]

Infant Formula Nutrient Requirements; Request for Information

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; request for information.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is requesting information and data to begin the nutrient review process for infant formula. We are taking this action, in part, to continue to ensure the nutritional adequacy of infant formula sold in the United States. We intend to use the information and data to help determine what type(s) of actions, if any, should be taken.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the notice must be submitted by September 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments and information as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will

not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of September 11, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1134 for ''Infant Formula Nutrient Requirements; Request for Information.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, 240–402–7500.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' We will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in our consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 240–402–7500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carrie Assar, Office of Critical Foods, Human Foods Program, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–1453, or Holli Kubicki, Office of Policy, Regulations, and Information, Human Foods Program, Food and Drug Administration, 5001 Campus Dr., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–2378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 412(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 350a(i)) establishes requirements for the nutrient content of infant formulas. Under section 412(i)(2) of the FD&C Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to revise the list of required nutrients and the required level for any required nutrient. In addition, section 412(i)(1) of the FD&C Act requires the Secretary to review the table of required nutrients ''every 4 years as appropriate,'' taking into consideration ''any new scientific data or information related to infant formula nutrients, including international infant formula standards.'' These authorities have been delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The table in section 412(i) of the FD&C Act and FDA regulations at 21 CFR 107.100 specify that infant formulas must contain 30 nutrients; minimum levels for each nutrient and maximum levels for 10 of the nutrients are also specified.

Although FDA regularly reviews individual nutrient requirements for infant formula, our last comprehensive review was in 1998 (Ref. 1). We last updated the table in 21 CFR 107.100 in 2015 to add the mineral selenium to the list of required nutrients and to establish minimum and maximum levels of selenium in infant formula (80 FR 35834 (June 23, 2015)).

On March 18, 2025, the Department of Health and Human Services and FDA announced ''Operation Stork Speed'' to expand options for safe, reliable, and nutritious infant formula for American families. As part of Operation Stork Speed, FDA announced a set of actions and initiatives focused on infant formula, such as beginning the nutrient review process and increasing testing for heavy metals and other contaminants. We are also encouraging companies to develop new infant formulas and clarify opportunities to help inform consumers about formula ingredients. These enhanced FDA commitments are focused on making sure a strong supply of infant formula—which is often the sole source of nutrition for infants—remains available for one of our nation's most vulnerable populations.

II. Issues for Consideration and Request for Information

FDA is issuing this request for information to begin the nutrient review process for infant formula intended for healthy, full-term infants. Specifically, FDA is interested in information that would help us determine whether there is a need to revise the existing nutrient requirements in 21 CFR 107.100, taking into consideration any new scientific data or information related to infant formula nutrients, including international infant formula standards. For purposes of this request for information, the term ''nutrient'' means

any vitamin, mineral, or other substance or ingredient that is required in accordance with the table set out in section 412(i)(1) of the FD&C Act or by 21 CFR 107.100, or that is identified as essential for infants by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine through its development of a Dietary Reference Intake, or that has been identified as essential for infants by FDA through a **Federal Register** publication (see 21 CFR 106.3 (definition of ''nutrient'')). We invite comment on the questions below. Please explain your answers and provide references and data, if possible.

1. What new scientific data or information since the 1998 comprehensive assessment (Ref. 1) should we consider regarding nutrient requirements for healthy, full-term infants that are associated with positive short- and/or long-term health outcomes?

2. What scientific data or information have emerged since the 1998 comprehensive assessment (Ref. 1) regarding nutrient intakes for healthy, full-term infants that are associated with poor short- and/or long-term health outcomes?

3. Which existing nutrients required in 21 CFR 107.100 should we review? Please explain your rationale.

4. For the nutrients required in 21 CFR 107.100, what, if any, adjustments should be made to existing minimum or maximum levels? For the 20 nutrients with only a minimum level, which, if any, should have a maximum level added? Please explain your rationale. For example, describe how changes might positively impact health outcomes.

5. What other nutrients (*e.g.,* docosahexaenoic acid and arachidonic acid) or specifications for nutrients (*e.g.,* ratio of linoleic acid to alpha-linolenic acid), if any, should we consider adding to 21 CFR 107.100? Please explain your rationale.

6. Which nutrients, if any, should we remove from 21 CFR 107.100? Please explain your rationale.

III. References

The following references are on display at the Dockets Management Staff (see **ADDRESSES**) and are available for viewing by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; they also are available electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Although FDA verified the website addresses in this document, please note that websites are subject to change over time.

1. Raiten, D.J., J.M. Talbot, and J.H. Waters, Life Sciences Research Office, American Society for Nutritional Sciences, ''Assessment of Nutrient Requirements for Infant Formulas,'' *Journal of Nutrition,* 128 (11 Suppl) (November 1998): i–iv, 2059S–2293S. Available at *https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/128.suppl_11.2059S.*

Dated: May 7, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–08419 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier: OS–0990–0479]

Agency Information Collection Request. 30-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of a proposed collection for public comment.

DATES: Comments on the ICR must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamie Kim, The Office of Population Affairs (OPA), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health at *Jamie.Kim@hhs.gov* or (240) 453–2817. When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the document identifier 0990–30D and the project title for reference: Family Planning Annual Report (FPAR).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA), within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, seeks approval for a reinstatement with changes for their encounter level data collection for the Family Planning Annual Report (FPAR). This was previously approved by OMB under OMB No. 0990–0479, (expiration February 28, 2025). Annual submission of the FPAR is required of all Title X Family Planning Services grantees for purposes of monitoring and reporting program performance.

Need and Proposed Use of the Information

OPA's Title X Family Planning Program is the only federal grant program dedicated solely to providing comprehensive family planning and related preventive health services. The FPAR is the only source of annual, uniform reporting by all Title X services grantees funded under Section 300 of the Public Health Service Act. The FPAR 2.0 system provides consistent, national-level data on the Title X Family Planning program and its users. OPA assembles and analyzes comparable and relevant program data to answer questions about the characteristics of the population served, the provision and use of services, and the impact of the program on certain family planning outcomes. FPAR 2.0 collects a standard set of data elements pertaining to users and encounters, such as user demographics, service delivery, and family planning intentions and methods. Encounter level data collected through FPAR 2.0 improves the quality of data reported to OPA and reduces reporting burden by grantees. Additionally, the more granular data collected with FPAR 2.0 contributes to a learning healthcare environment by greatly expanding the options for data analysis and reporting—for example, through interactive data dashboards and visualizations, customized tabulations and reports, and application of analytics and statistical analyses on the encounter-level data files.

Information from FPAR 2.0 is important to OPA for many reasons, and is used to:

(1) Monitor compliance with statutory requirements, regulations, and operational guidance.

(2) Comply with accountability and federal performance requirements for Title X family planning funds.

(3) Guide strategic and financial planning, to monitor performance, to respond to inquiries from policymakers

and Congress about the program, and to estimate program impact.

Type of respondent: Annual reporting; respondents are all grantees that receive Title X funding from OPA.

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Number responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Grantees	88	1	72	6,336
Total	88	1	72	6,336

Susan R. Little,

Department Information Collection Clearance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Program, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–08415 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier: OS 4040–0011]

Agency Information Collection Request. 30-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of a proposed collection for public comment.

DATES: Comments on the ICR must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sagal Musa, *sagal.musa@hhs.gov,* or call (202) 578–5441. When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the document identifier 4040–0011–30D and project title for reference.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Title of the Collections: SF–271 Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.

Type of Collection: Reinstatement.

OMB No. 4040–0011.

Abstract: The SF–271 Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs form is an OMB-approved collection (4040–0011). This information collection is used by grant awardees to report on their construction grant award. This IC expired on January 31, 2025. *Grants.gov* is seeking reinstatement without change of this information collection and a three-year clearance.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOUR TABLE

Forms (if necessary)	Respondents (if necessary)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondents	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
SF–271 Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.	Grant Applicants	40,000	1	1	40,000
Total		40,000	1	1	40,000

Susan R. Little,

Department Information Collection Clearance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Program, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–08420 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4151–AE–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Request for Information (RFI): Ensuring Lawful Regulation and Unleashing Innovation To Make American Healthy Again

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice; request for information.

SUMMARY: To implement the President's Deregulatory Initiatives, including Department of Government Efficiency Deregulatory Agenda, and to better promote the health and well-being of the American people, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is planning the largest deregulatory effort in the history of the Department. To facilitate this effort, HHS seeks input from all interested parties on how to dramatically deregulate across all areas the Department touches. HHS also welcomes other submissions explaining how regulations, guidance, paperwork requirements, and other regulatory obligations can be repealed.

DATES: To be assured consideration, comments must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on July 14, 2025. HHS will not reply individually to responders but will consider all comments submitted by the deadline.

ADDRESSES:

RFI Docket: You may examine the RFI docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket ID. AHRQ–2025–0001. The docket contains this RFI and all comments received to date. To submit a response, click the ''Comment'' button inside Docket: AHRQ–2025–0001 and follow all instructions.

Regulations.gov: The public can also send HHS-specific deregulatory submissions for publication in the **Federal Register** at the following site: *https://www.regulations.gov/deregulation.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, direct questions to Jennifer Burnszynski or Laina Bush in the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at *osaspeinfo@hhs.gov* or (202) 690–7858.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The President has issued two major, cross government Deregulatory Initiatives. First, on January 31, 2025, he issued E.O. 14192, ''Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation'' (90 FR 9065; February 6, 2025). This E.O. directs agencies to eliminate 10 regulations for each new regulation issued (''10-for-1''), as well as the direction that deregulation leads to significant cost savings. In addition, on February 19, 2025, the President issued Executive Order 14219, ''Ensuring Lawful Regulation and Implementing the President's 'Department of Government Efficiency' Deregulatory Agenda'' (90 FR 10583; February 25, 2025). That order stated the policy of the Trump Administration is to focus the executive branch's limited enforcement resources on regulations squarely authorized by constitutional Federal statutes and commence the deconstruction of the overbearing and burdensome administrative state.

To implement the President's Deregulatory Initiatives, and to better promote the health and well-being of the American people, HHS is planning the largest deregulatory effort in its history. However, HHS cannot accomplish this feat alone. As Secretary, I believe that an important component of Making America Healthy Again is making sure that providers and caretakers can focus on preventing and treating chronic diseases instead of having to do unnecessary or burdensome paperwork and otherwise comply with Administrative burdensome requirements with no clear health benefit. As such, HHS is seeking input from the American public on how to dramatically deregulate across all the areas the Department touches. Specifically, HHS welcomes submissions explaining how regulations, guidance, paperwork requirements, and other regulatory obligations can be repealed. Those submissions may be entered in response to this RFI.

Ensuring Lawful Regulation

Pursuant to E.O.14219, agencies are required to identify and report to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Office of Management and Budget on regulations in one or more of the following categories:

(i) Unconstitutional regulations and regulations that raise serious constitutional difficulties, such as exceeding the scope of the power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution;

(ii) Regulations that are based on unlawful delegations of legislative power;

(iii) Regulations that are based on anything other than the best reading of the underlying statutory authority or prohibition;

(iv) Regulations that implicate matters of social, political, or economic significance that are not authorized by clear statutory authority;

(v) Regulations that impose significant costs upon private parties that are not outweighed by public benefits;

(vi) Regulations that harm the national interest by significantly and unjustifiably impeding technological innovation, infrastructure development, disaster response, inflation reduction, research and development, economic development, energy production, land use, and foreign policy objectives; and

(vii) Regulations that impose undue burdens on small business and impede private enterprise and entrepreneurship.

After receiving this report, OIRA is instructed to consult with agency heads to develop a Unified Regulatory Agenda to rescind or modify identified regulations as appropriate and consider these factors when evaluating potential new regulations.

Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation

Pursuant to E.O. 14192, agencies have been charged with the following requirements:

(a) Unless prohibited by law, whenever an agency proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation, it shall identify at least 10 existing regulations to be repealed.

(b) For fiscal year 2025, all agencies must ensure that the total incremental cost of all new regulations, including repealed regulations, being finalized is significantly less than zero, as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), unless otherwise required by law or instructions from OMB.

(c) Any new incremental costs associated with new regulations must, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations. Further, Executive Order 14192 requires that for fiscal year 2026, and each fiscal year thereafter, the head of each agency identify, on an aggregated basis, for regulations that increase incremental cost, offsetting regulations and provide the agency's best approximation of the total costs or savings associated with each new regulation or repealed regulation. During the Presidential budget process, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will identify for each agency a total amount of incremental costs that will be allowed for such agency in issuing new regulations and repealing regulations for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2025. No regulations exceeding the agency's total incremental cost allowance will be permitted in that fiscal year, unless required by law or approved in writing by the Director. The total incremental cost allowance may allow an increase or require a reduction in total regulatory cost. Subsequent OMB Guidance Implementing section 3 of Executive Order 14192 provides the following definitions:

An ''E.O. 14192 regulatory action'' is: (i) A significant regulatory action as defined in section 3(f) of E.O. 12866 that has been finalized and that imposes total costs greater than zero; or (ii) A significant guidance document, broadly conceived, (*e.g.,* significant interpretive guidance) reviewed by OIRA under the procedures of E.O. 12866 that has been finalized and that imposes total costs greater than zero. For example, E.O. 14192 regulatory actions include negotiated rulemakings that are significant as defined in section 3(f) of E.O. 12866, that have been finalized, and that impose total costs greater than zero.

An ''E.O. 14192 deregulatory action'' is an action that has been finalized and has total costs less than zero. An E.O. 14192 deregulatory action qualifies as both: (1) one of the actions used to satisfy the provision to repeal or revise

at least 10 existing regulations for each regulation issued, and (2) a cost savings for purposes of the total incremental cost allowance. E.O. 14192 deregulatory actions are not limited to those defined as significant under E.O. 12866 or OMB's *Final Bulletin on Good Guidance Practices.* An E.O. 14192 deregulatory action may be issued in the form of an action in a wide range of categories of actions, including, but not limited to: Informal, formal, and negotiated rulemaking; Guidance and interpretive/interpretative documents; Some actions related to international regulatory cooperation; and Information collection requests that repeal or streamline recordkeeping, reporting, or disclosure requirements. Significant proposed rules issued before noon on January 20, 2025, that are formally withdrawn by notice in the **Federal Register** and removed from the *Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions* may also qualify as repeal actions, but do not qualify for cost savings.

Request for Information

During President Trump's first administration, HHS undertook nearly 400 deregulatory actions to increase efficiency and reduce burden on the healthcare system. These efforts were facilitated by public comment received in response to HHS's Regulatory Relief To Support Economic Recovery; RFI (85 FR 75720, November 25, 2020) and HHS's RFI on Redundant, Overlapping, or Inconsistent Regulations (85 FR 76003, November 27, 2020).

Although that was a good start, HHS intends to dramatically expand its deregulatory efforts. The public should help HHS identify any opportunities to produce cost savings, increase efficiency, and stoke health and economic innovation through deregulation.

HHS's goal is to address regulations that are unnecessary, inconsistent with the law, overly burdensome, outdated, out of alignment with current Executive orders, or otherwise unsound. Consistent with Secretary Kennedy's commitment to radical transparency, HHS will involve the public in this process and values the perspectives and knowledge of those outside of the Federal Government, particularly those served by HHS and those who help carry out its mission. As HHS conducts a thorough review of all regulations in its purview pursuant to the Executive orders described above, HHS is seeking input from a full range of stakeholders, including health care providers and suppliers; State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments; health and drug plans and payers; human services agencies; public health agencies; community- and faith-based organizations; long term care facilities; pharmacist and pharmacy associations; health and human services professional organizations; farmers and food producers; patient advocacy groups and organizations; people living with chronic disease and their family members; researchers; health technology organizations; and other businesses.

The most helpful submissions are those that HHS can publish in the **Federal Register** with minimal revision—whether as notices of proposed rulemaking (NPRMs), direct final rules (DFRs), or other notices—rescinding previous rulemakings or provisions in the Code of Federal Regulations. These submissions should be entered at *https://www.regulations.gov/deregulation.*

Instructions

Responses submitted at *regulations.gov/deregulation* should follow the format provided there. You may respond to one or more of the questions listed below and please include question numbers provided in the response. Each responding entity (person or organization) is requested to submit only one response per regulation or guidance. Unless submitted anonymously, responses should include the name(s) of the person(s) or organization(s) submitting the comment. If a comment is submitted on behalf of an organization, the individual respondent's role in the organization may also be provided.

In a clear and concise manner, please describe how the recommendation would lead to cost savings, how much savings are anticipated, and the statutory authority that would permit HHS to act on the recommendation. Respondents should identify the specific regulation, guidance, or requirement at issue along with its administering HHS division. Where practical, please also include data, legal citations, quantitative estimates, and recommended actions. Economic data to demonstrate costs and savings are strongly encouraged, with an emphasis on the especially ambitious deregulatory ideas that may require a stronger evidentiary basis. Analyses that conform to OMB guidance to Federal agencies on the development of regulatory analysis, Circular A–4 (2003), and to the HHS Guidelines for Regulatory Impact Analysis (2016), are similarly encouraged. Comments containing references, studies, research, or other empirical data that are not widely published should include electronic links or copies of the referenced materials attached as an appendix.

This RFI is voluntary, and responses may be submitted anonymously. Comments submitted in response to this RFI may be posted on HHS websites or otherwise released publicly. Please do not submit proprietary, classified, confidential, or sensitive information, to include personally identifiable (PII) or personal health information (PHI), in response to this RFI.

This RFI is for information and planning purposes only and should not be construed as a policy, solicitation for applications, or as an obligation on the part of the government to provide support for any ideas in response to it. HHS will use the information submitted at its discretion and will not comment on any respondent's submission. Respondents are advised that the government is not obligated to acknowledge receipt of the information received or provide feedback to respondents concerning any information submitted. Those submitting responses are solely responsible for all expenses associated with response preparation.

Questions

1. What HHS regulations and/or guidance meet one or more of the following seven criteria identified in E.O. 14219? Should they be modified or repealed? What would be the impact of this change, especially the costs and savings?

* Unconstitutional regulations and regulations that raise serious constitutional difficulties, such as exceeding the scope of the power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution;

* Regulations that are based on unlawful delegations of legislative power;

* Regulations that are based on anything other than the best reading of the underlying statutory authority or prohibition;

* Regulations that implicate matters of social, political, or economic significance that are not authorized by clear statutory authority;

* Regulations that impose significant costs upon private parties that are not outweighed by public benefits;

* Regulations that harm the national interest by significantly and unjustifiably impeding technological innovation, infrastructure development, disaster response, inflation reduction, research and development, economic development, energy production, land use, and foreign policy objectives; or

* Regulations that impose undue burdens on small business and impede private enterprise and entrepreneurship

2. What regulations should we reconsider as we look to achieve some of the policy objectives outlined in Executive Order 14212, ''Establishing the President's Make America Healthy Again Commission,'' to focus on reversing chronic disease?

3. For more general deregulatory consideration under E.O. 14192, are there additional HHS regulations and/or guidance that:

* Are confusing or unnecessarily complicated;
* Require an excessive number of reports or unreasonable record keeping, or information that is not needed or used effectively;
* Impose requirements on the wrong individual or group;
* Carry excessive penalties;
* Are conflicting (examples include but are not limited to conflicts between HHS and State regulations, public and private sectors);
* Impede access to or delivery of care or services;
* Impede efforts to innovate
* Are obsolete; and/or
* Otherwise interfere with the public or private sector's ability to address chronic health conditions or otherwise promote the health and wellbeing of Americans?

Should they be modified or repealed? What would be the impact of this change, especially the costs and savings?

4. What alternative approaches could be taken to achieve or accomplish the same goal with a lesser burden? For example, are there less burdensome approaches that are used by other entities such as State governments or private companies that could be adopted by HHS to achieve its goal with less burdensome requirements? What would be the impact on costs and savings?

5. Are there HHS regulations, guidance, or reporting requirements that are rooted in outdated technology? Can new technologies be leveraged to allow for rescinding or updating these policies? What are the cost implications?

6. Are there HHS regulations, guidance, or reporting requirements that are inconsistent with Executive Orders 14151, 14154, 14168, and 14213 or others issued by the President? Should they be modified or rescinded to make them consistent?

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, United States Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–08384 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier: OS 4040–0012]

Agency Information Collection Request. 30-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, is publishing the following summary of a proposed collection for public comment.

DATES: Comments on the ICR must be received on or before June 13, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sagal Musa, *sagal.musa@hhs.gov,* or call (202) 578–5441. When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the document identifier 4040–0012–30D and project title for reference.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including any of the following subjects: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Title of the Collections: SF–270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement.

Type of Collection: Reinstatement.

OMB No. 4040–0012.

Abstract: The SF–270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement is a federal form used by grant awardees to request funds either in advance or as reimbursement for project expenses. This IC expired on January 31, 2025. *Grants.gov* is seeking reinstatement without change of this information collection and a three-year clearance.

ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOUR TABLE

Forms (if necessary)	Respondents (if necessary)	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondents	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
SF–270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement.	Grant Applicants	100,000	1	1	100,000
Total		100,000	1	1	100,000

Susan R. Little,

Department Information Collection Clearance Officer, Paperwork Reduction Act Program, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2025–08418 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4151–AE–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which

would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Transition to Independence.

Date: June 4–5, 2025.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Delia Tang, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Resources Training and Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W602 MSC 9750, Bethesda, MD 20892, 240–276–6456, *tangd@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–DC–25–002: NIDCD Research Grants for Translating Basic Research into Clinical Practice.

Date: June 9, 2025.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Andrea B Kelly, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, NIDCD, National Institutes of Health, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 8343, Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 451–6339, *kellya2@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Brain Disorders and Clinical Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Clinical Neuroplasticity and Neurotransmitters Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Paula Elyse Schauwecker, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5201, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–760–8207, *schauweckerpe@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–DE–25–003: TMD Collaborative for IMproving PAtient-Centered Translational Research (TMD IMPACT).

Date: June 12, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: .

Contact Person: Chee Lim, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4128, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1850, *limc4@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Risk, Prevention and Health Behavior Integrated Review Group; Interdisciplinary Clinical Care in Specialty Care Settings Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Abu Saleh Mohammad Abdullah, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827–4043, *abuabdullah.abdullah@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Applied Immunology and Disease Control Integrated Review Group; Anti-Infective Resistance and Targets Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Jui Pandhare, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–7735, *pandharej2@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Immunology A Integrated Review Group; Molecular and Structural Immunology Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Velasco Cimica, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–1760, *velasco.cimica@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Aging and Neurodegeneration Integrated Review Group; Cellular and Molecular Biology of Neurodegeneration Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Laurent Taupenot, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4188, MSC 7850, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1203, *laurent.taupenot@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Bioengineering Sciences & Technologies Integrated Review Group; Instrumentation and Systems Development Study Section.

Date: June 12–13, 2025.

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Zachary Stephen Bailey, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–4691, *zach.bailey@nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–08490 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health.

The meeting will be open to the public as a virtual meeting. Individuals who plan to view the virtual meeting and need special assistance or other reasonable accommodations to view the meeting, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting. The meeting will be videocast and can be accessed from the NIH Videocasting and Podcasting website (*http://videocast.nih.gov/*).

Name of Committee: Advisory Committee on Research on Women's Health.

Date: June 17, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Agenda: Opening Remarks from DPCPSI Acting Director, ORWH Director's Report, presentation from NLM Deputy Director, and a panel discussion on data science and women's health.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual).

Contact Person: Vivian Ota Wang, Ph.D., FACMG, CGC, Deputy Director, Office on Research for Women's Health, Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892, 240–550–9892, *otawangv@nih.gov*.

Any member of the public interested in presenting oral comments to the committee

may notify the Contact Person listed on this notice at least 10 days in advance of the meetings. Interested individuals and representatives of organizations may submit a letter of intent, a brief description of the organization represented, and a short description of the oral presentation. Only one representative of an organization may be allowed to present oral comments and if accepted by the committee, presentations may be limited to five minutes. Both printed and electronic copies are requested for the record. In addition, any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding their statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *https://orwh.od.nih.gov/*, where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936, NIH Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 9, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–08491 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7106–N–06]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Office of Chief Human Capital Officer, Housing and Urban Development.

ACTION: Notice of a modified system of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) is issuing a public notice of its intent to modify the Privacy Act system of records titled ''Student Loan Repayment Program.''

DATES: Comments will be accepted on or before June 13, 2025. This proposed action will be effective on the date following the end of the comment period unless comments are received which result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number FR–7106–N–06.

Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

Fax: 202–619–8365.

Email: privacy@hud.gov.

Mail: Attention: Privacy Office; LaDonne White, Chief Privacy Officer; The Executive Secretariat; 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139; Washington, DC 20410–0001.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov*. including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to *https://www.regulations.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LaDonne White; 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139; Washington, DC 20410–0001; telephone number 202–708–3054 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs_*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The HUD Student Loan Repayment Program (SLRP) allows the Department to repay all or part of any outstanding federal student loan by submitting direct payments to the lender on behalf of the employee. The implementation of the new platform ''Sharepoint Online'' replaced the old legacy platform Sharepoint website. Sharepoint Online interfaces with multiple automated platforms: DocuSign and PowerForm Apps which enhances and streamlines the Student Loan Repayment Program's process. Through this interface, the SLRP transitioned to an automated method, allowing HUD to process, monitor, track, and report processing activities of approved student loans more accurately, and more efficiently; unlike the previously, manually handled process. With the use of DocuSign and PowerForm Apps, this also streamlines the process, accelerates responses to inquiries about application status, and facilitates a seamless interaction for managers to communicate the status back to applicants. By enhancing the functionality of the SLRP, HUD continues to attract uniquely qualified candidates into mission-critical positions, as well as retain those highly qualified employees, already in those critical positions.

The proposed modification changes the following: the SORN number, updates the authority for the maintenance of the system, category of records, and supplementary information to add (1) How HUD has modified the current platform by which Student Loan application are managed; (2) How the new platform provides an automated functionality that improves the processing of Student Loan Repayment Program (SLRP) applications; and (3) How more efficient and effective the program is through the interfaces of DocuSign and PowerForm Apps. The change in authorities is a technical correction to the legal citation. The previous authority amended a different underlying statute found at 5 U.S.C. 5379, however; since the amendment was technical in nature the current authority cites the underlying statute which created 5 U.S.C. 5379, initially. There are no other changes to the system of records.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Student Loan Repayment Program, HUD/OCHCO–06.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Records are maintained at the following locations: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Headquarters location, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–0001.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S):

Rassii Elliot, Program Manager, Contact Number (202) 402–5231, Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO), Office of 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–0001.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act, Public Law 101–510, div. A, title XII, sec. 1206(b)(1); 5 U.S.C. 5379, as amended, and implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 537.

PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:

The purpose of this system is to allow HUD to collect and maintain records on employees requesting or receiving repayments on qualified student loans. Another purpose of this system is to

monitor, process, track and report the processing of approved student loan benefits while ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including confidentiality requirements protecting information individuals submit in support of student loan repayment requests.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Current and former HUD employees.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Full Name, employee HUD identification number, home and work addresses, home and work telephone numbers, education records, student loan applications, account numbers, loan balance, repayment schedule, repayment history, repayment status; email addresses, lender's name, lender's addresses, service agreements, program area, employee HUD office code, employee supervisor's name, supervisor's HUD identification number, employee pay plan, employee occupational series, and employee position title.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Individuals and loan lenders (Department of Education and loan servicing companies).

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

1. To a congressional office from the record of an individual, in response to an inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of that individual.

2. To contractors, grantees, experts, consultants, Federal agencies, and non-Federal entities, including, but not limited to, State and local governments and other research institutions or their parties, and entities and their agents with whom HUD has a contract, service agreement, grant, or cooperative agreement, when necessary to accomplish an agency function, related to a system of records, for the purposes of statistical analysis and research in support of program operations, management, performance monitoring, evaluation, risk management, and policy development, or to otherwise support the Department's mission.

3. To contractors, grantees, experts, consultants and their agents, or others performing or working under a contract, service, grant, or cooperative agreement with HUD or under contract to another agency when necessary to accomplish an agency function related to a system of records. Disclosure requirements are limited to only those data elements considered relevant to accomplishing an agency function.

4. To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when: (I) HUD suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (II) HUD has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, HUD (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (III) The disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with HUD's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

5. To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when HUD determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (I) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (II) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

6. To appropriate Federal, State, local, tribal, or governmental agencies or multilateral governmental organizations responsible for investigating or prosecuting the violations of, or for enforcing or implementing, a statute, rule, regulation, order, or license, where HUD determines that the information would assist in the enforcement of civil or criminal laws and when such records, either alone or in conjunction with other information, indicate a violation or potential violation of law.

7. To a court, magistrate, administrative tribunal, or arbitrator in the course of presenting evidence, including disclosures to opposing counsel or witnesses in the course of civil discovery, litigation, mediation, or settlement negotiations, or in connection with criminal law proceedings; when HUD determines that use of such records is relevant and necessary to the litigation and when any of the following is a party to the litigation or have an interest in such litigation: (1) HUD, or any component thereof; or (2) any HUD employee in his or her official capacity; or (3) any HUD employee in his or her individual capacity where HUD has agreed to represent the employee; or (4) the United States, or any agency thereof, where HUD determines that litigation is likely to affect HUD or any of its components.

8. To any component of the Department of Justice or other Federal agency conducting litigation or in proceedings before any court, adjudicative, or administrative body, when HUD determines that the use of such records is relevant and necessary to the litigation and when any of the following is a party to the litigation or have an interest in such litigation: (1) HUD, or any component thereof; or (2) any HUD employee in his or her official capacity; or (3) any HUD employee in his or her individual capacity where the Department of Justice or agency conducting the litigation has agreed to represent the employee; or (4) the United States, or any agency thereof, where HUD determines that litigation is likely to affect HUD or any of its components.

9. To officials of labor organizations recognized under the Civil Service Reform Act when relevant and necessary to their duties of exclusive representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting work conditions.

10. To the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the Merit Systems Protection Board (and its office of the Special Counsel), the Federal Labor Relations Authority (and its General Counsel), or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission when requested in performance of their authorized duties of exclusive representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting work conditions.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:

Electronic and paper records.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Full name and HUD identification number.

POLICIES AND PRACTICIES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

GRS 2.4 Employee Compensation and Benefits Records. Incentive package records. Records of recruitment, relocation, and retention incentives; federal student loan repayment; and supervisory differentials offered under the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act. Temporary. Destroy 3 years after date of approval, completion of service agreement, or termination of incentive or differential payment, whichever is later, but longer retention is authorized if required for business use.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

For Paper Records: Comprehensive paper records are kept in locked metal file cabinets in locked rooms in HUD

Headquarters, in the Office of Policy, which is the office responsible for the Student Loan Repayment Program. Access to these records is limited to only those persons who have a need for them in the performance of their official duties. All physical access to the building where the system of records is maintained is controlled and monitored by security personnel who perform security checks on a routine basis.

For Electronic Records: Comprehensive electronic records are maintained and stored in an electronic encryption database system. These records can only be accessed based off the user's rights and privileges to the system. Electronic records are stored on the SharePoint ''online'', D110 Microsoft Office 365 Multi-Tenant Software (MS O365 MT) environment, which runs on the Department's network (HUD). This environment complies with the security and privacy controls and procedures as described in the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publications, and Federal; Information Processing Standards (FIPS). A valid HSPD–12 ID Credential, access to HUD's LAN, a valid UserID and Password and a Personalized Identification Number (PIN) is required to access the Student Loan Repayment Program. These records are restricted to only those persons with a role in the Student Loan Repayment Program, having a need to access them in the performance of their official duties.

For Electronic Records (cloud based): Comprehensive electronic records are secured and maintained on a cloud-based software server and operating system that resides in Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Moderate dedicated hosting environment. All data located in the cloud-based server is firewalled and encrypted at rest and in transit. The security mechanisms for handing data at rest and in transit are in accordance with HUD encryption standards.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting records of themselves should address written inquiries to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–0001. For verification, individuals should provide their full name, current address, and telephone number. In addition, the requester must provide either a notarized statement or an unsworn declaration made under 24 CFR 16.4.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

The HUD rule for contesting the content of any record pertaining to the individual by the individual concerned is published in 24 CFR 16.8 or may be obtained from the system manager.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Individuals requesting notification of records of themselves should address written inquiries to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410–0001. For verification purposes, individuals should provide their full name, office or organization where assigned, if applicable, and current address and telephone number. In addition, the requester must provide either a notarized statement or an unsworn declaration made under 24 CFR 16.4.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

N/A.

HISTORY:

Docket No. FR–7062–N–10, July 25, 2022 at 87 FR 44143.

Shalanda Capehart,

Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–08486 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7102–N–03]

60 Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Comment Request; Notice of Application for Designation as a Single Family Foreclosure Commissioner; OMB Control No.: 2510–0012

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection can be sent within 60 days of publication of this notice to *www.regulations.gov*. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments regarding this proposal and comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Nacheshia Foxx, Senior Clearance Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410, email: *Nacheshia.L.Foxx@hud.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amanda Wahlig, Acting Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10282, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 402–3743 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit *https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: Notice of Application for Designation As a Single Family Foreclosure Commissioner (Single Family Mortgage Foreclosure Act of 1994).

OMB Control Number: 2510–0012.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: Under the Single Family Mortgage Foreclosure Act of 1994, HUD may exercise a nonjudicial Power of Sale of single family HUD-held mortgages and may appoint Foreclsoure Commissioners to do this. HUD needs the Notice and resulting applications for compliance with the Act's requirements that commissioners be qualified. Most respondents will be attorneys, but anyone may apply.

Agency form numbers, if applicable: None.

Members of affected public: Business or Other For-Profit and Individuals or Households.

Estimation of the total numbers of hours needed to prepare the information collection including number of respondents, frequency of response, and hours of response:

Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Hours per response	Total burden hours
30	1	.5	15

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) 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;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Amanda Wahlig,

Acting Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2025–08467 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

[GX25DK20UFD6100; OMB Control Number 1028–0114]

Agency Information Collection Activities; National Ground-Water Monitoring Network Cooperative Funding Application

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, we, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are proposing to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments. To be considered, your comments must be received on or before July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

- *Internet: https://www.regulations.gov*. Search for and submit comments on Docket No. USGS-Water-2025-0002.
- *U.S. Mail:* USGS, Information Collections Clearance Officer, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 159, Reston, VA 20192.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jason Fine by email at *jmfine@usgs.gov,* or by telephone at (919) 817–5395. 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: In accordance with the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq* and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), all information collections require approval under the PRA. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, nor is a person required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the USGS, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How the USGS might minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information (PII) in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your PII—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your PII from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The USGS administers the National Ground-Water Monitoring Network (NGWMN) which was developed through work with the Federal Advisory Committee on Water Information and its Subcommittee on Ground Water. This network is required as part of Public Law 111–11, title IX, subtitle F, ''Secure Water,'' section 9507, ''Water data enhancement by United States Geological Survey,'' codified at 42 U.S.C. 10367.

The NGWMN consists of an aggregation of wells and springs from existing Federal, State, Tribal, and local groundwater monitoring networks. To support data providers for the NGWMN, the USGS will be providing funding through cooperative agreements to water-resource agencies that collect groundwater data.

The USGS will be soliciting applications for funding that will request information from the agency collecting the data. Elements will include contact information (phone number and email address), and a proposal describing their proposed work in support of the NGWMN. The proposal will describe the groundwater networks to be included in the NGWMN, the purpose of the networks, and the principal aquifers that are monitored. Proposals may include work to become a new data provider to the NGWMN, support for maintaining connections to agency databases, and work to enhance NGWMN sites (updating metadata, well maintenance,

well drilling, and support for continuous water-level monitoring equipment). The proposal would require estimates of costs to complete the above tasks and a timeline for planned completion. The proposal will be reviewed by the USGS and the NGWMN Program Board who will make funding recommendations.

Title of Collection: National Ground-Water Monitoring Network Cooperative Funding Application.

OMB Control Number: 1028–0114

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Renewal of a currently approved collection

Respondents/Affected Public: Multi-state, state or local water-resources agencies who operate groundwater monitoring networks.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 20.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 20.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 40 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 800 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory to be considered for funding.

Frequency of Collection: Annually.

Total Estimated Annual Non hour Burden Cost: None.

The authority for this action is the PRA of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Joseph Nielsen,

Director, Integrated Information Dissemination Division, USGS Water Resources Mission Area.

[FR Doc. 2025–08509 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[PO #4820000251; Order #02412–014–004–047181.0]

Filing of Surveys: Idaho

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of official filing.

SUMMARY: The plats and/or field notes of the following described surveys are scheduled to be officially filed in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho State Office, Boise, Idaho, 30 days from the date of this publication. The surveys were conducted to meet the administrative needs of various Federal agencies.

DATES: If you wish to protest one or more of the surveys identified in this notice, you must file a written notice of protest with the BLM Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Idaho by June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit written protests to the BLM Idaho State Office, 1387 S Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709. You may obtain a copy of the survey record from the Public Room at this office upon required payment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael L. Hart, Branch of Cadastral Survey, telephone: (208) 373–3981; email: *mlhart@blm.gov*. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 7–1–1 (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:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

The dependent resurvey of portions of the south boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of sections 21, 28, and 32, Township 3 North, Range 18 East, accepted January 27, 2025, under Group No. 1310.

The dependent resurvey of portions of the north boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 4, Township 2 South, Range 14 East, accepted January 27, 2025, under Group No. 1479.

The dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 16 and the survey of the 2016 meanders of the summer pool level of Coeur d'Alene Lake in section 16, Township 49 North, Range 4 West, accepted December 11, 2024, under Group No. 1458.

The dependent resurvey of portions of the south boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 32, Township 5 South, Range 16 East, accepted February 12, 2025, under Group No. 1480.

The remonumentation of the center ¼ section corner of section 8, Township 45 North, Range 5 West, approved February 18, 2025, under Group No. 1500.

The dependent resurvey of portions of the north boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 3 and the metes-and-bounds survey of the as-built centerline of Pahsimeroi Road in section 3, Township 13 North, Range 23 East, accepted February 20, 2025, under Group No. 1521.

The dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 20, and the metes-and-bounds survey of the as-built centerline of Pahsimeroi Valley Road in section 20, Township 14 North, Range 22 East, accepted February 20, 2025, under Group No. 1522.

The dependent resurvey of portions of the east and north boundaries and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of sections 1, 12, and 13, Township 4 South, Range 18 East, accepted February 26, 2025, under Group No. 1483.

The dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of sections 29 and 32, Township 3 South, Range 19 East, accepted March 3, 2025, under Group No. 1488.

The corrective resurvey of certain lots in section 21; the dependent resurvey of portions of the subdivision of section lines of section 21; and certain metes-and-bounds surveys in section 21, Township 50 North, Range 4 West, accepted March 5, 2025, under Group No. 1392.

If you wish to protest one or more of the surveys identified above, you must file a written notice of protest with the BLM Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Idaho within 30 calendar days from the date of this publication at the address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice. The protest must identify the survey(s) that the person or party wishes to protest and contain all reasons and evidence in support of the protest. A protest is considered filed on the date it is received by the Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Idaho during regular business hours. If received after regular business hours, a protest will be considered filed the next business day.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in a protest, you should be aware that the documents you submit, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available in their entirety at any time. While you can ask us to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

(Authority: 43 U.S.C. chapter 3)

Michael Hart,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Idaho.

[FR Doc. 2025–08422 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–19–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040115; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: North Carolina State University, Gregg Museum of Art & Design, Raleigh, NC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the North Carolina State University, Gregg Museum of Art & Design (Gregg Museum) intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Mary Hauser, North Carolina State University, Gregg Museum of Art & Design (Gregg Museum), 1903 Hillsborough Street, Campus Box 7330, Raleigh, NC 27695, telephone (919) 515–3102, email *mehauser@ncsu.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Gregg Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one of object of cultural patrimony is a beaded Kiowa cradleboard, ca. 1880. This item came to the Gregg Museum as a part of an estate transfer from Chinqua-Penn, an estate in Reidsville, Rockingham County, NC. The owners of this estate traveled extensively, collecting artifacts from around the world. The owners of the estate died in 1946 and 1965 after which the estate was opened to the public. It was managed first by the University of North Carolina-Greensboro, and then by North Carolina State University in the mid-1980s. After Chinqua-Penn's sale to Calvin Phelps in 2006, artifacts that became on loan to the Gallery of Art & Design (now Gregg Museum of Art & Design) since 2003 were legally transferred to the collection of the Gregg Museum of Art & Design at North Carolina State University. Based on the time of acquisition and lack of information on how and where they were acquired, the Gregg Museum believes this item is possibly of cultural patrimony affiliated with the Kiowa Tribe. Gregg Museum records indicate no known hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Gregg Museum has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Gregg Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Gregg Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08469 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040128; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program (OSA BP) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384–0740, email *lara-noldner@uiowa.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the OSA BP and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

At an unknown date, possibly sometime in the 1920s to 1950s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a mound in an unknown location in Washington State. The remains were part of the Paul Sagers Collection at Maquoketa Caves State Park in Jackson County, IA and were in a box labeled ''State of Washington—mound''. No more specific provenience information is associated. In 2001, the remains were transferred to the OSA BP. An adult of indeterminate age and sex is represented by three bone fragments (Burial Project 279). Funerary objects include eight faunal bone fragments assumed to be from the same mound. No potentially hazardous substances were used to treat any of the

human remains or associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location and acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The OSA BP has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The eight objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Burns Paiute Tribe; Coeur D'Alene Tribe; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Cowlitz Indian Tribe; Hoh Indian Tribe; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation; Lower Elwha Tribal Community; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; Nez Perce Tribe; Nooksack Indian Tribe; Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation; Samish Indian Nation; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation; Skokomish Indian Tribe; Snoqualmie Indian Tribe; Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community; Tulalip Tribes of Washington; and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the OSA BP must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The OSA BP is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08482 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040121; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Field Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: June Carpenter, NAGPRA Director, Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7820, email *jcarpenter@fieldmuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Field Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of three lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The three lots of objects of cultural patrimony are two lots of modified stones and one lot of game pieces. In 1902, one lot of modified stones was removed from Placer County, California near Colfax. In 1902, one lot of game pieces was removed from Placer County, California near Auburn. In 1903, one lot of modified stones was removed from Sutter County, California near Marysville. The items were collected on behalf of the Field Museum during a two-year expedition in California and accessioned by the Museum in 1902 and 1903. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Field Museum has determined that:

- The three lots of objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on

or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Field Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Field Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08475 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040131; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Grey Towers National Historic Site, Milford, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Grey Towers National Historic Site has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is no lineal descendant and no Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

DATES: Upon request, repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Joseph Koloski, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, FS, Grey Towers National Historic Site, 151 Grey Towers Drive, Milford, PA 18337, telephone (570) 296–9630, email *joseph.koloski@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Grey Towers National Historic Site, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The cranium, incomplete right femur, incomplete right tibia, and incomplete left tibia of an adult probable male was located at Grey Towers NHS. Geographical location of removal, date of removal, and acquisition history are unknown. There is no indication these remains were treated with potentially hazardous materials.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains in this notice are available: biological and expert opinion. The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group can be identified as connected to the human remains.
2. No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can be identified as connected to the human remains.
3. No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

Determinations

The Grey Towers National Historic Site has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of probable Native American ancestry.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Upon request, repatriation of the human remains described in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Grey Towers National Historic Site must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Grey Towers National Historic Site is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to any consulting lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08485 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040127; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a known lineal descendant connected to the human remains in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jane Pickering, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–2374, email *jpickering@fas.harvard.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the PMAE, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The

National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing one individual have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were collected at the Sherman Institute, Riverside County, CA, and are hair clippings collected from one individual, Dan Walker, who was recorded as being 16 years old and identified as ''Fox_ Sauk.'' Samuel H. Gilliam took the hair clippings at the Sherman Institute between 1930 and 1933. Gilliam sent the hair clippings to George Woodbury, who donated the hair clippings to the PMAE in 1935.

Lineal Descendant

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, a lineal descendant is connected to the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The PMAE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Herbert Walker is connected to the human remains described in this notice.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. The known lineal descendant connected to the human remains.

2. Any other lineal descendant not identified who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant.

Repatriation of the human remains in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. The PMAE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendant and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08481 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040117; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Cincinnati Museum Center, Cincinnati, OH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Cincinnati Museum Center has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Tyler Swinney, Cincinnati Museum Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203, telephone (513) 287–7000 Ext. 7287, email *tswinney@cincymuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Cincinnati Museum Center, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 107 individuals have been identified. The 1,148 lots of associated funerary objects are three circular incised marine shell gorgets, (Fairfield Style), a circular un-incised marine shell gorget, a crescent-shaped marine shell gorget, rectangular gorgets (marine shell, slate and animal bone), a young canid burial, an elbow-shaped limestone smoking pipe, a cut and polished wolf mandible segment, a muscovite mica mirror, a marine shell bead, a small copper pin, an unmodified concretion, cut/modified box turtle carapaces, drilled black bear and elk teeth, complete and partial domestic tools (flint, ground stone, and animal bone), animal bone ornaments and beads, muscovite mica fragments, freshwater mussel shells, terrestrial gastropods, carbonized botanical material, soil samples, thermally altered and unmodified stone, sandstone and rock abraders, grit and limestone tempered ceramics, burned and unburned animal bone, flint debitage, daub, copper-stained stone and animal bone, and intrusive historic material. These human remains and cultural objects originated from the Glenn/Oberting Mounds (12D24–25) in Dearborn County, Indiana, and the Hawkins Ridge Mounds (33Ha11[182] & 33Ha583) and Newtown Firehouse site (33Ha419) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The Cincinnati Museum Center has no records indicating that these human remains or cultural objects were exposed to any hazardous substances while in the stewardship of the Museum.

During the early 1980s, Richard Scamyhorn conducted several amateur excavations at the Glenn/Oberting Mounds. The Scamyhorn collection was donated to the Museum in 2013.

In late 1989, the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History conducted emergency salvage excavations (Acc. 1990.11) at the Hawkins Ridge Mounds before the site was destroyed by residential development. Collections that were surface collected from Hawkins Ridge Mounds in 1976 and 1977 by Eric Matchette were donated to the Museum in 1992 (Acc. 1992.75).

In 1980/1981, the Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation, mitigated a series of inadvertent discoveries at the Newtown Firehouse site; these collections were transferred to the Museum in 1990 (Acc. 1990.58). Emergency salvage excavations were also conducted at the Newtown Firehouse site by the Cincinnati Museum Center in 2006 (Acc. 2006.196) prior to urban development and in 2015 (Acc. 2015.71) following an inadvertent discovery during the installation of fiber-optics and telecommunication utilities.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Cincinnati Museum Center has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 107 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 1,148 lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to

have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

• There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; The Osage Nation; and the Wyandotte Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Cincinnati Museum Center must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Cincinnati Museum Center is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08471 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040120; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Field Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: June Carpenter, NAGPRA Director, Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7820, email *jcarpenter@fieldmuseum.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Field Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, four individuals have been identified. The three lots of associated funerary objects are modified stones and glass beads.

On April 17, 1929, one individual was removed from Placer County, California. The individual was accessioned by the Museum on February 29, 1932, as part of a larger collection. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

On or around March 16, 1903, one individual with one lot of associated funerary objects was removed from Placer County, California. The one lot of associated funerary objects is glass beads. The individual and associated funerary objects were accessioned by the Field Museum on October 24, 1903. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

On or before March 17, 1903, one individual with one lot of associated funerary objects was removed from Sutter County, California near Marysville. The one lot of associated funerary objects is modified stones. During this same period, one individual with one lot of associated funerary objects was removed from Yuba County, California near Marysville. The one lot of associated funerary objects is modified stones. The two individuals and associated funerary objects were accessioned by the Field Museum on October 24, 1903.

There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Field Museum has determined that:

• The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.

• The three lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

• There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Field Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Field Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08474 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040130; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary object and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the associated funerary object in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Sarah Shepard, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575–6552, email *nagpra@uark.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

In 2025, a funerary object associated with human remains previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on April 15, 2002 (67 FR 18240–18243) has been identified. The human remains and associated funerary objects from the April 15, 2002, notice were repatriated to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma in 2002. In 2025, one Keno-trailed bottle associated with an individual listed in the April 15, 2002, notice has been identified in the ARAS' collection. This vessel was excavated by Joe Walker Jr. on April 19, 1978, then donated to HSU–ARAS by Mrs. Wanda Hoffman of Lonsdale on July 18, 1978.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the associated funerary object described in this notice.

Determinations

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has determined that:

- The one object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the associated funerary object described in this notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary object in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the associated funerary object described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Arkansas Archeological Survey must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary object are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Arkansas Archeological Survey is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08484 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040116; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, VA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Siera Hyte, Schiller Family Curator of Indigenous American Art, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 200 N Arthur Ashe Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220, telephone (804) 340–1613, email *siera.hyte@vmfa.museum.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one sacred object is a basket made of grasses, sedge root, bracken root, and redbud. The museum's records indicate that it was made in the late 19th century. The basket was purchased from Arthur W. Erickson in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1994 by Robert and Nancy Nooter, who donated it to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in March 2016. It is not currently known when Erickson acquired the object. Results of consultation with the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe's Tribal Historic

Preservation Office confirm that the sacred object's designs indicate its connection to Chemehuevi Salt Song ceremonies. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat the basket.

Determinations

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has determined that:

- The one sacred object described in this notice is a specific ceremonial object needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08470 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040118; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, 200 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769–5837, email *nmurphy@amnh.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the American Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 17 individuals have been identified. The five lots of associated funerary objects are one lot of shell; one lot of painted wood; one lot of metal; one lot leather or hide; and one lot cloth, wood, and metal.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from Will County, IL, by George Langford between 1902 and 1913. The AMNH received the remains and associated items as part of two accessions: a gift in 1919 and an exchange in 1920. The exchange is described as having been a continuation of the original 1919 accession. The collection dates to approximately A.D. 800–1400 and the late 17th century.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 17 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The five lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Fond du Lac Band and Mille Lacs Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shawnee Tribe; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in

this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08472 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040129; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program (OSA BP) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384–0740, email *lara-noldner@uiowa.edu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the OSA BP and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, two individuals were removed from an unknown location in Northern Wyoming, in the vicinity of the Big Horn Mountains. At some point, the human remains came into the possession of private collector John Morrie of Fort Madison, IA. After the collector's death in 1994, the remains were transferred to the OSA BP. Two adults, one middle-aged male and one of indeterminate sex, are represented by the cranial and dental remains (OSA Burial Project 785). No associated funerary objects are present. No potentially hazardous substances were used to treat the human remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location and acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The OSA BP has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; and the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the OSA BP must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The OSA BP is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08483 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040119; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, 200 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769–5837, email *nmurphy@amnh.org.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the

National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the American Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of five cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The five unassociated funerary objects are a pebble, a stone scraper, an arrowpoint, a glass ring, and a pottery sherd. The items were excavated from Will County, IL, by George Langford between 1902 and 1913. The AMNH received the items in 1919 as a gift from George Langford. They were accessioned the same year. The collection dates to approximately A.D. 800–1400 and the late 17th century.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The five unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Fond du Lac Band and Mille Lacs Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shawnee Tribe; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08473 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040125; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jami C. Powell, Associate Director of Curatorial Affairs & Curator of Indigenous Art, Hood Museum of Art, 6 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH 03755, telephone (603) 646–2822, email *hood.nagpra@dartmouth.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These ancestors were removed from Hood's landing, 15 miles south of Kingston in Roane County, Tennessee by Professor Robert Bear. In a group of five mounds, these ancestors were removed from ''terrace no. 1'' in the southeast mound, near a cremation site. There were no artifacts removed from the mound. It is unclear when the ancestors were removed from the mound, but they were acquired by Dartmouth College sometime around 1934 and were formally catalogued and added to the College's collections in 1939.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural

affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08479 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040122; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: Space Launch Deta 45, United States Space Force, Patrick Space Force Base, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Space Launch Deta 45, United States Space Force (SLD 45, USSF) intends to carry out the disposition of human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Federal land to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization with priority for disposition in this notice.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by May 14, 2026, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains and associated funerary objects.

ADDRESSES: Thomas E. Penders, SLD 45, USSF, 1224 Jupiter Street, Patrick Space Force Base, FL 32925, telephone (321) 307–0075, email *thomas.penders@spaceforce.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the SLD 45, USSF and additional information on the human remains or cultural items in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the identifications in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified (one adult tooth). The human tooth was not found in association with other human remains or materials that may be ceremonial in nature and is considered to be a tooth lost in life. The associated 91 funerary objects are 54 medium mammal elements, 29 unidentified fauna long bone fragments, four shark and ray elements, one catfish element, one turtle carapace element, and two bony fish elements. Of these a medium mammal long bone was found in direct association with the human tooth. The ancestral remains were recovered from 10–80 centimeters in depth from a single shovel test pit from Gulbreansen Mound Site (8BR87) on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.

Determinations

The SLD 45, USSF has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The 91 objects described in this notice are not reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains or ceremony.
- The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma have priority for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by May 14, 2026, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains and associated funerary objects. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing claims for disposition are received, the SLD 45, USSF must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The SLD 45, USSF is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08476 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040124; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jami C. Powell, Associate Director of Curatorial Affairs & Curator of Indigenous Art, Hood Museum of Art, 6 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH 03755, telephone (603) 646–2822, email *hood.nagpra@dartmouth.edu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The three associated funerary objects are two jars of materials removed from Irene Mound and one lot of approximately two shells. These ancestors were removed from Irene Mound in Savannah, Georgia, likely in an excavation funded by the Works Progress Administration. It is unclear when the excavation occurred or who brought the ancestors to Dartmouth College.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The three objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; Shawnee Tribe; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08478 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040123; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan State Police, Dimondale, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Michigan State Police has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is no lineal descendant and no Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

DATES: Upon request, repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Hanna Friedlander, Forensic Anthropologist, Michigan State Police, Intelligence Operations Division—Missing Persons Coordination Unit, 7150 Harris Drive, Dimondale, MI 48821, telephone (517) 242–5731, email *friedlanderh@michigan.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Michigan State Police, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 10 individuals have been identified. The 194 possible associated funerary objects include stone/flint fragments, pottery fragments, wood pieces, and one non-human bone. On April 10, 2007, human remains, and other grave objects were found in an apartment in Warren, MI, by the tenant's ex-wife. The box was labelled ''Native American skulls,'' and turned over to the Warren Police Department (Case Number 07–18811), and then the Macomb County Medical Examiner in 2007 (Case Number 07–21845). The remains and associated artifacts were sent to the Michigan State University, where they were assessed by Dr. Norm Sauer, and determined to be Native American (Case Numbers assigned and listed are FA–017–07, FA–018–07, FA–019–07). FORDISC and cranial assessments were used to make this determination. It was noted some of the remains had been glued together by the apartment tenant. Other remains had tags with catalogue or item numbers on them, and some remains were written on with ink, including one skull with the words ''Indian Mound Tenn.'' There is a minimum number of 10 individuals noted, with one subadult (the rest, adults). The box was sent back to the Macomb County Medical Examiner, where it sat until February 10, 2025, when the Michigan State Police (MSP) Forensic Anthropologist was notified to assist with the repatriation. Subsequently, Ms. Hanna Friedlander collected the human remains and transferred them to temporary holding at the Michigan State Police Headquarters in Dimondale, MI. No known individuals were identified. There are an additional 14 items, which include one lot of concrete pieces, one lot of toothpicks/matchsticks, a screw, and one lot of ID tags (''Scott's Store'') located with the remains and objects. Some of the skeletal elements were written on with ink or pencil; some have been glued together by the individual who ''collected'' the remains initially. The Michigan State Police are unaware of any hazardous substances being used to treat the human remains or associated funeral objects.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; Shawnee Tribe; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; and the Wyandotte Nation.

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Wyandotte Nation requested consultation.

Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are available: geographical.

The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group connected to the human remains or associated funerary object.

2. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan as an Indian Tribe connected to the human remains and associated funerary objects.

3. No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

Determinations

The Michigan State University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 194 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Upon request, repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Michigan State Police must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Michigan State Police is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to any consulting lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08477 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040126; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jami C. Powell, Associate Director of Curatorial Affairs & Curator of Indigenous Art, Hood Museum of Art, 6 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH 03755, telephone (603) 646–2822, email *hood.nagpra@dartmouth.edu*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This ancestor was located during a 2022 internal NAGPRA review conducted at Dartmouth College. ''AL–6, Grave 1'' was written on the cranium. Archival research conducted by Hood Museum of Art staff determined this ancestor is likely to have been removed from ''Melton Mound 2,'' a site associated with the St. Johns culture of Central and Eastern Florida.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This ancestor is represented by a large container of sand removed from Hernandez Mound in Ormond, Florida, a location that is a known funerary site. It is unclear who removed this ancestor from the mound or when, but the ancestor was accessioned into the collections of Dartmouth College in 1927.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These ancestors entered the collections at Dartmouth College at some point prior to 1913. Museum documents identify them as coming from a ''Burial Mound near Micco, Florida.'' It is not known who removed the ancestors from this site or at what time, nor is it known who brought them to Dartmouth College.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The 41 associated funerary objects are worked and unworked shells, stone implements, and soil. This ancestor and their associated funerary objects were removed from the ''Mysterious Island'' near Sanibel, Florida by Glover Street Hastings III and G.J. Kessen from a ''cremation pit'' in 1940. Hastings donated the ancestral remains and associated funerary objects to Dartmouth College in 1940.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The five associated funerary objects are a shell, punches, and a hammerstone. This ancestor was collected from ''Galt Key,'' Florida, which is presumed to be Gault Island, by Glover Street Hastings III. This ancestor was bequeathed to Dartmouth College by Hastings' daughter, Carlena H. Redfield, in 1981.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This ancestor was removed from an unspecified site in Florida by Fred Chaffee and was donated to the Dartmouth College Museum by his son, R.G. Chaffee, in March 1935.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 46 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 13, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: April 30, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–08480 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

United States et al. v. RealPage, Inc. et al.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), that the Response of Plaintiff United States to Public Comment on the Proposed Final Judgment in *United States of America et al.* v. *RealPage et al.,* Civil Action No. 24–cv–00710–WLO–JLW, in regards to Defendant Cortland Management, LLC., has been filed in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, together with the response of the United States to the comment.

Copies of the public comment and the United States' Response are available for inspection on the Antitrust Division's website at *http://www.justice.gov/atr.*

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

In the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina

United States of America, Plaintiff, vs. *Cortland Management, LLC,* Defendant.

No. 1:24–cv–00710–WLO–JLW

Response of Plaintiff United States to Public Comment on the Proposed Final Judgment

Pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act (the ''APPA'' or ''Tunney Act''), 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), the United States submits this response to the one public comment received regarding the proposed Final Judgment in this case as to Defendant Cortland Management, LLC (Doc. 49–1).

After careful consideration of the submitted comment, the United States continues to believe that the proposed Final Judgment will provide an effective and appropriate remedy for the antitrust violations alleged in the Complaint against Cortland and is therefore in the public interest.

After this Response has been published in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to 15 U.S.C § 16(d), the United States will move that the Court enter the proposed Final Judgment.

I. Procedural History

On August 23, 2024, the United States and eight states (''Plaintiffs'') filed a civil antitrust Complaint against RealPage, Inc. (''RealPage'') (Doc. 1). On January 7, 2025, Plaintiffs amended their civil Complaint (the ''Complaint'') to add Cortland Management, LLC (''Cortland'') and five other landlords as Defendants (Doc. 47) alleging that Cortland Management, LLC's (''Cortland'') agreements with RealPage and other landlords to share information and align pricing violate Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1. The Complaint seeks to enjoin Defendants from sharing and exploiting competitively sensitive data.

Along with the amended Complaint, the United States filed a proposed Final Judgment (Doc. 49–1) as to Cortland, which is designed to remedy the loss of competition alleged in the Complaint due to Cortland's conduct, and a Stipulation and Proposed Order (Doc. 49), in which Cortland consented to entry of the proposed Final Judgment after compliance with the requirements of the Tunney Act.[1] On January 23, 2025, the United States filed a Competitive Impact Statement describing the proposed Final Judgment as to Cortland. (Doc. 63)

The United States arranged for the publication of the Complaint, proposed Final Judgment, and Competitive Impact Statement in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2005, see 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(c); 90 FR 8560 (January 30, 2025), and caused notice regarding the same, together with directions for the submission of written comments relating to the proposed Final Judgment, to be published in the *Washington Post* from January 29 to February 4, 2025, and in the *Greensboro News and Record* from January 29 to February 3, 2025, and on March 1, 2025. The 60-day period for public comment has now ended. The United States received one comment in response, which is described below and attached as Exhibit 1 hereto.

II. Standard of Judicial Review

The Clayton Act, as amended by the APPA, requires that proposed consent judgments in cases brought by the United States under the antitrust laws be subject to a 60-day comment period, after which the Court shall determine whether entry of the proposed Final Judgment ''is in the public interest.'' 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1). In making that determination, the Court, in accordance with the statute as amended in 2004, is required to consider:

(A) the competitive impact of such judgment, including termination of alleged violations, provisions for enforcement and modification, duration of relief sought, anticipated effects of alternative remedies actually considered, whether its terms are ambiguous, and any other competitive considerations bearing upon the adequacy of such judgment that the court deems necessary to a determination of whether the consent judgment is in the public interest; and

(B) the impact of entry of such judgment upon competition in the relevant market or markets, upon the public generally and individuals alleging specific injury from the violations set forth in the complaint including consideration of the public benefit, if any, to be derived from a determination of the issues at trial.

15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1)(A) & (B).

In considering these statutory factors, the Court's inquiry is necessarily a limited one, because the government is entitled to ''broad discretion to settle with the defendant within the reaches of the public interest.'' *United States* v. *Microsoft Corp.,* 56 F.3d 1448, 1461 (D.C. Cir. 1995); *United States* v. *U.S. Airways Grp., Inc.,* 38 F. Supp. 3d 69, 75 (D.D.C. 2014) (explaining that the ''court's inquiry is limited'' in Tunney Act settlements); *United States* v. *InBev N.V./S.A.,* No. 08–1965 (JR), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3 (D.D.C. Aug. 11, 2009) (noting that a court's review of a consent judgment is limited and only inquires ''into whether the government's determination that the proposed remedies will cure the antitrust violations alleged in the complaint was reasonable, and whether the mechanism to enforce the final judgment are clear and manageable''); *United States* v. *Keyspan Corp.,* 763 F. Supp. 2d 633, 637–38 (S.D.N.Y. 2011); *see SEC* v. *Citigroup Global Markets Inc.,* 673 F.3d 158, 168 (2d Cir. 2012) (''We are bound in such matters to give deference to an executive agency's assessment of the public interest.'').

As the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has held, under the APPA, a court considers, among other things, the relationship between the remedy secured and the specific allegations in the government's complaint, whether the proposed Final Judgment is sufficiently clear, whether its enforcement mechanisms are sufficient, and whether it may positively harm third parties. *See Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1458–62; *United States* v. *Apple, Inc.,* 889 F. Supp. 2d 623, 631 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (citing *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1458, 1461–62). With respect to the adequacy of the relief secured by the decree, a court may ''not make de novo determination of facts and issues.''

[1] The Stipulation and Proposed Order, and the proposed Final Judgment, pertain only to Cortland's conduct. They do not propose to resolve the anticompetitive conduct alleged in the Complaint against any other Defendant. Nor do they resolve the claims of any other Plaintiff besides the United States.

United States v. *W. Elec. Co.,* 993 F.2d 1572, 1577 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (quotation marks omitted); *see also Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1460–62; *United States* v. *Alcoa, Inc.,* 152 F. Supp. 2d 37, 40 (D.D.C. 2001); *United States* v. *Enova Corp.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d 10, 16 (D.D.C. 2000); *InBev,* 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3. Instead, ''[t]he balancing of competing social and political interests affected by a proposed antitrust consent decree must be left, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Attorney General.'' *W. Elec. Co.,* 993 F.2d at 1577 (quotation marks omitted). ''The court should bear in mind the flexibility of the public interest inquiry: the court's function is not to determine whether the resulting array of rights and liabilities is one that will best serve society, but only to confirm that the resulting settlement is within the reaches of the public interest.'' *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1460 (quotation marks omitted); *see also United States* v. *Deutsche Telekom AG,* No. 19–2232 (TJK), 2020 WL 1873555, at *7 (D.D.C. Apr. 14, 2020). More demanding requirements would ''have enormous practical consequences for the government's ability to negotiate future settlements,'' contrary to congressional intent. *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1456. ''The Tunney Act was not intended to create a disincentive to the use of the consent decree.'' *Id.*[2]

The United States' predictions about the efficacy of the remedy are to be afforded deference by the Court. *See, e.g., Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1461 (recognizing courts should give ''due respect to the Justice Department's . . . view of the nature of its case''); *United States* v. *Iron Mountain, Inc.,* 217 F. Supp. 3d 146, 152–53 (D.D.C. 2016) (''In evaluating objections to settlement agreements under the Tunney Act, a court must be mindful that [t]he government need not prove that the settlements will perfectly remedy the alleged antitrust harms[;] it need only provide a factual basis for concluding that the settlements are reasonably adequate remedies for the alleged harms.'') (internal citations omitted); *United States* v. *Republic Servs., Inc.,* 723 F. Supp. 2d 157, 160 (D.D.C. 2010) (noting ''the deferential review to which the government's proposed remedy is accorded''); *United States* v. *Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.,* 272 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2003) (''A district court must accord due respect to the government's prediction as to the effect of proposed remedies, its perception of the market structure, and its view of the nature of the case''). In determining whether a proposed settlement is in the public interest, a district court ''is not permitted to reject the proposed remedies merely because the court believes other remedies are preferable.'' *United States* v. *Morgan Stanley,* 881 F. Supp. 2d 563, 567 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (quoting *United States* v. *Abitibi–Consol. Inc.,* 584 F. Supp. 2d 162, 165 (D.D.C. 2008)). The ultimate question is whether ''the remedies [obtained by the Final Judgment are] so inconsonant with the allegations charged as to fall outside of the 'reaches of the public interest.' '' *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1461 (quoting *W. Elec. Co.,* 900 F.2d at 309).

Moreover, the Court's role under the APPA is limited to reviewing the remedy in relationship to the violations that the United States has alleged in its complaint, and does not authorize the Court to ''construct [its] own hypothetical case and then evaluate the decree against that case.'' *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1459; *see also U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 75 (noting that the court must simply determine whether there is a factual foundation for the government's decisions such that its conclusions regarding the proposed settlements are reasonable); *United States* v. *Keyspan Corp.,* 763 F. Supp. 2d 633 637–38 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (''The Court's function is not to determine whether the proposed [d]ecree results in the balance of rights and liabilities that is the one that will best serve society, but only to ensure that the resulting settlement is 'within the reaches of the public interest.' '' (quoting *United States* v. *Alex. Brown & Sons, Inc.,* 963 F. Supp. 235, 238 (S.D.N.Y. 1997)); *InBev,* 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *20 (''the 'public interest' is not to be measured by comparing the violations alleged in the complaint against those the court believes could have, or even should have, been alleged''). Because the ''court's authority to review the decree depends entirely on the government's exercising its prosecutorial discretion by bringing a case in the first place,'' it follows that ''the court is only authorized to review the decree itself,'' and not to ''effectively redraft the complaint'' to inquire into other matters that the United States did not pursue. *Microsoft,* 56 F.3d at 1459–60. *See also Heckler* v. *Chaney,* 470 U.S. 821, 832 (1985) (quoting U.S. Const. art. II, § 3) (recognizing that the decision about which claims to bring ''has long been regarded as the special province of the Executive Branch.'').

In its 2004 amendments to the APPA, Congress made clear its intent to preserve the practical benefits of using consent judgments proposed by the United States in antitrust enforcement, Public Law 108–237, 221, and added the unambiguous instruction that ''[n]othing in this section shall be construed to require the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing or to require the court to permit anyone to intervene.'' 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(2); *see also U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (indicating that a court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing or to permit intervenors as part of its review under the Tunney Act). This language made explicit what Congress intended when it first enacted the Tunney Act in 1974. As Senator Tunney explained: ''[t]he court is nowhere compelled to go to trial or to engage in extended proceedings which might have the effect of vitiating the benefits of prompt and less costly settlement through the consent decree process.'' 119 Cong. Rec. 24,598 (1973) (statement of Sen. Tunney). ''A court can make its public interest determination based on the competitive impact statement and response to public comments alone.'' *U.S. Airways,* 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (citing *Enova Corp.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d at 17) *see also United States* v. *Enova Corp.,* 107 F. Supp. 2d 10, 17 (D.D.C. 2000) (noting that the ''Tunney Act expressly allows the court to make its public interest determination on the basis of the competitive impact statement and response to comments alone''); S. Rep. No. 93–298 93d Cong., 1st Sess., at 6 (1973) (''Where the public interest can be meaningfully evaluated simply on the basis of briefs and oral arguments, that is the approach that should be utilized.'').

III. The Complaint and the Proposed Final Judgment

The Complaint alleges that, by unlawfully sharing its confidential and competitively sensitive information with RealPage for use in its and competing landlords' pricing, Cortland violated Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1. Under their licensing agreements with RealPage, Cortland and competing landlords have provided RealPage with daily, competitively sensitive, nonpublic information relating to their leasing businesses, including details like how many leases have been renewed, for what terms, and at what price. The transactional data that Cortland and other landlords have agreed to provide to RealPage includes current, forward-looking, granular, and highly competitively sensitive

[2] *See also BNS,* 858 F.2d at 464 (holding that the court's ''ultimate authority under the [APPA] is limited to approving or disapproving the consent decree''); *United States* v. *Gillette Co.,* 406 F. Supp. 713, 716 (D. Mass. 1975) (noting that, in this way, the court is constrained to ''look at the overall picture not hypercritically, nor with a microscope, but with an artist's reducing glass'').

information. RealPage has used Cortland's competitively sensitive, nonpublic information to influence rental prices and other recommendations across rental properties managed by competing landlords. Cortland's rental prices and related recommendations were also influenced by its competitors' competitively sensitive, nonpublic information. In each relevant market, RealPage and participating landlords, including Cortland, have sufficient market power, including market and data penetration, to harm renters and the competitive process through this unlawful sharing of confidential and competitively sensitive information. Moreover, Cortland and other landlords can achieve any purported procompetitive objective of revenue management software without sharing this kind of information.

The Complaint also alleges that Cortland and other landlords, by adopting and using RealPage's revenue management software, have agreed with RealPage and each other to align their pricing and thereby violate Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1. RealPage has entered into agreements with Cortland and its competing landlords relating to how to price rental units, including through the licensing of its revenue management software—AI Revenue Management (''AIRM''), YieldStar, and Lease Rent Options (''LRO'')—to landlords, and the provision by landlords of their competitively sensitive, nonpublic transactional data to RealPage for training and running its revenue management software. Common adoption and use of RealPage's revenue management software by Cortland and other landlords has the likely effect of aligning their pricing processes, strategies, and pricing responses, and Cortland and other landlord users understand this likely effect.

The Complaint also alleges monopolization and attempted monopolization claims in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 2, against RealPage, but not against Cortland or any of its competing landlords. Through its licensing agreements, RealPage has amassed a massive reservoir of competitively sensitive data from competing landlords. RealPage has ensured that other providers of revenue management software cannot compete on the merits unless they enter into similar anticompetitive agreements with landlords, thereby obstructing them from competing with products that do not harm the competitive process.

The proposed Final Judgment provides effective and appropriate remedies for this competitive harm. These include several requirements and restrictions on Cortland that address the United States' anticompetitive concerns regarding Cortland's conduct alleged in the Complaint. Among other terms:

i. Cortland must move from RealPage revenue management software to its proprietary revenue management software within 30 days of entry of the Stipulation and Order;

ii. Cortland's revenue management software cannot use any third-party nonpublic data, including in training its models or in the runtime operation;

iii. Cortland's revenue management software cannot pool pricing information across its different owners;

iv. The supply and demand models for Cortland's revenue management software cannot be trained using rental pricing, concessions, discounts, occupancy rates or capacity, or other rental pricing terms data across different owners;

v. Cortland cannot disclose, solicit, or use competitively sensitive information from competitors that can be used to set rental prices or generate pricing;

vi. Cortland must cooperate in this civil antitrust proceeding (*United States et al.* v. *RealPage et al.*) with respect to its prior use of RealPage's products and the monopolization and attempted monopolization claims against RealPage;

vii. Cortland must adopt a written antitrust compliance policy and designate a chief antitrust compliance officer who will train Cortland employees on the policy, enforce the policy, and perform annual audits for compliance with the policy;

viii. Cortland must allow the United States to perform inspections of its documents, code, and pseudocode relating to its proprietary revenue management software as well as to interview its employees to ensure compliance with the Final Judgment;

ix. Cortland cannot license or use any third-party revenue management software without the appointment of a compliance monitor who will have the ability to seek information from Cortland's employees to ensure compliance with certain restrictions related to use of third-party revenue management software and communications between Cortland and other property management companies;

x. Even with the oversight of a compliance monitor, Cortland cannot license or use any third-party revenue management software that (i) uses third-party nonpublic data to recommend or set prices or (ii) pools information across Cortland properties with different owners; and

xi. Cortland will also be subject to the appointment of a compliance monitor if the Court finds that Cortland has violated the terms of the proposed Final Judgment.

The proposed Final Judgment provides that it will expire four years from the date of its entry.

Under the terms of the Stipulation and Proposed Order, Cortland agreed to abide by and comply with the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment during the pendency of the Tunney Act proceedings, until the Final Judgment is entered by the Court or until the time for all appeals of any Court ruling declining entry of the proposed Final Judgment has expired.

The United States and Cortland have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered by the Court after compliance with the Tunney Act. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will terminate this action with respect to Cortland, except that the Court will retain jurisdiction to construe, modify, or enforce the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment and to punish violations thereof by Cortland.

IV. Summary of the Public Comment and the United States' Response

The United States received one public comment in response to the proposed Final Judgment from the Center for Democracy & Technology (''CDT''). CDT expresses concern over the use of ''algorithm-powered systems to collect and analyze'' current and future prices and occupancy from competing landlords to then provide recommendations to all participating landlords. CDT notes that ''this kind of information is competitively sensitive'' and should be ''closely guarded, not shared.'' (Exhibit 1 at 2). CDT explains that, in its view, the proposed Final Judgment's ''carefully designed'' obligations aim to ''ensure that it makes its own independent business decisions regarding rental prices'' and ''materially help[]'' the Division's ''investigation and enforcement action.'' (Exhibit 1 at 6).

Having carefully reviewed CDT's comment, the United States continues to believe that the proposed Final Judgment ''appropriately addresses the anticompetitive concerns underlying this enforcement action'' against Cortland and, therefore, ''is in the public interest.'' Nothing in this comment warrants a change to the proposed Final Judgment or indicates that the proposed Final Judgment is not in the public interest. As required by the APPA, the comment and this response

will be published in the **Federal Register**.

V. Conclusion

After reviewing the public comment, the United States continues to believe that the proposed Final Judgment, as drafted, provides an effective and appropriate remedy for the antitrust violations alleged in the Complaint against Cortland, and is therefore in the public interest. The United States will move this Court to enter the proposed Final Judgment after the comment and this response are published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 1, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

By:

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David A. Geiger,
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Exhibit 1

Comments of Center for Democracy & Technology, United States v. RealPage, Inc., et al., No. 1:24–cv–00710–LCB–JLW

United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina Proposed Consent Decree With Cortland Management, LLC

March 24, 2025

Aaron Hoag
Chief, Technology and Digital Platforms Section
Antitrust Division
United States Department of Justice
450 Fifth St. NW, Suite 7100
Washington, DC 20530

By email—aaron.hoag@usdoj.gov

Dear Mr. Hoag:

The Center for Democracy & Technology (CDT) [3] respectfully submits these comments in support of the Justice Department's proposed consent decree with Cortland Management, Inc. In our view, the proposed decree would effectively and appropriately restore competition in Cortland's apartment rental activities, guard against recurrence of anticompetitive conduct by Cortland, and secure Cortland's assistance with the Department's continuing investigation of and enforcement against RealPage and the other apartment landlord defendants. It is therefore in the public interest, consistent with the requirements of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h) (APPA), also known as the Tunney Act.

The Department's antitrust enforcement action,[4] filed August 23, 2024, along with eight states, charged RealPage with using an algorithm to organize and coordinate a scheme among apartment landlords to inflate rental prices in violation of the section 1 of the Sherman Act. The allegations set forth what appears to be a textbook example of using artificial intelligence to supercharge anticompetitive collusion,[5] a capability that CDT has written about previously.[4] The Department also charged RealPage with monopolizing multi-family apartment revenue management software in violation of section 2 of the Sherman Act.

In the amended complaint,[6] filed January 7, the Department and plaintiff states added seven major multi-family apartment landlords as defendants. The amended complaint and the February 25 Response [7] in Opposition to Defendant RealPage's Motion to Dismiss also added new factual allegations and analysis in support of the charges. As stated in the Response, the amended complaint clearly sets forth the requisite ''plausible claim for relief.'' [8]

The Unlawful Anticompetitive Scheme Charged Under Section 1 of the Sherman Act

As charged in the complaint, RealPage has created and advertised to apartment landlords an algorithm-powered system to collect and analyze, on a daily basis, current rental prices and planned future prices, and current availabilities and projected future availabilities, for all participating landlords. This information is separately categorized for each individual rental unit, according to size, floor plan, layout, and amenities. RealPage makes explicitly clear to the landlords that it will analyze this information and provide pricing recommendations to each landlord based on this information. This kind of information is competitively sensitive, and in a lawfully competitive marketplace it is closely guarded, not shared.

RealPage's alleged system has the hallmarks of a classic anticompetitive ''hub-and spoke'' [9] arrangement, under which competitors coordinate pricing and output decisions through a central clearinghouse ''hub.'' This kind of arrangement has been found to violate section 1 of the Sherman Act, which prohibits contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade, provided that the evidence sufficiently demonstrates that the competitors along the ''rim'' had a ''conscious commitment to a common scheme designed to achieve an unlawful objective.'' [10] It is not necessary that the competitors along the ''rim'' have direct communication with each other regarding the anticompetitive scheme, because they are communicating effectively through the ''hub'' as ''spokes.''

Here, per the Department's allegations, RealPage created the ''hub'' and advertised it to landlords, encouraging them to join up. RealPage explained that it would calculate pricing recommendations for them, based on pricing data submitted on a daily basis by every participating landlord in the market area. And RealPage further explained that the recommendations would be guided by the highest prices being charged, which would enable each landlord to confidently increase its own rental prices in line with the high end of prices being charged by its competitors.

So, per those allegations, the landlords were well aware that they would be ''spokes'' to RealPage's ''hub,'' participating along with their competitors, and that the result would be pricing recommendations that would result in inflated prices. Or, as RealPage regularly put it, would ''raise all ships.'' A RealPage revenue management vice president elaborated that this phrase means that ''there is greater good in everybody succeeding versus essentially trying to compete against one another in a way that actually keeps the industry down.'' And even more pointedly, that landlords using RealPage's software would ''likely move in unison versus against each other.''

Thus, based on the allegations, the landlords who joined up were consciously committing themselves to a common scheme not to compete. Their commitment includes paying RealPage a hefty fee in recognition of the value they are receiving.

In the words of the Department, the landlords are ''knowing and willing participants.''

But RealPage has allegedly gone beyond just creating and advertising the hub that enabled and facilitated a conscious commitment to unlawful pricing coordination. It has taken a number of calculated steps to make sure landlords follow through on that commitment. It constantly nudges landlords to follow each other's price increases. It actively monitors prices charged on literally millions of apartment units—not only to calculate new pricing recommendations, but also to determine which landlords are complying with its recommendations and which landlords are not.

According to the complaint, each day, RealPage sends updated pricing recommendations to each landlord. RealPage makes it easy for the landlord to accept the

[3] The Center for Democracy & Technology is a non-profit organization founded 30 years ago, when the commercial internet was just getting underway, to fight for democratic values and human rights in the digital age. Protecting and enabling an online marketplace where competition can thrive, and enhance choice for all and encourage innovation, is essential to that objective, as well as to the broader objective of fostering a strong economy and widely-shared prosperity.

[4] *www.justice.gov/d9/2024-08/424422.pdf.* Eight states joined the complaint as co-plaintiffs. These comments often refer to the Department's complaint or allegations or enforcement action.

[5] *See www.cdt.org/insights/justice-department-goes-after-algorithm-fueled-price-fixing-in-apartment-rentals/.*[4] *www.cdt.org/insights/is-artificial-intelligence-a-new-gateway-to-anticompetitive-collusion/.*

[6] *www.justice.gov/atr/media/1383471/dl.*

[7] *www.justice.gov/atr/media/1390941/dl?inline.*

[8] *See Robertson* v. *Sea Pines Real Estate Companies, Inc.,* 679 F.3d 278, 284 (4th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Ashcroft* v. *Iqbal,* 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009)).

[9] *E.g., United States* v. *Apple, Inc.,* 791 F.3d 290, 314 (2d Cir. 2015).

[10] *E.g., id.* at 315. *See Interstate Circuit* v. *United States,* 306 U.S. 208, 227 (1939) (''Acceptance by competitors, without previous agreement, of an invitation to participate in a plan, the necessary consequence of which, if carried out, is restraint of interstate commerce, is sufficient to establish an unlawful conspiracy under the Sherman Act.''); *American Column & Lumber Co.* v. *United States,* 257 U.S. 377 (1921).

recommendations in bulk—it can be done with a single keystroke, or even programmed for auto-accept, which RealPage strongly encourages landlords to adopt. Diverging from the recommendation, in contrast, requires more work: the landlord's property manager must affirmatively give RealPage a ''strong sound business-minded'' justification for each divergence, based on something the algorithm is not accounting for, such as local construction or renovations occurring in the building. Further, whenever RealPage disagrees with the proffered justification, which is usually, the matter is escalated to the property manager's supervisor, and upward, with increasing assertiveness.

The result, according to the amended complaint: more than 85% of final floor plan prices are within 5% of RealPage's recommendation.

The Department further charges that RealPage reinforces its algorithm-driven coordinated upward pricing recommendations by discouraging landlords from offering renters discount ''concessions''—such as a free month's rent or waived fees—as landlords in a healthy competitive marketplace would naturally have incentives to offer. In its ''best practices'' for landlords, RealPage's guidance is simple: ''Eliminate concessions.'' Each landlord's agreement to refuse to offer concessions is bolstered by its awareness that competing landlords are receiving the same advice from RealPage.

Cortland Management's Proposed Agreement

Cortland Management, LLC is one of the participating apartment landlords added as defendants in the amended complaint. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, it is one of the largest apartment managers in the United States—managing, as of 2024, more than 80,000 units and more than 220 properties in the United States.

Taking the Department's well-supported allegations as correct, as the law requires,[11] the proposed consent decree with Cortland materially advances the public interest by helping to ensure that rents that Cortland charges to consumers will be set based on market factors, rather than based on a conspiracy leading to inflated rents.

To remove itself from RealPage's anticompetitive scheme, Cortland has agreed:

- to stop using RealPage revenue management software, and switch to using only its own proprietary revenue management software;
- to stop using any non-public data in its possession obtained or derived from RealPage; and
- not to use in its own software any third-party nonpublic data, including from RealPage.

To guard against any relapse into anticompetitive pricing, Cortland has further agreed:

- not to disclose, solicit, or use competitively sensitive information from competitors, or between Cortland properties with different owners, that could be used to set or generate rental prices.
- not to train its own proprietary software using rental pricing, concessions, discounts, occupancy rates, capacity, or other rental pricing terms data from Cortland properties with different owners;
- not to license or use any third-party revenue management software that (1) uses third-party nonpublic data to recommend or set prices or (2) pools information across Cortland properties with different owners;
- not to license or use any third-party revenue management software that (1) generates a rental price floor or a limit on rental price decreases or (2) requires or incentivizes Cortland to accept any recommended rental prices;
- certify at the outset and annually that any such third-party software is in compliance;
- not to license or use *any* third-party revenue management software until after court appointment of an independent compliance monitor, who will have full authority to seek information from Cortland's employees to ensure compliance with specified restrictions to ensure that the software will not be used to anticompetitively coordinate pricing, amenities, or availability;
- to adopt a written antitrust compliance policy, and designate a chief antitrust compliance officer who will train Cortland employees on the policy, enforce the policy, and perform annual audits for compliance with the policy;
- for its general counsel to certify to the Department annually, under penalty of perjury, its compliance with the policy and with the consent decree; and
- to allow the Department to perform inspections of its documents, and its algorithmic code and descriptions for its proprietary revenue management software, and to interview its employees, to ensure compliance.

And, also importantly, Cortland agrees to fully and actively cooperate with the Department's investigation and enforcement as it continues.

These obligations are carefully designed to end Cortland's involvement with RealPage; to ensure that it makes its own independent business decisions regarding rental prices and availability, immediately becoming a strong competitive force in the markets where it operates; and to ensure that it materially helps the Department pursue the investigation and enforcement action to conclusion. In all these respects, the decree can be expected to have a significant positive impact for consumers, who will have the benefit of apartment rental prices determined by competition rather than collusion.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Proposed Final Judgment appropriately addresses the anticompetitive concerns underlying this enforcement action, is in the public interest, and should be approved by the Court.

Respectfully,

George P. Slover,

Senior Counsel for Competition Policy, Center for Democracy & Technology

[FR Doc. 2025–08464 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–11–P

[11] *E.g., Advanced Health-Care Servs., Inc.* v. *Radford Community Hosp.,* 910 F.2d 139, 145 (4th Cir. 1990).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1541]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Wedgewood Pharmacy LLC

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Wedgewood Pharmacy LLC has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to Supplementary Information listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on, or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before June 13, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the webpage or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *https://www.regulations.gov*. If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this

is notice that on April 4, 2025, Wedgewood Pharmacy LLC, 7631 East Indian School Road, Suite 201, Scottsdale, Arizona 85251–3607, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Etorphine HCL	9059	II
Thiafentanil	9729	II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substances for distribution to their customers. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Matthew Strait,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–08412 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1544]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Research Triangle Institute

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Research Triangle Institute has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on, or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before June 13, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the web page or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on March 14, 2025, Research Triangle Institute, 3040 East Cornwallis Road, Hermann Building, Room 106, Durham, North Carolina 27713, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Amineptine (7-[(10,11-dihydro-5Hdibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)amino]heptanoic acid)	1219	I
Mesocarb (N-phenyl-N′-(3-(1-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1,2,3- oxadiazol-3-ium-5-yl)carbamimidate)	1227	I
3-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone (3-FMC)	1233	I
Cathinone	1235	I
Methcathinone	1237	I
4-Fluoro-N-methylcathinone (4-FMC) 1238 I N	1238	I
Para-Methoxymethamphetamine (PMMA), 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-methylpropan-2-amine	1245	I
Pentedrone (α-methylaminovalerophenone)	1246	I
Mephedrone (4-Methyl-N-methylcathinone)	1248	I
4-Methyl-N-ethylcathinone (4-MEC)	1249	I
Naphyrone	1258	I
3-methylmethcathinone (2-(methylamino)-1-(3-methylphenyl)propan-1-one)	1259	I
N-Ethylamphetamine	1475	I
Methiopropamine (N-methyl-1-(thiophen-2-yl)propan-2- amine) 1478 I N	1478	I
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	1480	I
Fenethylline	1503	I
Aminorex	1585	I
4-Methylaminorex (cis isomer)	1590	I
4,4′-Dimethylaminorex (4,4′-DMAR; 4,5-dihydro-4- 1595 I N methyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-2-oxazolamine; 4-methyl-5- (4-methylphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazol-2-amine).	1595	I
Ethylphenidate	1727	I
Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	2010	I
Methaqualone	2565	I
Mecloqualone	2572	I
Etizolam (4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-ethyl-9-methyl-6Hthieno[3,2-f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine	2780	I
Flualprazolam (8-chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4Hbenzo[f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine)	2785	I
Clonazolam (6-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-8-nitro-4Hbenzo[f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine	2786	I
Flubromazolam (8-bromo-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl4H-benzo[f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepine	2788	I
Diclazepam (7-chloro-5-(2-chloro-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1- methyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,4]diazepin-2-one	2789	I
JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl) indole)	6250	I
SR-18 (Also known as RCS-8) (1-Cyclohexylethyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl) indole)	7008	I
ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7010	I
5-Fluoro-UR-144 and XLR11 [1-(5-Fluoro-pentyl)1H-indol-3-yl](2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone	7011	I
AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7012	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
FUB-144 (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone	7014	I
JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7019	I
MDMB-FUBINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7020	I
FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA (2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1Hindazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7021	I
AB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7023	I
THJ-2201 ([1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone)	7024	I
5F-AB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboximide)	7025	I
ADB-BUTINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan 2-yl)-1-butyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7027	I
AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7031	I
MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7032	I
5F-AMB (Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7033	I
5F-ADB, 5F-MDMB-PINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7034	I
ADB-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7035	I
5F-EDMB-PINACA (ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7036	I
5F-MDMB-PICA (methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7041	I
MDMB-CHMICA, MMB-CHMINACA (Methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate)	7042	I
4F-MDMB-BINACA (4F-MDMB-BUTINACA or methyl 2- (1-(4-fluorobutyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate) 7043 I N.	7043	I
MMB-CHMICA, AMB-CHMICA (methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate)	7044	I
FUB-AKB48, FUB-APINACA, AKB48 N-(4-FLUOROBENZYL) (N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboximide).	7047	I
APINACA and AKB48 (N-(1-Adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7048	I
5F-APINACA, 5F-AKB48 (N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7049	I
JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-(4-methoxynaphthoyl) indole)	7081	I
5F-CUMYL-PINACA, 5GT-25 (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide)	7083	I
5F-CUMYL-P7AICA (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-3-carboxamide)	7085	I
4-CN-CUML-BUTINACA, 4-cyano-CUMYL-BUTINACA, 4-CN-CUMYL BINACA, CUMYL-4CN-BINACA, SGT-78 (1-(4-cyanobutyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide).	7089	I
MDMB-4en-PINACA (methyl 3,3-dimethyl-2-(1-(pent-4- en-1-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate) 7090 I N MDMB-4en-PINACA.	7090	I
4F-MDMB-BUTICA (methyl 2-[[1-(4-fluorobutyl)indole-3- carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-butanoate	7091	I
ADB-4en-PINACA (N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1- oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(pent-4-en-1-yl)-1H-indazole-3- carboxamide)	7092	I
CUMYL-PEGACLONE (5-pentyl-2-(2-phenylpropan-2- yl)pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one)	7093	I
5F-EDMB-PICA (ethyl 2-[[1-(5-fluorophentyl)indole-3- carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-butanoate	7094	I
MMB-FUBICA (methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole3-carboxamido)-3-methyl butanoate	7095	I
SR-19 (Also known as RCS-4) (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methoxy)-benzoyl] indole)	7104	I
JWH-018 (also known as AM678) (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7118	I
JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl) indole)	7122	I
UR-144 (1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone	7144	I
JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7173	I
JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)	7200	I
AM2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl) indole)	7201	I
JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl) indole)	7203	I
NM2201, CBL2201 (Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate	7221	I
PB-22 (Quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate)	7222	I
5F-PB-22 (Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate)	7225	I
4-methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone (4-MEAP) 7245 I N 4-MEAP	7245	I
N-ethylhexedrone 7246 I N	7246	I
Alpha-ethyltryptamine	7249	I
Ibogaine	7260	I
2-(ethylamino)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexan-1-one (methoxetamine)	7286	I
CP-47,497 (5-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl-phenol)	7297	I
CP-47,497 C8 Homologue (5-(1,1-Dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)3-hydroxycyclohexyl-phenol)	7298	I
Lysergic acid diethylamide	7315	I
2C-T-7 (2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine	7348	I
Marihuana Extract	7350	I
Parahexyl	7374	I
Mescaline	7381	I
2C-T-2 (2-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7385	I
3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine	7390	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine	7391	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine	7392	I
4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine	7395	I
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	7396	I
JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl) indole)	7398	I
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine	7399	I
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	7400	I
5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	7401	I
N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	7402	I
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine	7404	I
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	7405	I
4-Methoxyamphetamine	7411	I
Peyote	7415	I
5-Methoxy-N-N-dimethyltryptamine	7431	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Alpha-methyltryptamine	7432	I
Bufotenine	7433	I
Diethyltryptamine	7434	I
Dimethyltryptamine	7435	I
Psilocybin	7437	I
Psilocyn	7438	I
5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	7439	I
4-chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (4-chloro-aPV	7443	I
4′-methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone (MPHP	7446	I
N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine	7455	I
1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine	7458	I
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine	7470	I
1-[1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl]pyrrolidine	7473	I
N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	7482	I
N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	7484	I
N-Benzylpiperazine	7493	I
4-MePPP (4-Methyl-alphapyrrolidinopropiophenone)	7498	I
2C-D (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanamine)	7508	I
2C-E (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl) ethanamine)	7509	I
2C-H 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7517	I
2C-I 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7518	I
2C-C 2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7519	I
2C-N (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl) ethanamine)	7521	I
2C-P (2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl) ethanamine)	7524	I
2C-T-4 (2-(4-Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine)	7532	I
MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone)	7535	I
25B-NBOMe (2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7536	I
25C-NBOMe (2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7537	I
25I-NBOMe (2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine)	7538	I
Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone)	7540	I
Butylone	7541	I
Pentylone	7542	I
N-Ethypentylone, ephylone (1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)-pentan-1-one)	7543	I
alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone (a-PHP)	7544	I
alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (α-PVP)	7545	I
alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone (α-PBP)	7546	I
Ethylone	7547	I
alpha-pyrrolidinoheptaphenone (PV8)	7548	I
Eutylone	7549	I
α-PiHP (4-methyl-1-phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1- one)	7551	I
AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl) indole)	7694	I
Acetyldihydrocodeine	9051	I
Benzylmorphine	9052	I
Codeine-N-oxide	9053	I
Cyprenorphine	9054	I
Desomorphine	9055	I
Etorphine (except HCl)	9056	I
Codeine methylbromide	9070	I
Brorphine (1-(1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)ethyl)piperidin-4-4l)1,3-dihydro-2H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-one)	9098	I
Dihydromorphine	9145	I
Difenoxin	9168	I
Heroin	9200	I
Hydromorphinol	9301	I
Methyldesorphine	9302	I
Methyldihydromorphine	9304	I
Morphine methylbromide	9305	I
Morphine methylsulfonate	9306	I
Morphine-N-oxide	9307	I
Myrophine	9308	I
Nicocodeine	9309	I
Nicomorphine	9312	I
Normorphine	9313	I
Pholcodine	9314	I
Thebacon	9315	I
Acetorphine	9319	I
Drotebanol	9335	I
U-47700 (3,4-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methylbenzamide)	9547	I
AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide))	9551	I
MT-45 (1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine))	9560	I
Acetylmethadol	9601	I
Allylprodine	9602	I
Alphacetylmethadol except levo-alphacetylmethadol	9603	I
Alphameprodine	9604	I
Alphamethadol	9605	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Benzethidine	9606	I
Betacetylmethadol	9607	I
Betameprodine	9608	I
Betamethadol	9609	I
Betaprodine	9611	I
Clonitazene	9612	I
Dextromoramide	9613	I
Isotonotazene (N,N-diethyl-2-(2-(4 isopropoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine)	9614	I
Diampromide	9615	I
Diethylthiambutene	9616	I
Dimenoxadol	9617	I
Dimepheptanol	9618	I
Dimethylthiambutene	9619	I
Dioxaphetyl butyrate	9621	I
Dipipanone	9622	I
Ethylmethylthiambutene	9623	I
Etonitazene	9624	I
Etoxeridine	9625	I
Furethidine	9626	I
Hydroxypethidine	9627	I
Ketobemidone	9628	I
Levomoramide	9629	I
Levophenacylmorphan	9631	I
Morpheridine	9632	I
Noracymethadol	9633	I
Norlevorphanol	9634	I
Normethadone	9635	I
Norpipanone	9636	I
Phenadoxone	9637	I
Phenampromide	9638	I
Phenoperidine	9641	I
Piritramide	9642	I
Proheptazine	9643	I
Properidine	9644	I
Racemoramide	9645	I
Trimeperidine	9646	I
Phenomorphan	9647	I
Propiram	9649	I
1-Methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine	9661	I
1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine	9663	I
2-Methyl AP-237	9664	I
Tilidine	9750	I
Butonitazene (2-(2-(4-butoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1Hbenzimidazol-1-yl)-N,N-diethylethan-1-amine)	9751	I
lunitazene (N,N-diethyl-2-(2-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-nitro1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine)	9756	I
Metonitazene (N,N-diethyl-2-(2-(4- methoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1Hbenzimidazol-1-yl)ethan-1-amine	9757	I
N-pyrrolidino etonitazene; etonitazepyne (2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-5-nitro-1-(2- (pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)- 1Hbenzimidazole)	9758	I
Protonitazene (N,N-diethyl-2-(5-nitro-2-(4- propoxybenzyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1- yl)ethan-1-amine)	9759	I
N-ETHYL-2-(2-(4-ISOPROPOXYBENZYL)-5-NITRO-1H- BENZIMIDAZOL-1-YL)ETHAN-1-AMINE	9760	I
2-(4-ETHOXYBENZYL)-5-NITRO-1-(2-(PIPERIDIN-1-YL)ETHYL)-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE	9761	I
Metodesnitazene (N,N-diethyl-2-(2-(4- methoxybenzyl)- 1H-benzimidazol-1- yl)ethan-1-amine)	9764	I
Etodesnitazene; etazene (2-(2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)- 1Hbenzimidazol-1-yl)-N,N-diethylethan-1-amine)	9765	I
Acryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacrylamide)	9811	I
Para-Fluorofentanyl	9812	I
3-Methylfentanyl	9813	I
Alpha-methylfentanyl	9814	I
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl	9815	I
N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)propionamide	9816	I
Para-Methylfentanyl (N-(4-methylphenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)propionamide; also known as 4- methylfentanyl)	9817	I
4′-Methyl acetyl fentanyl (N-(1-(4- methylphenethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide)	9819	I
ortho-Methyl methoxyacetyl fentanyl (2-methoxy-N-(2- methylphenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)acetamide)	9820	I
Acetyl Fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide)	9821	I
Butyryl Fentanyl	9822	I
Para-fluorobutyryl fentanyl	9823	I
4-Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide)	9824	I
2-methoxy-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide	9825	I
Para-chloroisobutyryl fentanyl	9826	I
Isobutyryl fentanyl	9827	I
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	9830	I
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	9831	I
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl	9832	I
3-Methylthiofentanyl	9833	I
Furanyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide)	9834	I
Thiofentanyl	9835	I
Beta-hydroxythiofentanyl	9836	I

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Para-methoxybutyryl fentanyl	9837	I
Ocfentanil	9838	I
Thiofuranyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-Nphenylthiophene-2-carboxamide; also known as 2- thiofuranyl fentanyl; thiophene fentanyl).	9839	I
Valeryl fentanyl	9840	I
Phenyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-Nphenylbenzamide; also known as benzoyl fentanyl)	9841	I
beta′-Phenyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N,3- diphenylpropanamide; also known as β′-phenyl fentanyl; 3-phenylpropanoyl fentanyl).	9842	I
N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenyltetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide	9843	I
Crotonyl fentanyl ((E-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbut-2-enamide)	9844	I
Cyclopropyl Fentanyl	9845	I
ortho-Fluorobutyryl fentanyl (N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)butyramide; also known as 2- fluorobutyryl fentanyl).	9846	I
Cyclopentyl fentanyl	9847	I
ortho-Methyl acetylfentanyl (N-(2-methylphenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)acetamide; also known as 2- methyl acetylfentanyl).	9848	I
Fentanyl related-compounds as defined in 21 CFR 1308.11(h)	9850	I
Fentanyl carbamate (ethyl (1-phenethylpiperidin-4- yl)(phenyl)carbamate)	9851	I
ortho-Fluoroacryl fentanyl (N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)acrylamide)	9852	I
ortho-Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl (N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide)	9853	I
Para-Fluoro furanyl fentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)furan-2-carboxamide)	9854	I
2′-Fluoro ortho-fluorofentanyl (N-(1-(2- fluorophenethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-N-(2- fluorophenyl)propionamide; also known as 2′-fluoro 2- fluorofentanyl).	9855	I
beta-Methyl fentanyl (N-phenyl-N-(1-(2- phenylpropyl)piperidin-4-yl)propionamide; also known as β-methyl fentanyl)	9856	I
meta-Fluorofentanyl (N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)propionamide)	9857	I
meta-Fluoroisobutylryl fentanyl (N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide)	9858	I
para-Methoxyfuranyl fentanyl (N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N- (1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)furan-2-carboxamide)	9859	I
3-Furanyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-Nphenylfuran-3-carboxamide)	9860	I
2′,5′-Dimethoxyfentanyl (N-(1-(2,5- dimethoxyphenethyl)piperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylpropionamide)	9861	I
Isovaleryl fentanyl (3-methyl-N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4- yl)-N-phenylbutanamide)	9862	I
ortho-Fluorofuranyl fentanyl (N-(2-fluorophenyl)-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)furan-2-carboxamide)	9863	I
alpha′Methyl butyryl fentanyl (2-methyl-N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbutanamide)	9864	I
para-Methylcyclopropylfentanyl (N-(4-methylphenyl)-N- (1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide)	9865	I
Zipeprol (1-methoxy-3[-4-(2-methoxy-2- phenylethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-1-phenylpropan-2-ol)	9873	I
Phenmetrazine	1631	II
Methylphenidate	1724	II
Amobarbital	2125	II
Pentobarbital	2270	II
Secobarbital	2315	II
Glutethimide	2550	II
Dronabinol in an oral solution in a drug product approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration	7365	II
Nabilone	7379	II
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	7460	II
Phencyclidine	7471	II
ANPP (4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine)	8333	II
Norfentanyl (N-phenyl-N-(piperidin-4-yl) propionamide)	8366	II
Phenylacetone	8501	II
1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile	8603	II
Alphaprodine	9010	II
Anileridine	9020	II
Coca Leaves	9040	II
Cocaine	9041	II
Etorphine HCl	9059	II
Dihydrocodeine	9120	II
Diphenoxylate	9170	II
Ecgonine	9180	II
Ethylmorphine	9190	II
Levomethorphan	9210	II
Levorphanol	9220	II
Isomethadone	9226	II
Meperidine	9230	II
Meperidine intermediate-A	9232	II
Meperidine intermediate-B	9233	II
Meperidine intermediate-C	9234	II
Metazocine	9240	II
Oliceridine (N-[(3-methoxythiophen-2yl)methyl] ({2-[9r)-9-(pyridin-2-yl)-6-oxaspiro[4.5] decan-9-yl] ethyl {time})amine fumarate).	9245	II
Metopon	9260	II
Dextropropoxyphene, bulk (non-dosage forms)	9273	II
Dihydroetorphine	9334	II
Opium tincture	9630	II
Opium, powdered	9639	II
Opium, granulated	9640	II
Noroxymorphone	9668	II

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Phenazocine	9715	II
Thiafentanil	9729	II
Piminodine	9730	II
Racemethorphan	9732	II
Racemorphan	9733	II
Alfentanil	9737	II
Remifentanil	9739	II
Sufentanil	9740	II
Carfentanil	9743	II
Tapentadol	9780	II
Bezitramide	9800	II
Moramide-intermediate	9802	II

The company plans to import small quantities of the listed controlled substances to support research activities funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Matthew Strait,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–08414 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1543]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Pall Life Sciences PR, LLC

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Pall Life Sciences PR, LLC has applied to be registered as an importer of basic class(es) of controlled substance(s). Refer to **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** listed below for further drug information.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic class(es), and applicants, therefore, may submit electronic comments on, or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before June 13, 2025. Such persons may also file a written request for a hearing on the application on or before June 13, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The Drug Enforcement Administration requires that all comments be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal, which provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field on the webpage or attach a file for lengthier comments. Please go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions at that site for submitting comments. Upon submission of your comment, you will receive a Comment Tracking Number. Please be aware that submitted comments are not instantaneously available for public view on *https://www.regulations.gov.* If you have received a Comment Tracking Number, your comment has been successfully submitted and there is no need to resubmit the same comment. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on February 25, 2025, Pall Life Sciences PR, LLC, Road 194, Kilometer 0.4, Fajardo, Puerto Rico 00738–0000, applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class(es) of controlled substance(s):

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Oxycodone	9143	II
Hydromorphone	9150	II
Methadone	9250	II
Morphine	9300	II
Fentanyl	9801	II

The company plans to import listed controlled substances for research purposes, drug testing, and analysis to support foreign regulatory compliance of finished dosage forms to foreign markets. No other activities for these drug codes are authorized for this registration.

Approval of permit applications will occur only when the registrant's business activity is consistent with what is authorized under 21 U.S.C. 952(a)(2). Authorization will not extend to the import of Food and Drug Administration-approved or non-approved finished dosage forms for commercial sale.

Matthew Strait,

Deputy Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–08413 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Pilot Study and Prospective Analysis of the Draft Revised Form 33, Safety and Health Program Assessment Worksheet

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before June 13, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Bouchet by telephone at 202–693–0213, or by email at *DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OSHA conducts validity and reliability analyses of a safety and health program assessment worksheet, the Draft Revised Form 33. The studies will enable OSHA to ensure that a valid, reliable, and efficient tool is provided to On-Site Consultation programs in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and several United States territories to replace the current OSHA Form 33, thereby, enhancing the quality of consultative services. The studies for which OSHA has requested approval comprises of a pre-test, a follow-up study, and a Prospective Analysis and OSHA is requesting additional time to complete the remaining studies. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on January 13, 2025 (90 FR 2756).

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

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL–OSHA.

Title of Collection: Pilot Study and Prospective Analysis of the Draft Revised Form 33, Safety and Health Program Assessment Worksheet.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0280.

Affected Public: State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 503.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 810.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 888 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: $0.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Nicole Bouchet,

Senior Paperwork Reduction Act Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–08489 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Humanities

Meeting of Humanities Panel

AGENCY: National Endowment for the Humanities; National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) will hold three meetings, by video conference, of the Humanities Panel, a federal advisory committee, during May 2025. The purpose of the meetings is for panel review, discussion, evaluation, and recommendation of applications for financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965.

DATES: See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for meeting dates. The meetings will open at 8:30 a.m. and will adjourn by 5 p.m. on the dates specified below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Voyatzis, Committee Management Officer, 400 7th Street SW, Room 4060, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606–8322; *evoyatzis@neh.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 10), notice is hereby given of the following meetings:

1. Date: May 8, 2025

This video meeting will discuss applications on the topics of Senior Research Grants, for the Documenting Endangered Languages—Preservation grant program, submitted to the Division of Preservation and Access.

2. Date: May 9, 2025

This video meeting will discuss applications on the topics of Senior Research Grants, for the Documenting Endangered Languages—Preservation grant program, submitted to the Division of Preservation and Access.

3. Date: May 12, 2025

This video meeting will discuss applications on the topics of Senior Research Grants, for the Documenting Endangered Languages—Preservation grant program, submitted to the Division of Preservation and Access.

Because these meetings will include review of personal and/or proprietary financial and commercial information given in confidence to the agency by grant applicants, the meetings will be closed to the public pursuant to sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6) of title 5, U.S.C., as amended. I have made this determination pursuant to the authority granted me by the Chair's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings dated April 15, 2016.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Jessica Graves,

Paralegal Specialist, National Endowment for the Humanities.

[FR Doc. 2025–08460 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7536–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Proposal Review Panel for Computing & Communication Foundations; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, as amended), the National Science Foundation (NSF) announces the following meeting:

Name and Committee Code: Proposal Review Panel for Computing & Communication Foundations (#1192) (Virtual Site Visit).

Date and Time: June 2, 2025; 1 p.m.–2 p.m. (PDT); June 3, 2025; 7 a.m.–3:30 p.m. (PDT); June 4, 2025; 7 a.m.–3:45 p.m. (PDT).

Place: NSF, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314 (Virtual).

Type of Meeting: Part-Open.

Contact Persons: Basu, Sankar, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314; Telephone: 703–292–7843.

Purpose of Meeting: NSF virtual site visit to provide advice and recommendations concerning the progress of the TILOS AI Institute and to conduct a renewal review during year 4 of the award period as stipulated in the cooperative agreement.

Agenda: To conduct an in-depth evaluation of performance, to assess progress towards goals, and to provide recommendations.

Day 1: June 2, 2025 (PDT)

1 p.m.–2 p.m. Site Visitor Briefing (Closed)

Day 2: June 3, 2025 (PDT)

7 a.m.–7:15 a.m. Welcome and Introductions
7:15 a.m.–7:30 a.m. Overview of the Institute—TILOS Director Yusu Wang (UCSD)
7:30 a.m.–9 a.m. Research Program Overview—AD Research Arya Mazumdar (UCSD), Foundations and Use Domains team co-leads
9 a.m.–9:30 a.m. Executive Session for NSF Review Team (Closed)
9:30 a.m.–9:45 a.m. Break—15 mins
9:45 a.m.–10:30 a.m. Education and Broad Impacts—AD Education Jodi Reeves (NU), Outreach Director Saura Naderi (UCSD), Miriam Jacobson (UT Austin)
10:30 a.m.–11 a.m. Presenters + NSF team meet with students and postdocs affiliated with the TILOS AI Institute (Closed)
11 a.m.–12 p.m. Break for Lunch
12 p.m.–12:30 p.m. Strategic Impact (multidisciplinary/multi-org. synergies/nexus point)—Yusu Wang (UCSD)
12:30 p.m.–1 p.m. Industry Collaboration and Knowledge Transfer—AD Translation Vijay Kumar (Penn)
1 p.m.–2 p.m. Discussion of TILOS Renewal
2 p.m.–2:15 p.m. Break—15 mins
2:15 p.m.–3:15 p.m. Executive Session for NSF Review Team (Closed)
3:15 p.m.–3:30 p.m. Written Questions/Issues Delivered to TILOS by the Site Visit Team (Closed)

Day 3: June 4, 2025 (PDT)

7 a.m.–8 a.m. TILOS Response to Issues Raised by Site Visit Team (Closed)
8 a.m.–3 p.m. Site Visit Review Team Prepares Site Visit Report (Closed)
3 p.m.–3:30 p.m. Presentation of Site Visit Report (Executive Summary) (Closed)
3:45 p.m. Site Visit Concludes

Reason for Closing: Topics to be discussed and evaluated during the virtual site review will include information of a proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information; and information on personnel. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Crystal Robinson,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–08466 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sunshine Act Meetings

The National Science Board's (NSB) Committee on Oversight (CO) hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a videoconference for the transaction of National Science Board business pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act and the Government in the Sunshine Act.

TIME AND DATE: Thursday, May 15, 2025, from 11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. eastern.

PLACE: The meeting will be held by videoconference through the National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314. Members of the public can observe this meeting through YouTube livestream. The YouTube link is: *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJYzMMZR9Sk.*

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Committee Chair's opening remarks and approval of previous committee minutes; discussion of the draft Overview to the Merit Review Digests for FY 2022 and 2023 and vote; Discussion of draft Semiannual Report from the Office of the Inspector General and NSF Management Response and vote; Review of Chief Financial Officer's Report; and Committee Chair's closing remarks.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Point of contact for this meeting is Chris Blair, *cblair@nsf.gov*, 703/292–7000.

Ann E. Bushmiller,

Senior Counsel to the National Science Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–08613 Filed 5–12–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0082]

Monthly Notice; Applications and Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses and Combined Licenses Involving No Significant Hazards Considerations

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Monthly notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is publishing this regular monthly notice. The Act requires the Commission to publish notice of any amendments issued, or proposed to be issued, and grants the Commission the authority to issue and make immediately effective any amendment to an operating license or combined license, as applicable, upon a determination by the Commission that such amendment involves no significant hazards consideration (NSHC), notwithstanding the pendency before the Commission of a request for a hearing from any person.

DATES: Comments must be filed by June 13, 2025. A request for a hearing or petitions for leave to intervene must be filed by July 14, 2025. This monthly notice includes all amendments issued, or proposed to be issued, from March 28, 2025, to April 24, 2025. The last monthly notice was published on April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods (unless this document describes a different method for submitting comments on a specific subject); however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website.

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0082. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov*. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the ''For Further Information Contact'' section of this document.
- *Mail comments to:* Office of Administration, Mail Stop: TWFN–7–A60M, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, ATTN: Program Management, Announcements and Editing Staff.

For additional direction on obtaining information and submitting comments, see ''Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments'' in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Lent, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–1365; email: *Susan.Lent@nrc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2025–0082, facility name, unit number(s),

docket number(s), application date, and subject when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2025–0082.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html*. To begin the search, select ''Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, at 301–415–4737, or by email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov*. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the ''Availability of Documents'' section.
- *NRC's PDR:* The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of publicly available documents, is open by appointment. To make an appointment to visit the PDR, please send an email to *PDR.Resource@nrc.gov* or call 1–800–397–4209 or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

B. Submitting Comments

The NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website (*https://www.regulations.gov*). Please include Docket ID NRC–2025–0082, facility name, unit number(s), docket number(s), application date, and subject, in your comment submission.

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. The NRC will post all comment submissions at *https://www.regulations.gov* as well as enter the comment submissions into ADAMS. The NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the NRC, then you should inform those persons not to include identifying or contact information that they do not want to be publicly disclosed in their comment submission. Your request should state that the NRC does not routinely edit comment submissions to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses and Combined Licenses and Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination

For the facility-specific amendment requests shown in this notice, the Commission finds that the licensees' analyses provided, consistent with section 50.91 of title 10 of *the Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) ''Notice for public comment; State consultation,'' are sufficient to support the proposed determinations that these amendment requests involve NSHC. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, operation of the facilities in accordance with the proposed amendments would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

The Commission is seeking public comments on these proposed determinations. Any comments received within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determinations.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendments until the expiration of 60 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Commission may issue any of these license amendments before expiration of the 60-day period provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves NSHC. In addition, the Commission may issue any of these amendments prior to the expiration of the 30-day comment period if circumstances change during the 30-day comment period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example in derating or shutdown of the facility. If the Commission takes action on any of these amendments prior to the expiration of either the comment period or the notice period, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance. If the Commission makes a final NSHC determination for any of these amendments, any hearing will take place after issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take action on any amendment before 60 days have elapsed will occur very infrequently.

A. Opportunity To Request a Hearing and Petition for Leave To Intervene

Within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice, any person (petitioner) whose interest may be affected by any of these actions may file a request for a hearing and petition for leave to intervene (petition) with respect to that action. Petitions shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Agency Rules of Practice and Procedure'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.309. If a petition is filed, the Commission or a presiding officer will rule on the petition and, if appropriate, a notice of a hearing will be issued.

Petitions must be filed no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice in accordance with the filing instructions in the ''Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)'' section of this document. Petitions and motions for leave to file new or amended contentions that are filed after the deadline will not be entertained absent a determination by the presiding officer that the filing demonstrates good cause by satisfying the three factors in 10 CFR 2.309(c)(1)(i) through (iii).

If a hearing is requested, and the Commission has not made a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which will serve to establish when the hearing is held. If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing would take place after issuance of the amendment. If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, then any hearing held would take place before the issuance of the amendment unless the Commission finds an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, in which case it will issue an appropriate order or rule under 10 CFR part 2.

A State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof, may submit a petition to the Commission to participate as a party under 10 CFR 2.309(h) no later than 60 days from the date of publication of this notice. Alternatively, a State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or agency thereof may participate as a non-party under 10 CFR 2.315(c).

For information about filing a petition and about participation by a person not a party under 10 CFR 2.315, see ADAMS Accession No. ML20340A053 (*https://adamswebsearch2.nrc.gov/webSearch2/main.jsp?AccessionNumber=ML20340A053*) and on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate*.

B. Electronic Submissions (E-Filing)

All documents filed in NRC adjudicatory proceedings, including documents filed by an interested State, local governmental body, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or designated agency thereof that requests to participate under 10 CFR 2.315(c), must be filed in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302. The E-Filing process requires participants to submit and serve all adjudicatory documents over the internet, or in some cases, to mail copies on electronic storage media, unless an exemption permitting an alternative filing method, as further discussed, is granted. Detailed guidance on electronic submissions is located in the ''Guidance for Electronic Submissions to the NRC'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML13031A056) and on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html*.

To comply with the procedural requirements of E-Filing, at least 10 days prior to the filing deadline, the participant should contact the Office of the Secretary by email at *Hearing.Docket@nrc.gov,* or by telephone at 301–415–1677, to (1) request a digital identification (ID) certificate, which allows the participant (or its counsel or representative) to digitally sign submissions and access the E-Filing system for any proceeding in which it is participating; and (2) advise the Secretary that the participant will be submitting a petition or other adjudicatory document (even in instances in which the participant, or its counsel or representative, already holds an NRC-issued digital ID certificate). Based upon this information, the Secretary will establish an electronic docket for the proceeding if the Secretary has not already established an electronic docket.

Information about applying for a digital ID certificate is available on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals/getting-started.html*. After a digital ID certificate is obtained and a docket created, the participant must submit adjudicatory documents in Portable Document Format. Guidance on submissions is available on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/electronic-sub-ref-mat.html*. A filing is considered complete at the time the document is submitted through the NRC's E-Filing system. To be timely, an electronic filing must be submitted to the E-Filing system no later than 11:59 p.m. ET on the due date. Upon receipt of a transmission, the E-Filing system time-stamps the document and sends the submitter an email confirming receipt of the document. The E-Filing system also distributes an email that provides access to the document to the NRC's Office of the General Counsel and any others who have advised the Office of the Secretary that they wish to participate in the proceeding, so that the filer need not serve the document on those participants separately. Therefore, applicants and other participants (or their counsel or representative) must apply for and receive a digital ID certificate before adjudicatory documents are filed to obtain access to the documents via the E-Filing system.

A person filing electronically using the NRC's adjudicatory E-Filing system may seek assistance by contacting the NRC's Electronic Filing Help Desk through the ''Contact Us'' link located on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/site-help/e-submittals.html,* by email to *MSHD.Resource@nrc.gov,* or by a toll-free call at 1–866–672–7640. The NRC Electronic Filing Help Desk is available between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Participants who believe that they have good cause for not submitting documents electronically must file an exemption request, in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(g), with their initial paper filing stating why there is good cause for not filing electronically and requesting authorization to continue to submit documents in paper format. Such filings must be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 2.302(b)–(d). Participants filing adjudicatory documents in this manner are responsible for serving their documents on all other participants. Participants granted an exemption under 10 CFR 2.302(g)(2) must still meet the electronic formatting requirement in 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1), unless the participant also seeks and is granted an exemption from 10 CFR 2.302(g)(1).

Documents submitted in adjudicatory proceedings will appear in the NRC's electronic hearing docket, which is publicly available at *https://adams.nrc.gov/ehd,* unless excluded pursuant to an order of the presiding officer. If you do not have an NRC-issued digital ID certificate as previously described, click ''cancel'' when the link requests certificates and you will be automatically directed to the NRC's electronic hearing docket where you will be able to access any publicly available documents in a particular hearing docket. Participants are requested not to include personal privacy information such as social security numbers, home addresses, or personal phone numbers in their filings unless an NRC regulation or other law requires submission of such information. With respect to copyrighted works, except for limited excerpts that serve the purpose of the adjudicatory filings and would constitute a Fair Use application, participants should not include copyrighted materials in their submission.

The following table provides the plant name, docket number, date of application, ADAMS accession number, and location in the application of the licensees' proposed NSHC determinations. For further details with respect to these license amendment applications, see the applications for amendment, which are available for public inspection in ADAMS. For additional direction on accessing information related to this document, see the ''Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments'' section of this document.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS

Omaha Public Power District; Fort Calhoun Station Unit, No. 1; Washington County, NE	
Docket No	50–285.
Application date	August 3, 2021, as supplemented by letter dated January 13, 2022.
ADAMS Accession No	ML21271A178 (package), ML22034A559.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 11–13 of Enclosure 1, ML21271A143.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would approve the License Termination Plan (LTP) and add a license condition that establishes the criteria for determining when changes to the LTP require prior NRC approval.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS—Continued

Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Stephen M. Bruckner, Attorney, Fraser Stryker PC LLO, 500 Energy Plaza, 409 South 17th Street, Omaha, NE 68102.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Jack Parrott, 301–415–6634.

Constellation Energy Generation, LLC; Braidwood Station, Units 1 and 2, Will County, IL; Byron Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2, Ogle County, IL

Docket Nos	50–456, 50–457, 50–454, 50–455.
Application date	March 14, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25076A032.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 8–10 of Attachment 1.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments request adoption of Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–286, Revision 2, ''Define 'Operations Involving Positive Reactivity Additions','' TSTF–471, Revision 1, ''Eliminate Use of Term CORE ALTERATIONS in ACTIONS and NOTES,'' and TSTF–571–T, Revision 0, ''Revise Actions for Inoperable Source Range Neutron Flux Monitor.''
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Jason Zorn, Associate General Counsel, Constellation Energy Generation, LLC, 101 Constitution Ave. NW, Suite 400 East, Washington, DC 20001.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Scott Wall, 301–415–2855.

Dominion Energy Nuclear Connecticut, Inc.; Millstone Power Station, Unit No. 3; New London County, CT

Docket No	50–423.
Application date	March 20, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25079A225.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 20–25 of Attachment 1.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would revise the Millstone Power Station, Unit No. 3, technical specifications related to control building isolation, accident monitoring instrumentation, accumulator and refueling water storage tank boron concentration limits, and secondary containment surveillance requirements.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	William (Bill) S. Blair, Senior Counsel, Dominion Energy, Inc. 120 Tredegar Street, RS–2 Richmond, VA 23219.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Richard Guzman, 301–415–1030.

Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc.; Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station, Unit 1, Fairfield County, SC

Docket No	50–395.
Application date	March 20, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25079A198.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 16—19 of Attachment 1.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would modify Technical Specification 6.8.4.g, ''Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program,'' to replace the reference to Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) Technical Report 94–01, Revision 2–A, with NEI Technical Report 94–01, Revision 3–A, and conditions and limitations specified in NEI–94–01, Revision 2–A, as described in the submittal.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	W.S. Blair, Senior Counsel, Dominion Energy Services, Inc., 120 Tredegar St., RS–2, Richmond, VA 23219.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	G. Ed Miller, 301–415–2481.

Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2; York County, SC; Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC; McGuire Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2; Mecklenburg County, NC

Docket Nos	50–369, 50–370, 50–413, 50–414.
Application date	March 11, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25070A183.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 6–8 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would revise Catawba, Units 1 and 2, and McGuire, Units 1 and 2, Reactor Core Safety Limit 2.1.1.2 to reflect the fuel centerline melt temperature specified in WCAP–17642–P–A, Revision 1, ''Westinghouse Performance Analysis and Design Model (PAD5).''
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Tracey Mitchell LeRoy, Deputy General Counsel, Duke Energy Corporation, 525 S Tryon Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Jack Minzer Bryant, 301–415–0610.

Duke Energy Florida, LLC; Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Generating Station; Citrus County, FL

Docket No	50–302.
Application date	February 10, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25041A177 (package).
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 3–4 of Enclosure 1, ML25041A178.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS—Continued

Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would remove an additional 618 acres of property, classified as either radiologically non-impacted or Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual Class 3, associated with the Crystal River Unit 3 Operating License. The NRC approved the removal of the 3,854 acres of property on January 2, 2020 (ADAMS Accession No. ML19339G509).
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Gregory Di Carlo, Vice President/General Counsel, NorthStar Group Services, Inc., 15760 West Power Street, NA1A, Crystal River, FL 34428.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Chris Allen, 301–415–6877.

Energy Northwest; Columbia Generating Station; Benton County, WA

Docket No	50–397.
Application date	February 27, 2025, as supplemented by letter dated April 1, 2025.
ADAMS Accession Nos	ML25058A497, ML25091A193.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 4–5 of Enclosure 1.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would adopt NRC-approved Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–65–A, Revision 1, ''Use of Generic Titles for Utility Positions.'' The proposed change would allow the use of generic personnel titles instead of plant-specific titles. Additionally, an enhancement is proposed to replace the term ''plant-specific titles'' with ''generic titles'' in Technical Specification (TS) Section 5.0 ''Administrative Controls'' and to use appropriately de-capitalized titles for positions, ensuring consistency with the Columbia Generating Station TS listed sections. None of the proposed changes would result in changes to technical requirements.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Ryan Lukson, Assistant General Counsel, Energy Northwest, MD 1020, P.O. Box 968, Richland, WA 99352.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Mahesh Chawla, 301–415–8371.

Entergy Louisiana, LLC, and Entergy Operations, Inc.; River Bend Station, Unit 1; West Feliciana Parish, LA; Entergy Operations, Inc., System Energy Resources, Inc., Cooperative Energy, A Mississippi Electric Cooperative, and Entergy Mississippi, LLC; Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1; Claiborne County, MS; Entergy Operations, Inc.; Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2; Pope County, AR; Entergy Operations, Inc.; Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3; St. Charles Parish, LA

Docket Nos	50–313, 50–368, 50–416, 50–458, 50–382.
Application date	January 27, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25027A421.
Location in Application of NSHC	Page 4–5 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would revise the Technical Specifications (TSs) for Arkansas Nuclear One, Units 1 and 2; Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1; River Bend Station, Unit 1; and Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3. The amendments would revise the Programs and Manuals TS Section 5.5, ''Risk Informed Completion Time [RICT] Program,'' to reference NRC's Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.200, Revision 3, instead of Revision 2, and to make other changes. Additionally, a new report would be added to the ''Reporting Requirements'' TS Section 5.6, to inform the NRC of newly developed methods used to calculate a RICT. The proposed changes are consistent with Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–591, ''Revise Risk Informed Completion Time (RICT) Program,'' Revision 0. The licensee requested that the license amendment request be reviewed under the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Susan Raimo, Associate General Counsel—Nuclear, 101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Michael Mahoney, 301–415–3867.

Entergy Operations, Inc.; Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2; Pope County, AR; Entergy Operations, Inc.; Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3; St. Charles Parish, LA

Docket Nos	50–368, 50–382.
Application date	February 3, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25034A156.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 26–27 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would revise the Technical Specifications (TSs) for Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 2, and Waterford Steam Electric Station, Unit 3. Specifically, the amendments would eliminate the TS requirements for automatic diesel generator start and loading during shutdown. The proposed changes are consistent with Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–589, ''Eliminate Automatic Diesel Generator Start During Shutdown,'' Revision 0. The licensee requested that the license amendment request be reviewed under the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Susan Raimo, Associate General Counsel—Nuclear, 101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Michael Mahoney, 301–415–3867.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS—Continued

NorthStar Vallecitos, LLC; Empire State Atomic Development Agency, Experimental Superheat Reactor, Alameda County, CA	
Docket No	50–183.
Application date	April 11, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25102A001.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 9–10 of Attachment 1.
Brief Description of Amendment	NorthStar Vallecitos, LLC (NSV) requested an amendment to the Empire State Atomic Development Agency Vallecitos Experimental Superheat Reactor (EVESR) license (License No. DR–10) to accept the in-situ radioactive material from the Vallecitos Boiling Water Reactor (VBWR) license (License No. DPR–1). Attachment 1 described the proposed license change that would allow acceptance of the VBWR in-situ radioactive material into the EVESR license. Attachment 1 also described other proposed changes to the EVESR license which were characterized as either editorial or administrative. NSV determined that the proposed amendment meets the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusions set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9) and 51.22(c)(10)(ii). The NRC will evaluate if the amendment request satisfies the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusions set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9) and 51.22(c)(10)(ii).
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Gregory Di Carlo, Vice President/General Counsel, NorthStar Group Services, Inc., 15760 West Power Street, NA1A, Crystal River, FL 34428.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Chris Allen, 301–415–6877.
Florida Power & Light Company; Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Unit Nos. 3 and 4; Miami-Dade County, FL	
Docket Nos	50–250, 50–251.
Application date	March 3, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25062A213.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 6–7 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would extend certain surveillance intervals to support the transition to 24-month fuel cycles.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	James Petro, Managing Attorney—Nuclear, Florida Power and Light Company, 700 Universe Boulevard, MS LAW/JB, Juno Beach, FL 33408–0420.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Blake Purnell, 301–415–1380.
NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC; Seabrook Station, Unit No. 1; Rockingham County, NH	
Docket No	50–443.
Application date	February 3, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25034A143.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 9–10 of Attachment 1.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would modify the Seabrook Station, Unit 1, technical specification requirements to permit the use of risk-informed completion times in accordance with Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–505, Revision 2, ''Provide Risk-Informed Extended Completion Times—RITSTF Initiative [Risk-Informed TSTF] 4b'' (ML18183A493).
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Steven Hamrick, Senior Attorney 801 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 220, Washington, DC 20004.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Ricardo Lantigua, 301–415–5107.
NextEra Energy Seabrook, LLC; Seabrook Station, Unit No. 1; Rockingham County, NH	
Docket No	50–443.
Application date	March 21, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25080A172.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 27–29 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendment(s)	The proposed amendment would modify the Seabrook Station, Unit 1, licensing basis, by the addition of a license condition, to allow for the implementation of the provisions of 10 CFR 50.69, ''Risk-Informed categorization and treatment of structures, systems and components for nuclear power reactors.''
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Steven Hamrick, Senior Attorney 801 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 220, Washington, DC 20004.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Ricardo Lantigua, 301–415–5107.
PSEG Nuclear LLC; Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; Salem County, NJ	
Docket Nos	50–272, 50–311.
Application date	January 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25031A416.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 3–4 of Attachment 1.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS—Continued

Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would modify the Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2, technical specification requirements to permit the use of risk-informed completion times in accordance with Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–505–A, Revision 2, ''Provide Risk-Informed Extended Completion Times—RITSTF Initiative [Risk-Informed TSTF] 4b'' (ML18183A493). The proposed amendments would also incorporate TSTF–591–A, Revision 0, ''Revise the Risk Informed Completion Time (RICT) Program,'' (ML22081A224).
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Francis Romano, PSEG—Services Corporation, 80 Park Plaza, T–10, Newark, NJ 07102.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Richard Guzman, 301–415–1030.

PSEG Nuclear LLC; Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; Salem County, NJ

Docket Nos	50–272, 50–311.
Application date	January 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25031A371.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 26–27 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would modify the Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, licensing basis, by the addition of a License Condition, to allow for the implementation of the provisions of 10 CFR 50.69, ''Risk-Informed Categorization and Treatment of Structures, Systems and Components for Nuclear Power Reactors.''
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Francis Romano, PSEG—Services Corporation, 80 Park Plaza, T–10, Newark, NJ 07102.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Richard Guzman, 301–415–1030.

PSEG Nuclear LLC; Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2; Salem County, NJ

Docket Nos	50–272, 50–311.
Application date	April 3, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25093A108.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 6–7 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would revise Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, Technical Specification Surveillance Requirements (SRs) 4.6.2.3 for the containment fan cooler units, consistent with the corresponding SRs in NUREG–1431, ''Standard Technical Specifications—Westinghouse Plants.''
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Francis Romano, PSEG—Services Corporation, 80 Park Plaza, T–10, Newark, NJ 07102.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Shawn Williams, 301–415–1009.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.; Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 3 and 4; Burke County, GA

Docket Nos	52–025, 52–026.
Application date	February 27, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25058A192.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages E–4–E–5 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed amendments would remove the Table of Contents from the technical specifications and relocate it to a licensee controlled document, as described in their submittal.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Millicent Ronnlund, Vice President and General Counsel, Southern Nuclear Operating Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1295, Birmingham, AL 35201–1295.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	G. Ed Miller, 301–415–2481.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.; Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 3 and 4; Burke County, GA

Docket Nos	52–025, 52–026.
Application date	February 14, 2025, as supplemented by letter dated March 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession Nos	ML25045A166, ML25090A283.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages E–7–E–8 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendment(s)	The proposed amendments would revise Technical Specifications (TS) 3.3.8, ''Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System (ESFAS) Instrumentation,'' Table 3.3.8–1, to add a new Function 11.b, ''Reactor Coolant System Cold Leg Temperature—High,'' as well as make editorial changes to TS 3.3.8.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Millicent Ronnlund, Vice President and General Counsel, Southern Nuclear Operating Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1295, Birmingham, AL 35201–1295.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	John Lamb, 301–415–3100.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.; Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 3 and 4; Burke County, GA

Docket Nos	52–025, 52–026.
Application date	March 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25090A305.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages E–3 to E–4 of the Enclosure.

LICENSE AMENDMENT REQUESTS—Continued

Brief Description of Amendments	The proposed license amendment requests would change the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 3 and 4, technical specifications (TSs) to provide additional entry conditions for TS 3.8.2, ''DC Sources—Shutdown.''.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Millicent Ronnlund, Vice President and General Counsel, Southern Nuclear Operating Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1295, Birmingham, AL 35201–1295.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	John Lamb, 301–415–3100.

Union Electric Company; Callaway Plant, Unit No. 1; Callaway County, MO

Docket No	50–483.
Application date	February 27, 2025
ADAMS Accession No	ML25058A155 (package).
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 18–20 of the Enclosure.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would revise the emergency diesel generator (DG) frequency range for Technical Specification 3.8.1, ''AC [Alternating Current] Sources—Operating,'' as specified in a number of the surveillance requirements. Specifically, the proposed changes reflect incorporation of Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–163, Revision 2, ''Minimum vs. [versus] Steady State Voltage and Frequency,'' as well as changes to the steady state DG operating frequency range consistent with the methodology specified in WCAP–17308–NP–A, ''Treatment of Diesel Generator (DG) Technical Specification Frequency and Voltage Tolerances.'' The proposed amendment would not change the allowable DG voltage operating range.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Jay E. Silberg, Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP, 1200 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Mahesh Chawla, 301–415–8371.

Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation; Wolf Creek Generating Station, Unit 1; Coffey County, KS

Docket No	50–482.
Application date	March 18, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25077A312.
Location in Application of NSHC	Pages 11–13 of Attachment I.
Brief Description of Amendment	The proposed amendment would approve a deviation from the fire protection program requirements to allow the use of portable lighting.
Proposed Determination	NSHC.
Name of Attorney for Licensee, Mailing Address	Chris Johnson, Corporate Counsel Director, Evergy, One Kansas City Place, 1KC-Missouri HQ 16, 1200 Main Street, Kansas City, MO 64105.
NRC Project Manager, Telephone Number	Samson Lee, 301–415–3168.

III. Notice of Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses and Combined Licenses

During the period since publication of the last monthly notice, the Commission has issued the following amendments. The Commission has determined for each of these amendments that the application complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment.

A notice of consideration of issuance of amendment to facility operating license or combined license, as applicable, proposed NSHC determination, and opportunity for a hearing in connection with these actions, were published in the **Federal Register** as indicated in the safety evaluation for each amendment.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Commission has determined that these amendments satisfy the criteria for categorical exclusion in accordance with 10 CFR 51.22. Therefore, pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(b), no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need be prepared for these amendments. If the Commission has prepared an environmental assessment under the special circumstances provision in 10 CFR 51.22(b) and has made a determination based on that assessment, it is so indicated in the safety evaluation for the amendment.

For further details with respect to each action, see the amendment and associated documents such as the Commission's letter and safety evaluation, which may be obtained using the ADAMS accession numbers indicated in the following table. The safety evaluation will provide the ADAMS accession numbers for the application for amendment and the **Federal Register** citation for any environmental assessment. All of these items can be accessed as described in the ''Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments'' section of this document.

LICENSE AMENDMENT ISSUANCES

Constellation Energy Generation, LLC; Limerick Generating Station, Units 1 and 2; Montgomery County, PA

Docket Nos	50–352, 50–353.
Amendment Date	March 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25070A201.
Amendment Nos	266 (Unit 1) and 228 (Unit 2).

LICENSE AMENDMENT ISSUANCES—Continued

Brief Description of Amendments	The license amendments revised the Technical Specifications (TSs) Limiting Condition for Operation 3.6.1.2 ''Primary Containment Leakage.'' Previously, the TSs required verification of the leak rate through each main steam isolation valve. The amendments changed the local leak rate testing to verify leak rates through each main steam line. The amendments also include editorial changes for expired footnotes.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Energy Northwest; Columbia Generating Station; Benton County, WA

Docket No	50–397.
Amendment Date	April 9, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25072A188.
Amendment No	277.
Brief Description of Amendment	The amendment revised Columbia Generating Station Technical Specification (TS) 3.3.5.1, ''Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) Instrumentation,'' TS Actions related to automatic depressurization system (ADS) instrumentation monitoring channels. These TS Actions are revised to reflect the plant design and the safety significance of inoperable ADS monitoring channels. The amendment is based on: (1) Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler 592, Revision 2, ''Revise Automatic Depressurization System (ADS) Instrumentation Requirements'' (TSTF–592) (ML23256A352); (2) a correction letter (ML23283A002); and (3) the associated NRC staff's safety evaluation of Traveler TSTF–592 (ML24029A148).
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Entergy Louisiana, LLC, and Entergy Operations, Inc.; River Bend Station, Unit 1; West Feliciana Parish, LA; Entergy Operations, Inc., System Energy Resources, Inc., Cooperative Energy, A Mississippi Electric Cooperative, and Entergy Mississippi, LLC; Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, Unit 1; Claiborne County, MS

Docket Nos	50–416, 50–458.
Amendment Date	April 10, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25059A409.
Amendment Nos	237 (Grand Gulf, Unit 1) and 217 (River Bend, Unit 1).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised the ''Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) Instrumentation'' Technical Specification actions related to Automatic Depressurization System (ADS) instrumentation monitoring channels, consistent with NRC-approved Industry/Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) Standard Technical Specification Change Traveler TSTF–592, Revision 2, ''Revise Automatic Depressurization System (ADS) Instrumentation Requirements.''.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Indiana Michigan Power Company: Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Berrien County, MI

Docket Nos	50–315, 50–316.
Amendment Date	April 9, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25071A389.
Amendment Nos	365 (Unit 1); 346 (Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments modified the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, licensing basis, by the addition of a license condition, to allow for the implementation of the provisions of 10 CFR 50.69, ''Risk-Informed Categorization and Treatment of Structures, Systems and Components for Nuclear Power Reactors.'' The provisions of 10 CFR 50.69 allow adjustment of the scope of equipment subject to special treatment controls (*e.g.,* quality assurance, testing, inspection, condition monitoring, assessment, and evaluation).
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Northern States Power Company; Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant; Wright County, MN

Docket No	50–263.
Amendment Date	April 10, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25076A019.
Amendment No	215.
Brief Description of Amendment	The amendment adopts Technical Specifications Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–554, Revision 1, ''Revise Reactor Coolant Leakage Requirements''; which is an approved change to the Standard Technical Specifications, into the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant Technical Specifications.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Northern States Power Company; Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant; Wright County, MN

Docket No	50–263.
Amendment Date	April 22, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25086A138.
Amendment No	216.

LICENSE AMENDMENT ISSUANCES—Continued

Brief Description of Amendment	The amendment revised the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant technical specification (TS) actions applicable when a residual heat removal (RHR) shutdown cooling subsystem is inoperable and provides a TS exception to entering Mode 4 if both required RHR shutdown cooling subsystems are inoperable. The changes are consistent with Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–566, Revision 0, ''Revise Actions for Inoperable RHR Shutdown Cooling Subsystems''; and Traveler TSTF–580, Revision 1, ''Provide Exception from Entering Mode 4 With No Operable RHR Shutdown Cooling''.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2; San Luis Obispo County, CA

Docket Nos	50–275, 50–323.
Amendment Date	March 27, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25063A335.
Amendment Nos	248 (Unit 1) and 250 (Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised Technical Specification 5.5.16, ''Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program,'' for permanent extension of Type A and Type C leak rate test frequencies.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

PSEG Nuclear LLC; Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; Salem County, NJ

Docket Nos	50–272, 50–311.
Amendment Date	April 24, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25073A111.
Amendment Nos	350 (Unit 1) and 332 (Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised the Salem Nuclear Generating Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2, technical specifications to allow for the use of Optimized ZIRLO™ fuel rod cladding material and make other editorial changes.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Tennessee Valley Authority; Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Hamilton County, TN; Tennessee Valley Authority; Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Rhea County, TN

Docket Nos	50–327, 50–328, 50–390, 50–391.
Amendment Date	March 31, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25051A210.
Amendment Nos	371 (Sequoyah, Unit 1), 365 (Sequoyah, Unit 2), 173 (Watts Bar, Unit 1), 78 (Watts Bar, Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised Functions 5a and 5b in the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant (Sequoyah), Units 1 and 2, and Watts Bar Nuclear Plant (Watts Bar), Units 1 and 2, Technical Specification (TS) Table 3.3.2–1, ''Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System Instrumentation,'' by adding a new note related to the turbine trip function. The amendments also revised note (f) in the Watts Bar, Unit 1, and note (h) in Watts Bar, Unit 2, TS Table 3.3.2–1. Additionally, amendments re-lettered the notes in Sequoyah, Units 1 and 2, TS Table 3.3.2–1 due to the addition of the new note, and deleted note (j) and note (k) from Watts Bar, Units 1 and 2, respectively, as well as re-lettered the remaining notes accordingly.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Tennessee Valley Authority; Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Rhea County, TN

Docket Nos	50–390, 50–391.
Amendment Date	April 1, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25051A257.
Amendment Nos	174 (Unit 1), 79 (Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Technical Specification (TS) 3.7.11, ''Control Room Emergency Air Temperature Control System (CREATCS),'' by modifying the conditions and required actions for two inoperable CREATCS trains. The revised condition and required actions allow up to 96 hours to restore one CREATCS train to operable status provided mitigating actions are taken to ensure the control room temperature will not exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and revised conditions for when this condition cannot be met during the different modes of operation. Additionally, the amendments deleted a previously approved one-time footnote.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Tennessee Valley Authority; Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2; Rhea County, TN

Docket Nos	50–390, 50–391.
Amendment Date	April 16, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25084A104.
Amendment Nos	175 (Unit 1) and 80 (Unit 2).

LICENSE AMENDMENT ISSUANCES—Continued

Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2, Technical Specification (TS) 3.8.1, ''AC [alternating current] Sources—Operating,'' by adopting Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) Traveler, TSTF–276–A, Revision 2, ''Revise DG [diesel generator] full load rejection test.'' Specifically, the proposed amendments would revise the notes to Surveillance Requirement (SR) 3.8.1.9, for the DG single largest load rejection test, SR 3.8.1.10, for the DG full load rejection test, and SR 3.8.1.14, for the DG endurance and margin test, to require that these SRs be performed at a specified power factor of ≤0.9 with clarifications addressing situations when the power factor cannot be achieved. The amendments also revised SR 3.8.1.10 and SR 3.8.1.14 to remove the surveillance kVAR ranges and modified the note to SR 3.8.1.18 to allow for the surveillance to be performed in Modes 1, 2, 3, or 4 to reestablish operability provided an assessment of plant safety is performed.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.
Union Electric Company; Callaway Plant, Unit No. 1; Callaway County, MO	
Docket No	50–483.
Amendment Date	April 10, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25084A354.
Amendment No	239.
Brief Description of Amendment	The amendment revised Callaway Plant, Unit No. 1, Technical Specification 4.2.2, ''Control Rod Assemblies,'' to add a note that for Operating Cycle 28, operation is permitted with 52 control rod assemblies with no control rod assembly installed in core location H–08.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.
Vistra Operations Company LLC; Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2; Beaver County, PA	
Docket Nos	50–334, 50–412.
Amendment Date	April 11, 2025.
ADAMS Accession No	ML25078A036.
Amendment Nos	325 (Unit 1) and 215 (Unit 2).
Brief Description of Amendments	The amendments revised Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Technical Specification (TS) 3.5.2, ''ECCS—Operating,'' to delete NOTE 4 for Limiting Condition for Operation(LCO) 3.5.2, and TS 5.6.3, ''Core Operating Limits Report (COLR),'' to correct typographical errors in the titles of topical reports.
Public Comments Received as to Proposed NSHC (Yes/No).	No.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jamie Pelton,

Acting Director, Division of Operating Reactor Licensing, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 2025–08417 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1366 and K2025–1366; MC2025–1367 and K2025–1367; MC2025–1368 and K2025–1368; MC2025–1369 and K2025–1369; MC2025–1370 and K2025–1370]

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:* May 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *https://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction
II. Public Proceeding(s)
III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*https://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any

[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).

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.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1366 and K2025–1366; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 736 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 8, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* May 16, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1367 and K2025–1367; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 737 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 8, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Alain Brou; *Comments Due:* May 16, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1368 and K2025–1368; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1365 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 8, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Cherry Yao; *Comments Due:* May 16, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1369 and K2025–1369; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 808 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 8, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Christopher Mohr; *Comments Due:* May 16, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1370 and K2025–1370; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1366 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* May 8, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* May 16, 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. 2025–08512 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 1364 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1357, K2025–1357.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08441 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 731 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1356, K2025–1356.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08431 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 8, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 736 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1366, K2025–1366.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08436 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail 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* May 14, 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 May 8, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 808 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1369, K2025–1369.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08445 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 805 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1360, K2025–1360.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08439 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 5, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 729 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1354, K2025–1354.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08429 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 7, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 735 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1363, K2025–1363.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08435 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail 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:* May 14, 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 May 7, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 806 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1364, K2025–1364.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08440 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 734 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1362, K2025–1362.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08434 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail 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:* May 14, 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 May 7, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 807 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1365, K2025–1365.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08444 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

POSTAL SERVICE

Product Change—Priority Mail 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 804 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1359, K2025–1359.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08438 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 8, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 1366 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1370, K2025–1370.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08446 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 8, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 1365 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1368, K2025–1368.

Sean C. Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08442 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 5, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 730 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1355, K2025–1355.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08430 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 732 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1358, K2025–1358.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08432 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 5, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 728 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1353, K2025–1353.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08428 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 8, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 737 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1367, K2025–1367.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08437 Filed 5–13–25; 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:* May 14, 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 May 6, 2025, it filed with the Postal Regulatory Commission a *USPS Request to Add Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage® Contract 733 to Competitive Product List.* Documents are available at *www.prc.gov,* Docket Nos. MC2025–1361, K2025–1361.

Sean Robinson,

Attorney, Corporate and Postal Business Law.

[FR Doc. 2025–08433 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103006; File No. SR–BX–2025–009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq BX, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Increase the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) on a Temporary Basis and Discontinue the ORF Model Scheduled To Be Implemented in June 2025

May 8, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 30, 2025, Nasdaq BX. Inc. (''BX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

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 increase the BX Options Regulatory Fee or ''ORF.'' Also, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[3] The increased ORF rate will sunset on December 31, 2025 and will revert to $0.0005 per contract side.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the amendments become operative on May 1, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/bx/rulefilings,* 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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

BX proposes to increase its ORF from $0.0005 to $0.0008 per contract side effective May 1, 2025. The increased ORF rate will sunset on December 31, 2025 and will revert to $0.0005 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[4]

Background on Current ORF

Today, BX assesses its ORF for each Customer[5] option transaction that is either: (1) executed by a Participant[6] on BX; or (2) cleared by a BX Participant at OCC in the Customer range,[7] even if the transaction was executed by a non-member of BX, regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs.[8] If the OCC clearing member is a BX Participant, ORF is assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA[9]); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not a BX Participant, ORF is collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at BX, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-member.[10] The current BX ORF is $0.0005 per contract side.

Today, in the case where a Participant both executes a transaction and clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from that Participant. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction and a different Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction and not the Participant who executes the transaction. Today, in the case where a non-member executes a transaction at an away market and a Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction on BX and a non-member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to the Participant that executed the transaction on BX and collected from the non-member who cleared the transaction. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction at an away market and a non-member ultimately clears the transaction, the ORF will not be assessed to the Participant who executed the transaction or collected from the non-member who cleared the transaction because the Exchange does not have access to the data to make absolutely certain that ORF should apply. Further, the data does not allow the Exchange to identify the Participant executing the trade at an away market.

ORF Revenue and Monitoring of ORF

Today, the Exchange monitors the amount of revenue collected from the ORF (''ORF Regulatory Revenue'') to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs.[11] In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange reviews all costs and makes determinations if there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter offset Options Regulatory Cost.

ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, is designed to recover the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange of the supervision and regulation of member Customer options business including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function. The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations. The indirect expenses are only those expenses that are in support of the regulatory functions, such areas include Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance, and internal audit. Indirect expenses will not exceed 35% of the total Options Regulatory Costs, in which case direct expenses could be

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101878 (December 11, 2024), 89 FR 102199 (December 17, 2024) (SR–BX–2024–054) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102343 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9269 (February 10, 2025) (SR–BX–2025–005) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–BX–2024–054).

[4] *Id.*

[5] Today, ORF is collected from Customers, Professionals and broker-dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member that clear in the ''C'' range at OCC.

[6] The term ''Options Participant'' or ''Participant'' mean a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Options 2A of these Rules for purposes of participating in options trading on BX Options as a ''BX Options Order Entry Firm'' or ''BX Options Market Maker.'' *See* Options 1, Section 1(a)(40).

[7] Participants must record the appropriate account origin code on all orders at the time of entry of the order. The Exchange represents that it has surveillances in place to verify that Participants mark orders with the correct account origin code.

[8] The Exchange uses reports from OCC when assessing and collecting the ORF.

[9] CMTA or Clearing Member Trade Assignment is a form of ''give-up'' whereby the position will be assigned to a specific clearing firm at OCC.

[10] By way of example, if Broker A, a BX Participant, routes a Customer order to CBOE and the transaction executes on CBOE and clears in Broker A's OCC Clearing account, ORF will be collected by BX from Broker A's clearing account at OCC via direct debit. While this transaction was executed on a market other than BX, it was cleared by a BX Participant in the member's OCC clearing account in the Customer range, therefore there is a regulatory nexus between BX and the transaction. If Broker A was not a BX Participant, then no ORF should be assessed and collected because there is no nexus; the transaction did not execute on BX nor was it cleared by a BX Participant.

[11] The regulatory costs for options comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that is specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Participants' options activity (''Options Regulatory Cost'').

65% or more of total Options Regulatory Costs.[12]

Proposal for May 1, 2025

At this time, the Exchange proposes to increase BX's ORF from $0.0005 to $0.0008 per contract side effective May 1, 2025. For several years, BX has not been collecting ORF Regulatory Revenue at levels that cover a material portion of its Options Regulatory Cost. By way of background, initially BX did not adopt an ORF as a new options market. Despite the fact that BX was operating its options market since 2012, it did not establish an ORF until February 1, 2016 and has amended its ORF twice since the inception of the ORF.[13] The current ORF rate of $0.0005 was set on August 1, 2017 and has remined the same to date. In 2024, BX proposed to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting its ORF [14] along with other Nasdaq affiliated exchanges in an attempt to reform ORF. BX's current ORF rate has been in effect for over 8 years. The Exchange notified Participants of the proposed adjustment to the ORF through an Options Trader Alert.[15] For several years BX has been under collecting ORF and proposes to temporarily increase the amount of ORF that will be collected by the Exchange from $0.0005 to $0.0008 per contract side. The Exchange proposes the ORF of $0.0008 per contract side to have an automatic sunset on December 31, 2025. The proposed increase is based on the Exchange's estimated projections of its Options Regulatory Cost as well as the projected ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines. The Exchange will continue to monitor the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. If the Exchange determines that to be the case, the Exchange will adjust the ORF by submitting a fee change filing to the Commission and notifying [16] its Participants via an Options Trader Alert.[17]

Future Proposals

BX previously filed a proposed amendment to its ORF, effective as of January 1, 2025,[18] to amend its methodology of collection to: (1) exclude options transactions in proprietary products; and (2) assess ORF in all clearing ranges except market makers who clear as ''M'' at OCC. Additionally, BX proposed to assess a different rate for trades executed on BX (''Local ORF Rate'') and trades executed on non-BX exchanges (''Away ORF Rate'').[19] The Exchange also filed to delay the implementation of SR–BX–2024–054, with respect to the new ORF and methodology therein which was effective on January 1, 2025, so that it would now be implemented on June 1, 2025.[20] At this time, the Exchange proposes to discontinue its June 2025 ORF. The Exchange received feedback from the Participants [21] and SIFMA [22] related to the implementation of its June 2025 ORF. In particular, two fields necessary for information sharing of executing exchange information among Participants and Clearing Members will not be available after an upcoming technology migration at OCC.[23] In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange is exploring proposing a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

To create real ORF reform, moving to a new ORF model that only assesses a fee to transactions that occur on the Exchange would remove any duplicative ORF billing. The Exchange believes that each exchange should likewise adopt a similar model to ensure consistent industry billing of ORF to the benefit of market participants. A consistent methodology of assessing and collecting ORF will also remove confusion and complexity in the billing of ORF. The Exchange has been engaged in remodeling its current ORF over the last year and has held many conversations with market participants to establish a framework that is practical and fair. The Exchange remains committed to ORF reform and will continue to evaluate its ORF model and seek feedback from market participants. Until such time as the new ORF model is in place, the Exchange believes that it is fair and reasonable to temporarily raise the current rate under the existing ORF model to allow BX to increase its current collection to offset Options Regulatory Costs to maintain its regulatory budget.

In light of the Exchange's anticipated proposal to revamp ORF, the Exchange also proposes to adopt a sunset date of December 31, 2025 for the current proposed rate of $0.0008 per contract side, at which point the Exchange would revert back to current ORF rate of $0.0005 per contract side. The proposed sunset date will provide time for the Exchange to discuss its anticipated, or potential alternative, ORF model with market participants towards establishment of one new, unified model going forward. The Exchange will endeavor however to implement the modified ORF structure noted above prior to the proposed December 31, 2025 sunset date (*i.e.,* the existence of the sunset date of December 31, 2025 for the proposed ORF rate would not preclude the Exchange from filing to modify its ORF methodology and rate prior to that date).

[12] Direct and indirect expenses are based on the Exchange's 2025 Regulatory Budget.

[13] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 78361 (July 19, 2016), 81 FR 48485 (July 25, 2016) (SR–BX–2016–043) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Make Adjustments to Its Options Regulatory Fee); and 81341 (August 8, 2017), 82 FR 37946 (August 14, 2017) (SR–BX–2017–032) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Revise the Rules Regarding the Exchange's Options Regulatory Fee).

[14] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101878 (December 11, 2024), 89 FR 102199 (December 17, 2024) (SR–BX–2024–054) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102343 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9269 (February 10, 2025) (SR–BX–2025–005) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–BX–2024–054) (collectively ''June 2025 ORF'').

[15] *See* Options Trader Alert #2025—17.

[16] The Exchange will provide Participants with such notice at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

[17] The Exchange notes that in connection with this proposal, it provided the Commission confidential details regarding the Exchange's projected regulatory revenue, including projected revenue from ORF, along with a projected regulatory expense.

[18] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101878 (December 11, 2024), 89 FR 102199 (December 17, 2024) (SR–BX–2024–054) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025).

[19] *Id.*

[20] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102343 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9269 (February 10, 2025) (SR–BX–2025–005) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–BX–2024–054).

[21] The Exchange has discussed the implementation of its June 2025 ORF with various Clearing Members.

[22] *See* SIFMA comment letter at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nasdaq-2024-078/srnasdaq2024078-550079-1574622.pdf.*

[23] *See https://www.theocc.com/company-information/occ-transformation.*

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[24] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[25] which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [26] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed pricing change is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, would help offset, but not exceed, Options Regulatory Cost. As discussed, the Exchange has designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than Options Regulatory Cost, which is consistent with the practice across the options industry and the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business side. The Exchange has determined to increase its ORF because it has been under collecting for a few years. Initially, BX did not adopt an ORF as a new market in 2012. BX adopted its ORF on February 1, 2016 and amended its ORF such that the current rate of $0.0005 per contract side has been in effect since August 1, 2017. Thereafter, the Exchange did not amend its ORF until 2024 when it proposed to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF.[27] Today, BX's ORF remains at the 2017 rate. The proposed increase is reasonable as it would offset the anticipated Options Regulatory Cost in line with other options exchanges that are collecting at a higher rate and some new options markets which collected ORF from the first day of trading, while still not exceeding a material portion of Options Regulatory Cost. As noted above, the Exchange will also continue to monitor on a monthly basis so that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. If the Exchange determines ORF Regulatory Revenue would exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange will reduce the ORF by submitting a pricing change filing to the Commission.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory in that it is charged to all Participants on all their transactions that clear in the customer range at the OCC. The Exchange believes the ORF ensures fairness by assessing higher fees to those Participants that require more Exchange regulatory services based on the amount of customer options business they conduct. Regulating customer trading activity is much more labor intensive and requires greater expenditure of human and technical resources than regulating non-customer trading activity, which tends to be more automated and less labor-intensive. For example, there are costs associated with main office and branch office examinations (*e.g.,* staff and travel expenses), as well as investigations into customer complaints and the terminations of registered persons. As a result, the costs associated with administering the customer component of the Exchange's overall regulatory program are materially higher than the costs associated with administering the non-customer component (*e.g.,* proprietary transactions) of its regulatory program. Moreover, the Exchange notes that it has broad regulatory responsibilities with respect to its Participants' activities, irrespective of where their transactions take place. Many of the Exchange's surveillance programs for customer trading activity may require the Exchange to look at activity across all markets, such as reviews related to position limit violations and manipulation. Indeed, the Exchange cannot effectively review for such conduct without looking at and evaluating activity regardless of where it transpires. In addition to its own surveillance programs, the Exchange also works with other exchanges on intermarket surveillance related issues. Through its participation in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (''ISG'') [28] the Exchange shares information and coordinates inquiries and investigations with other exchanges designed to address potential intermarket manipulation and trading abuses. Accordingly, there is a strong nexus between the ORF and the Exchange's regulatory activities with respect to its Participants' customer trading activity.

The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is reasonable because it has come to light that certain information necessary for billing of ORF would not be available later in 2025. In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange anticipates moving to a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. Until such time as the new ORF model is in place, the Exchange believes that it is fair and reasonable to temporarily raise the current rate under the existing ORF model to allow BX to increase its current collection to offset Options Regulatory Costs to maintain its regulatory budget.

The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the proposal would not apply to any Participant.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. This proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate intra-market burden on competition because ORF applies to all customer activity, thereby raising ORF Regulatory Revenue to offset Options Regulatory Cost. It also supplements the regulatory revenue derived from non-customer activity. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. Indeed, this proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[27] *See* supra note 14.

[28] ISG is an industry organization formed in 1983 to coordinate intermarket surveillance among the self-regulatory organizations by cooperatively sharing regulatory information pursuant to a written agreement between the parties. The goal of the ISG's information sharing is to coordinate regulatory efforts to address potential intermarket trading abuses and manipulations.

the ORF, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Further, no Participant would be subject to the June 2025 ORF as a result of this proposal.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [29] and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4 [30] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings 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–BX–2025–009 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–BX–2025–009. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–BX–2025–009 and should be submitted on or before June 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[31]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08457 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[29] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[30] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

[31] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 35579; 812–15730]

GoldenTree Opportunistic Credit Fund and GoldenTree Asset Management Credit Advisor LLC

May 8, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice.

Notice of an application under section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (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 companies to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose asset-based distribution and/or service fees and early withdrawal charges.

APPLICANTS: GoldenTree Opportunistic Credit Fund and GoldenTree Asset Management Credit Advisor LLC.

FILING DATE: The application was filed on March 24, 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 June 2, 2025, and should be accompanied by proof of service on the Applicants, in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Pursuant to rule 0–5 under the Act, hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, any facts bearing upon the desirability of a hearing on the matter, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by emailing the Commission's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: The Commission: *Secretarys-Office@sec.gov.* Applicants: William J. Bielefeld, Esq. and Alexander Karampatsos, Esq., Dechert LLP, 1900 K Street North West, Washington, DC 20006 with copies to Peter Alderman, GoldenTree Asset Management Credit Advisor LLC, 300 Park Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Loko, Senior Special Counsel, at (202) 551–6825 (Division of Investment Management, Chief Counsel's Office).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For Applicants' representations, legal analysis, and conditions, please refer to Applicants' application, dated March 24, 2025, which may be obtained via the Commission's website by searching for the file number at the top of this document, or for an Applicant using the Company name search field on the SEC's EDGAR system. The SEC's EDGAR system may be searched at *https://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.* You may also call the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy at (202) 551–8090.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, under delegated authority.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08459 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103004; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–029]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Designation of a Longer Period for Commission Action on a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the 21Shares Polkadot Trust Under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares)

May 8, 2025.

On March 17, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) [1] of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [2] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[3] a proposed rule change to list and trade shares of the 21Shares Polkadot Trust under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 26, 2025.[4]

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act [5] provides that within 45 days of the publication of notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission shall either approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for this proposed rule change is May 10, 2025. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds it appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change and the issues raised therein. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[6] designates June 24, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall either approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change (File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–029).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[7]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08455 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103005; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–035]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Decrease the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and Discontinue the ORF Model Scheduled To Be Implemented in June 2025

May 8, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 30, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC(''Nasdaq'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to decrease The Nasdaq Options Market LLC (''NOM'') Options Regulatory Fee or ''ORF.'' Also, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[3]

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the amendments become operative on May 1, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/nadaq/rulefilings,* 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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

NOM proposes to decrease its ORF from $0.0016 to $0.0014 per contract side effective May 1, 2025. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[4]

Background on Current ORF

Today, NOM assesses its ORF for each Customer [5] option transaction that is either: (1) executed by a Participant [6] on NOM; or (2) cleared by a NOM Participant at OCC in the Customer

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78a.

[3] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102704 (Mar. 20, 2025), 90 FR 13805. The Commission has received no comments on the proposed rule change.

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[7] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(31).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101892 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 102994 (December 18, 2024) (SR–NASDAQ–2024–078) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and Adopt a New Approach to ORF in 2025). See also *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102371 (February 6, 2025), 90 FR 9450 (February 12, 2025) (SR–NASDAQ–2025–009) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–NASDAQ–2024–078).

[4] *Id.*

[5] Today, ORF is collected from Customers, Professionals and broker-dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member that clear in the ''C'' range at OCC.

[6] The term ''Options Participant'' or ''Participant'' mean a firm, or organization that is registered with the Exchange pursuant to Options 2A of these Rules for purposes of participating in options trading on NOM as a ''Nasdaq Options Order Entry Firm'' or ''Nasdaq Options Market Maker''. *See* Options I, Section 1(a)(39).

range,[7] even if the transaction was executed by a non-member of NOM, regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs.[8] If the OCC clearing member is a NOM Participant, ORF is assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA [9]); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not a NOM Participant, ORF is collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at NOM, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-member.[10]

Today, in the case where a Participant both executes a transaction and clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from that Participant. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction and a different Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction and not the Participant who executes the transaction. Today, in the case where a non-member executes a transaction at an away market and a Participant clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Participant who clears the transaction. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction on NOM and a non-member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to the Participant that executed the transaction on NOM and collected from the non-member who cleared the transaction. Today, in the case where a Participant executes a transaction at an away market and a non-member ultimately clears the transaction, the ORF will not be assessed to the Participant who executed the transaction or collected from the non-member who cleared the transaction because the Exchange does not have access to the data to make absolutely certain that ORF should apply. Further, the data does not allow the Exchange to identify the Participant executing the trade at an away market.

ORF Revenue and Monitoring of ORF

Today, the Exchange monitors the amount of revenue collected from the ORF (''ORF Regulatory Revenue'') to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed a Options Regulatory Costs.[11] In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange reviews all costs and makes determinations if there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter offset Options Regulatory Cost.

ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, is designed to recover the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange of the supervision and regulation of member Customer options business including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function. The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations. The indirect expenses are only those expenses that are in support of the regulatory functions, such areas include Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance, and internal audit. Indirect expenses will not exceed 35% of the total Options Regulatory Costs, in which case direct expenses could be 65% or more of total Options Regulatory Costs.[12]

Proposal for May 1, 2025

At this time, the Exchange proposes to decrease NOM's ORF from $0.0016 to $0.0014 per contract side, effective May 1, 2025, due to an increase in options volume in the industry.[13] The Exchange notes that options volume has risen substantially in Q1 2025, particularly in March 2025.

[7] Participants must record the appropriate account origin code on all orders at the time of entry of the order. The Exchange represents that it has surveillances in place to verify that Participants mark orders with the correct account origin code.

[8] The Exchange uses reports from OCC when assessing and collecting the ORF.

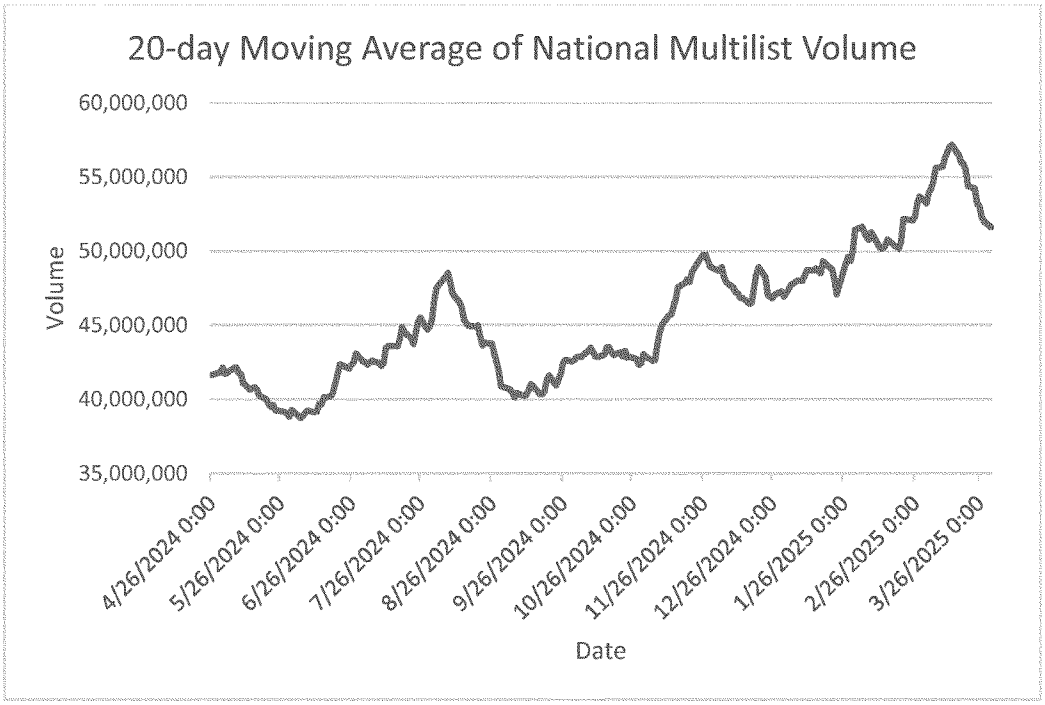
[9] CMTA or Clearing Member Trade Assignment is a form of ''give-up'' whereby the position will be assigned to a specific clearing firm at OCC.

[10] By way of example, if Broker A, a NOM Participant, routes a Customer order to CBOE and the transaction executes on CBOE and clears in Broker A's OCC Clearing account, ORF will be collected by NOM from Broker A's clearing account at OCC via direct debit. While this transaction was executed on a market other than NOM, it was cleared by a NOM Participant in the member's OCC clearing account in the Customer range, therefore there is a regulatory nexus between NOM and the transaction. If Broker A was not a NOM Participant, then no ORF should be assessed and collected because there is no nexus; the transaction did not execute on NOM nor was it cleared by a NOM Participant.

[11] The regulatory costs for options comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that is specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Participants' options activity ''Options Regulatory Cost'').

[12] Direct and indirect expenses are based on the Exchange's 2025 Regulatory Budget.

[13] The Exchange proposes to remove the current rule text that provides that as of November 1, 2024, the ORF is $0.0014 per contract side.



NOM notes that there can be no assurance that the Options Regulatory Costs for the remainder of 2025 will not differ materially from these expectations and prior practice, nor can the Exchange predict with certainty whether options volume will remain at the current level going forward. The Exchange notes however, that when combined with regulatory fees and fines, the ORF Regulatory Revenue that may be generated utilizing an ORF rate of $0.0016 per contract side may result in ORF Regulatory Revenue which exceeds the Exchange's estimated Options Regulatory Costs for 2025 as a result of options volume. The Exchange therefore proposes to reduce its ORF to $0.0014 per contract side to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed the Exchange's estimated Options Regulatory Costs in 2025. Particularly, the Exchange believes that reducing the ORF when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, would allow the Exchange to continue covering its Options Regulatory Costs, while lessening the potential for generating excess revenue that may otherwise occur using the rate of $0.0016 per contract side.[14] The Exchange notified Participants of the proposed decrease to the ORF through an Options Trader Alert.[15]

The Exchange will continue to monitor the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. If the Exchange determines that to be the case, the Exchange will adjust the ORF by submitting a fee change filing to the Commission and notifying [16] its Participants via an Options Trader Alert.[17]

Future Proposals

NOM previously filed a proposed amendment to its ORF, effective as of January 1, 2025,[18] to amend its methodology of collection to: (1) exclude options transactions in proprietary products; and (2) assess ORF in all clearing ranges except market makers who clear as ''M'' at The Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC''). Additionally, NOM will assess a different rate for trades executed on NOM (''Local ORF Rate'') and trades executed on non-NOM exchanges (''Away ORF Rate'').[19] The Exchange also filed to delay the implementation of SR–NASDAQ–2024–078, with respect to the new ORF and methodology therein which was effective on January 1, 2025, so that it would now be implemented on June 1, 2025.[20] At this time, the Exchange proposes to discontinue its June 2025 ORF.[21] The Exchange received feedback from the Participants [22] and SIFMA [23] related to the implementation of its June 2025 ORF. In particular, two fields necessary for information sharing of executing exchange information among

[14] The exchange notes that its regulatory responsibilities with respect to Participant compliance with options sales practice rules have largely been allocated to FINRA under a 17d–2 agreement. The ORF is not designed to cover the cost of that options sales practice regulation.

[15] *See* Options Trader Alert #2025—19.

[16] The Exchange will provide Participants with such notice at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

[17] The Exchange notes that in connection with this proposal, it provided the Commission confidential details regarding the Exchange's projected regulatory revenue, including projected revenue from ORF, along with a projected regulatory expense.

[18] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101892 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 102994 (December 18, 2024) (SR–NASDAQ–2024–078) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Lower the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and Adopt a New Approach to ORF in 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102371 (February 6, 2024), 90 FR 9450 (February 12, 2025) SR–NASDAQ–2024–009) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–NASDAQ–2024–078) (collectively ''June 2025 ORF'').

[19] *Id.*

[20] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102371 (February 6, 2025), 90 FR 9450 (February 12, 2025) (SR–NASDAQ–2025–009) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–NASDAQ–2024–078).

[21] *See supra* note 17.

[22] The Exchange has discussed the implementation of its June 2025 ORF with various Clearing Members.

[23] *See* SIFMA comment letter at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nasdaq-2024-078/srnasdaq2024078-550079-1574622.pdf.*

Participants and Clearing Members will not be available after an upcoming technology migration at OCC.[24] In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange is exploring proposing a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

To create real ORF reform, moving to a new ORF model that only assesses a fee to transactions that occur on the Exchange would remove any duplicative ORF billing. The Exchange believes that each exchange should likewise adopt a similar model to ensure consistent industry billing of ORF to the benefit of market participants. A consistent methodology of assessing and collecting ORF will also remove confusion and complexity in the billing of ORF. The Exchange has been engaged in remodeling its current ORF over the last year and has held many conversations with market participants to establish a framework that is practical and fair. The Exchange remains committed to ORF reform and will continue to evaluate its ORF model and seek feedback from market participants.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[25] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[26] which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[27] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed reduction of ORF is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue does not exceed a material portion of the Exchange's ORF Regulatory Costs. As noted above, the ORF is designed to recover a material portion, but not all, of the Exchange's ORF Regulatory Costs. Further, the Exchange believes the proposed fee change is reasonable because Customer transactions will be subject to a lower ORF than the rate that would otherwise be in effect on May 1, 2025.

The Exchange had designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than the amount of the Exchange's ORF Regulatory Costs to ensure that it, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed ORF Regulatory Costs, which is consistent with the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business operations. As discussed above, however, after review of its ORF Regulatory Costs and ORF Regulatory Revenue, which includes revenues from ORF and other regulatory fees and fines, the Exchange determined that absent a reduction in ORF it may collect ORF Regulatory Revenue which would exceed its ORF Regulatory Costs. Indeed, the Exchange notes that when taking into account the potential that recent options volume persists, it estimates the ORF may generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would cover more than the approximated Exchange's projected ORF Regulatory Costs due to fines. As such, the Exchange believes it's reasonable and appropriate to reduce the ORF amount from $0.0016 to $0.0014 per contract side.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory in that it is charged to all Participants on all their transactions that clear in the Customer range at OCC.[28] The Exchange believes the ORF ensures fairness by assessing higher fees to those Participants that require more Exchange regulatory services based on the amount of Customer options business they conduct. Regulating Customer trading activity is much more labor intensive and requires greater expenditure of human and technical resources than regulating non-Customer trading activity, which tends to be more automated and less labor-intensive. For example, there are costs associated with main office and branch office examinations (*e.g.,* staff expenses), as well as investigations into Customer complaints and the terminations of registered persons. As a result, the costs associated with administering the Customer component of the Exchange's overall regulatory program are materially higher than the costs associated with administering the non-Customer component of its regulatory program. Moreover, the Exchange notes that it has broad regulatory responsibilities with respect to activities of its Participants, a small portion of which takes place on away exchanges. Indeed, the Exchange cannot effectively review for such conduct without looking at and evaluating activity regardless of where it transpires. In addition to its own surveillance programs, the Exchange also works with other SROs and exchanges on intermarket surveillance related issues. Through its participation in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (''ISG'')[29] the Exchange shares information and coordinates inquiries and investigations with other exchanges designed to address potential intermarket manipulation and trading abuses. Accordingly, there is a strong nexus between the ORF and the Exchange's regulatory activities with respect to Customer trading activity of its Participants.

The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is reasonable because it has come to light that certain information necessary for billing of ORF would not be available later in 2025. In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange anticipates moving to a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will

[24] *See https://www.theocc.com/company-information/occ-transformation.*

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[27] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[28] If the OCC clearing member is a NOM Participant, ORF will be assessed and collected on all cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not a NOM Participant, ORF will be collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at NOM, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-member.

[29] ISG is an industry organizaion formed in 1983 to coordinate intermarket surveillance among the self-regulatory organizations by cooperatively sharing regulatory information pursuant to a written agreement beween the parties. The goal of the ISG's information sharing is to coordinate regulatory efforts to address potential intermarket trading abuses and manipulations.

continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the proposal would not apply to any Participant.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. This proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate intra-market burden on competition because ORF applies to all customer activity, thereby raising ORF Regulatory Revenue to offset Options Regulatory Cost. It also supplements the regulatory revenue derived from non-customer activity. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. Indeed, this proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF, in combinations with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Further, no Participant would be subject to the June 2025 ORF as a result of this proposal.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [30] and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4 [31] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings 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–NASDAQ–2025–035 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NASDAQ–2025–035. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NASDAQ–2025–035 and should be submitted on or before June 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[32]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08456 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[30] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[31] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

[32] 17 CFR 200.30–3(2)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103003; File No. SR–ICC–2025–008]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to the Clearance of Additional Credit Default Swap Contracts

May 8, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934,[1] and Rule 19b–4,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 30, 2025, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICE Clear Credit'' or ''ICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by ICC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise the ICC Rulebook (the ''Rules'') to provide for the clearance of additional Standard Emerging Market Sovereign Single Name CDS contracts (''EM Contracts'').

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1)

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to adopt rules that will provide the basis for ICC to clear an additional CDS contract. ICC believes the addition of this EM Contract will benefit the market for CDS by providing market participants the benefits of clearing, including reduction in counterparty risk, and safeguarding of margin assets pursuant to clearing house rules. Clearing of the additional EM Contract will not require any changes to ICC's Risk Management Framework or other policies and procedures. ICC believes the proposed revisions will facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions for which it is responsible. ICC proposes to expand its product offering to include the additional EM Contract following Commission approval of the proposed rule change. The proposed revisions are discussed in detail as follows.

ICC proposes amending Subchapter 26D of its Rules to provide for the clearance of the additional EM Contract, specifically the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The additional EM Contract has terms consistent with the other EM contracts approved for clearing at ICC and governed by Subchapter 26D of the Rules. Minor revisions to Subchapter 26D (Standard Emerging Market Sovereign (''SES'') Single Name) are made to provide for clearing the additional EM Contract. Specifically, in Rule 26D–102 (Definitions), ''Eligible SES Reference Entities'' is modified to include the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in the list of specific Eligible SES Reference Entities to be cleared by ICC.

(b) Statutory Basis

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act [3] requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be 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 ICC or for which it is responsible; and to comply with the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. The additional EM Contract proposed for clearing is similar to the EM contracts currently cleared by ICC and will be cleared pursuant to ICC's existing clearing arrangements and related financial safeguards, protections, and risk management procedures. Clearing of the additional EM Contract will allow market participants an increased ability to manage risk and ensure the safeguarding of margin assets pursuant to clearing house rules. ICC believes that acceptance of the new EM Contract, on the terms and conditions set out in the Rules, is consistent with the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts and transactions cleared by ICC, the safeguarding of securities and funds in the custody or control of ICC or for which it is responsible, and the protection of investors and the public interest, within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[4]

Clearing of the additional EM Contract will also satisfy the relevant requirements of Rule 17Ad–22,[5] as set forth in the following discussion.

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6)(i) [6] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to cover its credit exposures to its participants by establishing a risk-based margin system that, at a minimum, considers, and produces margin levels commensurate with, the risks and particular attributes of each relevant product, portfolio, and market. In terms of financial resources, ICC will apply its existing margin methodology to the new EM Contract, which is similar to the EM contracts currently cleared by ICC. ICC believes that this model will provide sufficient margin requirements to cover its credit exposure to its clearing members from clearing such contracts, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(6)(i).[7]

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(ii) [8] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor, and manage its credit exposures to participants and those arising from its payment, clearing, and settlement processes, including by maintaining additional financial resources at the minimum to enable it to cover a wide range of foreseeable stress scenarios that include, but are not limited to, the default of the two participant families that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure for the covered clearing agency in extreme but plausible market conditions. ICC believes its Guaranty Fund, under its existing methodology, will, together with the required initial margin, provide sufficient financial resources to support the clearing of the additional EM Contract, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(4)(ii).[9]

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(17) [10] requires, in relevant part, each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its operational risks by (i) 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; and (ii) ensuring that systems have a high degree of security, resiliency, operational reliability, and adequate, scalable capacity. ICC believes that its existing operational and managerial resources will be sufficient for clearing of the additional EM Contract, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(17),[11] as the new contracts are substantially the same from an operational perspective as existing contracts.

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(8), (9) and (10) [12] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to define the point at which settlement is final to be no later than the end of the day on which payment or obligation is due and, where necessary or appropriate, intraday or in real time; conduct its money settlements in central bank money, where available and determined to be practical by the Board, and minimize and manage credit and liquidity risk arising from conducting its money settlements in commercial bank money if central bank money is not used; and establish and maintain transparent written standards that state its obligations with respect to the delivery of physical instruments, and establish and maintain operational practices that identify, monitor, and manage the risks associated with such physical deliveries. ICC will use its existing rules, settlement procedures and account structures for the new EM Contract, which is similar to the SES contracts currently cleared by ICC, consistent with the requirements of Rule

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[4] *Id.*

[5] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22.

[6] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(6)(i).

[7] *Id.*

[8] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(4)(ii).

[9] *Id.*

[10] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(17)(i) and (ii).

[11] *Id.*

[12] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(8), (9) and (10).

17Ad–22(e)(8),(9) and (10)[13] as to the finality and accuracy of its daily settlement process and addressing the risks associated with physical deliveries.

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v)[14] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide for governance arrangements that are clear and transparent and specify clear and direct lines of responsibility. ICC determined to accept the additional EM Contract for clearing in accordance with its governance process, which included review of the contract and related risk management considerations by the Risk Committee and approval by the Board. These governance arrangements continue to be clear and transparent, such that information relating to the assignment of responsibilities and the requisite involvement of the Board and committees is clearly detailed in the Rules and policies and procedures, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).[15]

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(13)[16] requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure it has the authority and operational capacity to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and continue to meet its obligations by, at a minimum, requiring its participants and, when practicable, other stakeholders to participate in the testing and review of its default procedures, including any close-out procedures, at least annually and following material changes thereto. ICC will apply its existing default management policies and procedures for the additional EM Contract. ICC believes that these procedures allow for it to take timely action to contain losses and liquidity demands and to continue meeting its obligations in the event of clearing member insolvencies or defaults in respect of the additional single name, in accordance with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(13).[17]

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

ICC does not believe the proposed amendments will have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. As discussed above, the purpose of the proposed rule change is to adopt rules that will provide the basis for ICC to clear additional credit default swap contracts. The additional EM Contract will be available to all ICC participants for clearing. The clearing of the additional EM Contract by ICC does not preclude the offering of the additional EM Contract for clearing by other market participants. Accordingly, ICC does not believe that clearance of the additional EM Contract will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

Written comments relating to the proposed amendments have not been solicited or received by ICE Clear Credit. ICE Clear Credit will notify the Commission of any comments received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change 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–ICC–2025–008 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

Send paper comments in triplicate to Vanessa Countryman, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. All submissions should refer to file number SR–ICC–2025–008. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of such filings will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at *https://www.ice.com/clear-credit/regulation*.

Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–ICC–2025–008 and should be submitted on or before June 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[18]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08454 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0702]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Rule 18a–3

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

[13] *Id.*

[14] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(2)(i) and (v).

[15] *Id.*

[16] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(13).

[17] *Id.*

[18] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

(44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') is soliciting comments on the proposed collection of information provided for in Rule 18a–3 (17 CFR 240.18a–3), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*) (''Exchange Act'').

Rule 18a–3 establishes minimum margin requirements for nonbank security-based swap dealers (''SBSDs'') and nonbank major security-based swap participants (''MSBSPs'') for non-cleared security-based swaps. Under Rule 18a–3(e), nonbank SBSDs are required to monitor the risk of each account that holds non-cleared security-based swaps for a counterparty and to establish, maintain, and document procedures and guidelines for monitoring the risk of accounts as part of its risk management control system required under Exchange Act Rule 15c3–4. In addition, Rule 18a–3(d)(2) provides that a nonbank SBSD seeking approval to use a model to calculate initial margin will be subject to an application process consistent with Exchange Act Rule 15c3–1e and Exchange Act Rule 18a–1(d), as applicable, governing the use of internal models to compute net capital.[1]

The total annual hour burden associated with Rule 18a–3 is approximately 1,030 hours calculated as follows:

The Commission staff estimates that there are 13 nonbank SBSDs that are subject to Rule 18a–3(e). The staff further estimates that each nonbank SBSD would spend an average approximately 60 hours per year reviewing risks associated with its counterparties pursuant to the procedures and guidelines implemented by each nonbank SBSD, for an annual industry-wide ongoing burden of approximately 780 recordkeeping hours.[2]

With respect to Rule 18a–3(d)(2), Commission also estimates that one nonbank SBSD uses a model to calculate initial margin and that this nonbank SBSD will spend approximately 250 hours per year reviewing, updating, and back testing its initial margin model, resulting in a total industry-wide annual hour burden of approximately 250 recordkeeping hours.[3]

The total annual hour burden associated with Rule 18a–3 is thus approximately 1,030 hours (780 hours + 250 hours).

[1] While Rule 18a–3 contains requirements that apply to both nonbank SBSDs and MSBSPs, the particular requirements that constitute a collection of information relate only to nonbank SBSDs.

[2] 13 nonbank SBSDs × 60 hours = 780 hours.

[3] 1 nonbank SBSD × 250 hours = 250 hours.

The Commission estimates that there is no annual cost burden associated with Rule 18a–3 as the previously estimated start-up costs have already been incurred.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Written comments are invited on: (a) whether this proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission'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.

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 send it by email to *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov* within 60 days of publication of this notice, by July 14, 2025.

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08448 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103007; File No. SR–MRX–2025–08]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Increase the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) on a Temporary Basis and Discontinue the ORF Model Scheduled To Be Implemented in June 2025

May 8, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on April 30, 2025, Nasdaq MRX, LLC (''MRX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I and II below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to increase MRX's Options Regulatory Fee or ''ORF.'' Also, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[3] The increased ORF rate will sunset on December 31, 2025 and will revert to $0.0004 per contract side.

While the changes proposed herein are effective upon filing, the Exchange has designated the amendments become operative on May 1, 2025.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *https://listingcenter.nasdaq.com/rulebook/mrx/rulefilings,* 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 Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

MRX proposes to increase its ORF from $0.0004 to $0.0010 per contract

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101891 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 103017 (December 18, 2024) (SR–MRX–2024–45) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102342 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9259 (February 10, 2025) (SR–MRX–2025–05) (Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–MRX–2024–45).

side effective May 1, 2025. The increased ORF rate will sunset on December 31, 2025 and will revert to $0.0004 per contract side. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to discontinue the ORF model scheduled to be implemented in June 2025.[4]

Background on Current ORF

Today, MRX assesses its ORF for each Customer[5] option transaction that is either: (1) executed by a Member[6] on MRX; or (2) cleared by an MRX Member at OCC in the Customer range,[7] even if the transaction was executed by a non-Member of MRX, regardless of the exchange on which the transaction occurs.[8] If the OCC clearing member is an MRX Member, ORF is assessed and collected on all ultimately cleared Customer contracts (after adjustment for CMTA[9]); and (2) if the OCC clearing member is not an MRX Member, ORF is collected only on the cleared Customer contracts executed at MRX, taking into account any CMTA instructions which may result in collecting the ORF from a non-Member.[10] The current MRX ORF is $0.0004 per contract side.

Today, in the case where a Member both executes a transaction and clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from that Member. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction and a different Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Member who clears the transaction and not the Member who executes the transaction. Today, in the case where a non-Member executes a transaction at an away market and a Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to and collected from the Member who clears the transaction. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction on MRX and a non-Member clears the transaction, the ORF will be assessed to the Member that executed the transaction on MRX and collected from the non-Member who cleared the transaction. Today, in the case where a Member executes a transaction at an away market and a non-Member ultimately clears the transaction, the ORF will not be assessed to the Member who executed the transaction or collected from the non-Member who cleared the transaction because the Exchange does not have access to the data to make absolutely certain that ORF should apply. Further, the data does not allow the Exchange to identify the Member executing the trade at an away market.

ORF Revenue and Monitoring of ORF

Today, the Exchange monitors the amount of revenue collected from the ORF (''ORF Regulatory Revenue'') to ensure that it, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs.[11] In determining whether an expense is considered an Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange reviews all costs and makes determinations if there is a nexus between the expense and a regulatory function. The Exchange notes that fines collected by the Exchange in connection with a disciplinary matter offset Options Regulatory Cost.

ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines, is designed to recover the Options Regulatory Costs to the Exchange of the supervision and regulation of member Customer options business including performing routine surveillances, investigations, examinations, financial monitoring, and policy, rulemaking, interpretive, and enforcement activities. Options Regulatory Costs include direct regulatory expenses and certain indirect expenses in support of the regulatory function. The direct expenses include in-house and third-party service provider costs to support the day-to-day regulatory work such as surveillances, investigations and examinations. The indirect expenses are only those expenses that are in support of the regulatory functions, such areas include Office of the General Counsel, technology, finance, and internal audit. Indirect expenses will not exceed 35% of the total Options Regulatory Costs, in which case direct expenses could be 65% or more of total Options Regulatory Costs.[12]

Proposal for May 1, 2025

At this time, the Exchange proposes to increase MRX's ORF from $0.0004 to $0.0010 per contract side effective May 1, 2025. For several years, MRX has not been collecting ORF Regulatory Revenue at levels that cover a material portion of its Options Regulatory Cost. By way of background, initially MRX did not adopt an ORF as a new options market. Despite the fact that MRX was operating its options market since 2016, it did not establish an ORF until February 1, 2019. The initial ORF rate was set at $0.0004 per contract side and has remined the same to date. In 2024, MRX proposed to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting its ORF[13] along with other Nasdaq affiliated exchanges in an attempt to reform ORF. MRX's current ORF rate has been in effect for over 6 years. The Exchange notified Members of the proposed adjustment to the ORF through an Options Trader Alert.[14] For several years MRX has been under collecting ORF and proposes to temporarily increase the amount of ORF that will be collected by the Exchange from $0.0004 to $0.0010 per contract side. The Exchange proposes the ORF of $0.0010 per contract side to have an automatic sunset on December 31, 2025. The proposed increase is based on the Exchange's estimated projections for of its Options Regulatory Cost as well as the projected ORF Regulatory Revenue, when combined with all of the Exchange's other regulatory fees and fines. The Exchange will continue to monitor the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Costs. If the Exchange determines that to be the case, the

[4] *Id.*

[5] Today, ORF is collected from Customers, Professionals and broker-dealers that are not affiliated with a clearing member that clear in the ''C'' range at OCC.

[6] The term ''Member'' means an organization that has been approved to exercise trading rights associated with Exchange Rights. *See* General 1, Section 1(a)(14).

[7] Market participants must record the appropriate account origin code on all orders at the time of entry of the order. The Exchange represents that it has surveillances in place to verify that members mark orders with the correct account origin code.

[8] The Exchange uses reports from OCC when assessing and collecting the ORF.

[9] CMTA or Clearing Member Trade Assignment is a form of ''give-up'' whereby the position will be assigned to a specific clearing firm at OCC.

[10] By way of example, if Broker A, an MRX Member, routes a Customer order to CBOE and the transaction executes on CBOE and clears in Broker A's OCC Clearing account, ORF will be collected by MRX from Broker A's clearing account at OCC via direct debit. While this transaction was executed on a market other than MRX, it was cleared by an MRX Member in the member's OCC clearing account in the Customer range, therefore there is a regulatory nexus between MRX and the transaction. If Broker A was not an MRX Member, then no ORF should be assessed and collected because there is no nexus; the transaction did not execute on MRX nor was it cleared by an MRX Member.

[11] The regulatory costs for options comprise a subset of the Exchange's regulatory budget that is specifically related to options regulatory expenses and encompasses the cost to regulate all Members' options activity (''Options Regulatory Cost'').

[12] Direct and indirect expenses are based on the Exchange's 2025 Regulatory Budget.

[13] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101891 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 103017 (December 18, 2024) (SR–MRX–2024–45) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102342 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9259 (February 10, 2025) (SR–MRX–2025–05) (Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–MRX–2024–45) (Collectively ''June 2025 ORF'').

[14] *See* Options Trader Alert #2025—17.

Exchange will adjust the ORF by submitting a fee change filing to the Commission and notifying [15] its Members via an Options Trader Alert.[16]

Future Proposals

MRX previously filed a proposed amendment to its ORF, effective as of January 1, 2025,[17] to amend its methodology of collection to: (1) exclude options transactions in proprietary products; and (2) assess ORF in all clearing ranges except market makers who clear as ''M'' at OCC. Additionally, MRX proposed to assess a different rate for trades executed on MRX (''Local ORF Rate'') and trades executed on non-MRX exchanges (''Away ORF Rate'').[18] The Exchange also filed to delay the implementation of SR–MRX–2024–45, with respect to the new ORF and methodology therein which was effective on January 1, 2025, so that it would now be implemented on June 1, 2025.[19] At this time, the Exchange proposes to discontinue its June 2025 ORF.[20] The Exchange received feedback from the Members [21] and SIFMA [22] related to the implementation of its June 2025 ORF. In particular, two fields necessary for information sharing of executing exchange information among Members and Clearing Members will not be available after an upcoming technology migration at OCC.[23] In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange is exploring proposing a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

To create real ORF reform, moving to a new ORF model that only assesses a fee to transactions that occur on the Exchange would remove any duplicative ORF billing. The Exchange believes that each exchange should likewise adopt a similar model to ensure consistent industry billing of ORF to the benefit of market participants. A consistent methodology of assessing and collecting ORF will also remove confusion and complexity in the billing of ORF. The Exchange has been engaged in remodeling its current ORF over the last year and has held many conversations with market participants to establish a framework that is practical and fair. The Exchange remains committed to ORF reform and will continue to evaluate its ORF model and seek feedback from market participants. Until such time as the new ORF model is in place, the Exchange believes that it is fair and reasonable to temporarily raise the current rate under the existing ORF model to allow MRX to increase its current collection to offset Options Regulatory Costs to maintain its regulatory budget

In light of the Exchange's anticipated proposal to revamp ORF, the Exchange also proposes to adopt a sunset date of December 31, 2025 for the current proposed rate of $0.0010 per contract side, at which point the Exchange would revert back to current ORF rate of $0.0004 per contract side. The proposed sunset date will provide time for the Exchange to discuss its anticipated, or potential alternative, ORF model with market participants towards establishment of one new, unified model going forward. The Exchange will endeavor however to implement the modified ORF structure noted above prior to the proposed December 31, 2025 sunset date (*i.e.,* the existence of the sunset date of December 31, 2025 for the proposed ORF rate would not preclude the Exchange from filing to modify its ORF methodology and rate prior to that date).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[24] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(4) of the Act,[25] which provides that Exchange rules may provide for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees, and other charges among its members, and other persons using its facilities. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [26] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The Exchange believes the proposed pricing change is reasonable because it would help ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with other regulatory fees and fines, would help offset, but not exceed, Options Regulatory Cost. As discussed, the Exchange has designed the ORF to generate ORF Regulatory Revenue that would be less than Options Regulatory Cost, which is consistent with the practice across the options industry and the view of the Commission that regulatory fees be used for regulatory purposes and not to support the Exchange's business side. The Exchange has determined to increase its ORF because it has been under collecting for a few years. Initially, MRX did not adopt an ORF as a new market in 2016. MRX adopted its ORF on February 1, 2019 at a rate of $0.0004 per contract side. Thereafter, the Exchange did not amend its ORF until 2024 when it proposed to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF.[27] Today, MRX's ORF remains at the 2019 rate. The proposed increase is reasonable as it would offset the anticipated Options Regulatory Cost in line with other options exchanges that are collecting at a higher rate and some new options markets which collected ORF from the first day of trading, while still not exceeding a material portion of Options Regulatory Cost. As noted above, the Exchange will also continue to monitor on a monthly basis so that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options

[15] The Exchange will provide Members with such notice at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the change.

[16] The Exchange notes that in connection with this proposal, it provided the Commission confidential details regarding the Exchange's projected regulatory revenue, including projected revenue from ORF, along with a projected regulatory expense.

[17] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101891 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 103017 (December 18, 2024) (SR–MRX–2024–45) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025).

[18] *Id.*

[19] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102342 (February 4, 2025), 90 FR 9259 (February 10, 2025) (SR–MRX–2025–05) (Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Delay the Implementation of the New Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) and ORF Methodology Proposed in SR–MRX–2024–45).

[20] *See supra* note 13.

[21] The Exchange has discussed the implementation of its June 2025 ORF with various Clearing Members.

[22] *See* SIFMA comment letter at *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nasdaq-2024-078/srnasdaq2024078-550079-1574622.pdf.*

[23] *See https://www.theocc.com/company-information/occ-transformation.*

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[25] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4).

[26] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[27] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101891 (December 12, 2024), 89 FR 103017 (December 18, 2024) (SR–MRX–2024–45) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Adopt a New Approach to the Options Regulatory Fee (ORF) in 2025).

Regulatory Cost. If the Exchange determines ORF Regulatory Revenue would exceed a material portion of Options Regulatory Cost, the Exchange will reduce the ORF by submitting a pricing change filing to the Commission.

The Exchange also believes the proposed fee change is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory in that it is charged to all Members on all their transactions that clear in the customer range at the OCC. The Exchange believes the ORF ensures fairness by assessing higher fees to those Members that require more Exchange regulatory services based on the amount of customer options business they conduct. Regulating customer trading activity is much more labor intensive and requires greater expenditure of human and technical resources than regulating non-customer trading activity, which tends to be more automated and less labor-intensive. For example, there are costs associated with main office and branch office examinations (*e.g.,* staff and travel expenses), as well as investigations into customer complaints and the terminations of registered persons. As a result, the costs associated with administering the customer component of the Exchange's overall regulatory program are materially higher than the costs associated with administering the non-customer component (*e.g.,* proprietary transactions) of its regulatory program. Moreover, the Exchange notes that it has broad regulatory responsibilities with respect to its Members' activities, irrespective of where their transactions take place. Many of the Exchange's surveillance programs for customer trading activity may require the Exchange to look at activity across all markets, such as reviews related to position limit violations and manipulation. Indeed, the Exchange cannot effectively review for such conduct without looking at and evaluating activity regardless of where it transpires. In addition to its own surveillance programs, the Exchange also works with other exchanges on intermarket surveillance related issues. Through its participation in the Intermarket Surveillance Group (''ISG'') [28] the Exchange shares information and coordinates inquiries and investigations with other exchanges designed to address potential intermarket manipulation and trading abuses. Accordingly, there is a strong nexus between the ORF and the Exchange's regulatory activities with respect to its Members' customer trading activity.

The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is reasonable because it has come to light that certain information necessary for billing of ORF would not be available later in 2025. In light of this information, the Exchange has been re-evaluating its ORF model and plans to revamp the current process of assessing and collecting ORF, which would be subject to, and described further in, a future rule filing. Particularly, the Exchange anticipates moving to a modified ORF model in which ORF would only be assessed to on-exchange transactions and would continue to be assessed only to customers. At this this time, the Exchange expects to continue assessing ORF as it does today and will continue to ensure that ORF Regulatory Revenue, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost. Until such time as the new ORF model is in place, the Exchange believes that it is fair and reasonable to temporarily raise the current rate under the existing ORF model to allow MRX to increase its current collection to offset Options Regulatory Costs to maintain its regulatory budget.

The Exchange's proposal to discontinue its June 2025 ORF is equitable and not unfairly discriminatory as the proposal would not apply to any Member.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. This proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate intra-market burden on competition because ORF applies to all customer activity, thereby raising ORF Regulatory Revenue to offset Options Regulatory Cost. It also supplements the regulatory revenue derived from non-customer activity. The Exchange notes, however, the proposed change is not designed to address any competitive issues. Indeed, this proposal does not create an unnecessary or inappropriate inter-market burden on competition because it is a regulatory fee that supports regulation in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange is obligated to ensure that the amount of ORF Regulatory Revenue collected from the ORF, in combination with its other regulatory fees and fines, does not exceed Options Regulatory Cost.

Further, no Member would be subject to the June 2025 ORF as a result of this proposal.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [29] and paragraph (f)(2) of Rule 19b–4 [30] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings 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–MRX–2025–08 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–MRX–2025–08. 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/*

[28] ISG is an industry organization formed in 1983 to coordinate intermarket surveillance among the self-regulatory organizations by cooperatively sharing regulatory information pursuant to a written agreement between the parties. The goal of the ISG's information sharing is to coordinate regulatory efforts to address potential intermarket trading abuses and manipulations.

[29] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[30] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

rules/sro.shtml). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–MRX–2025–08 and should be submitted on or before June 4, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[31]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08458 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[OMB Control No. 3235–0070]

Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension: Exchange Act Form 10–Q

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 *et seq.*), the Securities and Exchange Commission (''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 for extension and approval.

Form 10–Q (17 CFR 249.308a) is filed by issuers to satisfy their quarterly reporting obligations pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)). The information provided by Form 10–Q is intended to ensure the adequacy of information available to investors about an issuer. We estimate that Form 10–Q takes approximately 180.18 hours per response to prepare and is filed three times per year by approximately 6,473 respondents, for a total of approximately 19,419 Form 10–Q filings per year. We estimate that 75% of the approximately 180.18 hours per response (135.135 hours) is prepared by the issuer for an annual reporting burden of 2,624,187 hours (135.135 hours per response × 19,419 responses). We estimate that 25% of the approximately 180.18 hours per response (45.045 hours) is carried by outside professionals retained by the issuer to assist in the preparation of the form, at an estimated cost of $600 per hour, for a total annual cost burden of $524,837,313 (45.045 hours per response × $600 per hour × 19,419 responses annually).

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 collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted in writing within 60 days of this publication by July 14, 2025.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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 or send an email to: *PaperworkReductionAct@sec.gov.*

Dated: May 8, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–08447 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[31] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Disaster Declaration #21067 and #21068; MISSISSIPPI Disaster Number MS–20014]

Administrative Declaration of a Disaster for the State of Mississippi

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of an Administrative declaration of a disaster for the State of Mississippi dated May 8, 2025.

Incident: Severe Storms and Tornadoes.

DATES: Issued on May 8, 2025.

Incident Period: April 2, 2025 through April 6, 2025.

Physical Loan Application Deadline Date: July 7, 2025.

Economic Injury (EIDL) Loan Application Deadline Date: February 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: *Visit the MySBA Loan Portal at https://lending.sba.gov* to apply for a disaster assistance loan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Henderson, Office of Disaster Recovery & Resilience, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Suite 6050, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205–6734.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that as a result of the Administrator's disaster declaration, applications for disaster loans may be submitted online using the MySBA Loan Portal *https://lending.sba.gov* or other locally announced locations. Please contact the SBA disaster assistance customer service center by email at *disastercustomerservice@sba.gov* or by phone at 1–800–659–2955 for further assistance.

The following areas have been determined to be adversely affected by the disaster:

Primary Counties: Marshall, Tate.

Contiguous Counties:

Mississippi: Benton, Desoto, Lafayette, Panola, Tunica, Union.

Tennessee: Fayette, Shelby.

The Interest Rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners with Credit Available Elsewhere	5.500
Homeowners without Credit Available Elsewhere	2.750
Businesses with Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations with Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

	Percent
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625
For Economic Injury:	
Business and Small Agricultural Cooperatives without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Non-Profit Organizations without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.625

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 21067C and for economic injury is 210680.

The States which received an EIDL Declaration are Mississippi, Tennessee.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 59008)

James Stallings,

Associate Administrator, Office of Disaster Recovery and Resilience.

[FR Doc. 2025–08494 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Senior Executive Service and Senior Level: Performance Review Board Members

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Performance Review Board Appointment.

5 U.S.C. 4314 (c)(4) and 5 CFR 430.311(a)(4) requires each agency to publish a notification of the appointment of individuals who will serve as members of that agency's Performance Review Board (PRB). The SBA hereby provides notice that the membership of its PRB, previously published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2024, is no longer in effect.

The following individuals have been designated to serve on the PRB for the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Members

1. Robin Wright (Chair), Chief Operating Officer, Office of the Administrator
2. Benjamin Grayson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Administrator
3. John Klein, Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law, Office of General Counsel
4. Susan Streich, Director of Credit Risk Management, Office of Capital Access
5. Thomas Morris, Director of Patient Capital Investments, Office of Investment and Innovation

Kelly Loeffler,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025–08452 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12730]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: J–1 Visa Waiver Recommendation Application

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is seeking Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are requesting comments on this collection from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this notice is to allow 60 days for public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: The Department will accept comments from the public up to July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

Web: Persons with access to the internet may comment on this notice by going to *www.Regulations.gov.* You can search for the document by entering ''Docket Number: DOS–2025–0007'' in the Search field. Then click the ''Comment Now'' button and complete the comment form.

Email: PRA_BurdenComments@state.gov.

Regular Mail: Send written comments to: Senior Regulatory Coordinator, Visa Services, Department of State, 600 19th St. NW, Washington, DC 20006.

You must include the DS form number (if applicable), information collection title, and the OMB control number in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Information Collection: J–1 Visa Waiver Recommendation Application.

OMB Control Number: 1405–0135.

Type of Request: Revision of a Currently Approved Collection.

Originating Office: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Visa Office.

Form Number: DS–3035.

Respondents: J–1 visa holders applying for a waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 14,150.

Estimated Number of Responses: 14,150.

Average Time per Response: 1 hour.

Total Estimated Burden Time: 14,150 hours.

Frequency: Once per Application.

Obligation To Respond: Required to Obtain or Retain a Benefit.

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this Notice are public record. Before including any detailed personal information, you should be aware that your comments as submitted, including your personal information, will be available for public review.

Abstract of Proposed Collection

The J–1 Waiver Recommendation Application, DS–3035, is used to record the information required by 22 CFR 41.63 for a waiver request filed with the Secretary of State. The information requested on the form is limited to that which is necessary to enable the Waiver Review Division, Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, of the Department of State to act on the request. Applicants provide biographic data and details regarding their periods of stay on J–1 visas in the United States.

Methodology

Applicants will complete and submit the DS–3035 electronically at the J Visa Waiver Online portal.

Stuart R. Wilson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–08426 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12724]

United States Passports Invalid for Travel to, in, or Through the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice of extension of passport travel restriction.

SUMMARY: On September 1, 2017, all U.S. passports were declared invalid for travel to, in, or through the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), unless specially validated for such travel. The restriction was extended for one year in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 and, if not renewed, the restriction is set to expire on August 31, 2025. This notice extends the restriction until August 31, 2026, unless extended or revoked by the Secretary of State.

DATES: The extension of the travel restriction is in effect on September 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Tinianow, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Passport Services, Office of Adjudication, 202–765–6517.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 1, 2017, pursuant to the authority of 22 U.S.C. 211a and Executive Order 11295 (31 FR 10603), and in accordance with 22 CFR 51.63(a)(3), all U.S. passports were declared invalid for travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel. The restriction was renewed on September 1 in each year from 2018 through 2024. If not renewed again, the restriction is set to expire on August 31, 2025.

The Department of State has determined there continues to be serious risk to U.S. citizens and nationals of arrest and long-term detention constituting imminent danger to their physical safety, as defined in 22 CFR 51.63(a)(3). Accordingly, all U.S. passports shall remain invalid for travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel under the authority of the Secretary of State. This extension to the restriction of travel to the DPRK shall be effective on September 1, 2025, and shall expire August 31, 2026, unless extended or revoked by the Secretary of State.

Dated: April 21, 2025.

Marco Rubio,

Secretary of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–08511 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Operating Limitations at Newark Liberty International Airport, Notice of Meeting and Request for Information

AGENCY: Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

ACTION: Notice of scheduling reduction meeting and request for information.

SUMMARY: FAA will conduct a meeting to discuss flight restrictions at Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR) to reduce overscheduling and flight delays during peak hours of operation at that airport. This meeting is open to all scheduled air carriers, regardless of whether they currently provide scheduled service to EWR, and to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which is the airport operator of EWR. Registration in advance of the meeting is requested. In addition, FAA invites interested persons to submit written information on such schedule reductions. FAA plans to issue its decision on scheduling limitations in a final order.

DATES:

Scheduling reduction meeting. FAA will hold the scheduling reduction meeting on May 14, 2025, beginning at 9:00 a.m., and the meeting may continue, if necessary, until adjourned by the Administrator.

Written information. Any written information on the subject of schedule reductions at EWR, including data and views, must be submitted by May 28, 2025. To the extent possible, FAA will consider late-filed submissions in making its determination in its final order.

ADDRESSES:

Scheduling reduction meeting. The meeting will be held in the Bessie Coleman Room at the Orville Wright Building of the FAA, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC.

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions for submitting your information or comments electronically.

Instructions: You must include the agency name and docket number FAA–2008–0221 for this notice at the beginning of the information that you submit. Note that the information received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Submissions to the docket that include trade secrets, confidential, commercial, or financial information, or sensitive security information will not be posted in the public docket. Such information will be placed in a separate file to which the public does not have access, and a note will be placed in the public docket to state that the agency has received such materials from the submitter.

Privacy: We will post all comments we receive, without change, including any personal information you provide. Using the search function of the docket website, anyone can find and read the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets, including the name of the individual sending or signing the comment. You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78).

Docket: To read background documents or comments received, go to *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time and follow the online instructions for accessing the docket. Alternatively, you may visit the Docket Management Facility in Room Wl2–140 of the West Building Ground Floor of the Department of Transportation at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC. between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Registration: To register for attendance, contact Al Meilus at the numbers provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Meilus, Slot Administration and Capacity Analysis, FAA ATO System Operations Services, AJR–G5, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–2822; email *al.meilus@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Aviation Act (the Act) at 49 U.S.C. 41722, authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to request air carriers to attend a meeting with the FAA Administrator to discuss flight schedule reductions at any severely congested airport during peak operating hours.

EWR continues to experience operational delays stemming from the daily closure of Runway 4L/22R due construction, air traffic controller (ATC) staffing shortages, and historical congestion challenges, and antiquated equipment and connections. FAA has recently made significant changes to increase air traffic controller staffing through a combination of incentive and training programs.

Since July of 2024, Philadelphia Terminal Radar Approach Control (PHL) has been the Terminal Radar Approach

Control (TRACON) facility responsible for overseeing the Newark area. PHL's targeted staffing number is 114 Certified Professional Controllers (CPCs); the current onboard number at PHL is 82, representing 71.9% staffed. Area C, overseeing the Newark area, has a targeted staffing number of 38 CPCs, with its current staff of 24 CPCs representing 63% staffed. Under an arrangement by the previous administration, by the end of July 2026, 16 CPCs currently assigned to Area C will return to N90, which previously oversaw the Newark area. Actions are currently underway to train CPCs for Area C and to replace those 16 CPCs. PHL currently has 26 trainees, and many of these have previous experience at higher level facilities and are expected to certify in less time than typical. This pipeline of personnel will allow FAA to build up CPC staffing for Area C.

With ever-growing demand for air travel in the New York City region, additional measures will be necessary in the context of an effective and predictable regulatory framework to ensure that FAA is able to provide expeditious services to aircraft operators and their passengers that traverse this airspace. The increased congestion and delays have had impacts on other airports within the national airspace system (NAS). EWR is consistently one of the most delay-prone airports. FAA, working with the airport operator, carriers and other customer representatives, implemented a number of short-term initiatives to improve the efficiency of airport operations and the air traffic control system, especially during periods acutely impacted by ATC staffing challenges.

Due to the volume of originating and destination flights in the New York City region, as well as the interdependency and complexity of the airspace surrounding EWR and other New York area airports, delays caused in part by N90 staffing shortfalls are expected to continue affecting carriers' ability to operate and continue to frustrate the traveling public.

Construction on Runway 4L/22R necessitated a complete runway closure from April 15, 2025, to June 15, 2025. FAA requested voluntary returns of operations at EWR from carriers during this period to alleviate congestion.[1] During the construction period, delays have exacerbated from both the runway closure and persistent staffing challenges.

Since April 15, 2025, cancellations at EWR are occurring at a rate of one to four per hour, with an increase in the afternoon and evening, averaging about 34 arrival cancellations per day. The number of delayed arrivals is consistently high, beginning with an average of five in the 7:00 a.m. hour and increasing throughout the day to an average of 16 between 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. The average delay duration is 85 minutes at 7:00 a.m. and increases to 137 minutes at 5:00 p.m. This rate declines, but holds, at about 100 minutes per flight at the end of the day. Overall, the data shows variability in scheduled versus actual arrivals, with a corresponding increase in level of delayed arrivals across the hours of the day. The airport clearly is unable to handle the current level of scheduled operations. Based on FAA's analysis of the data, FAA will propose an hourly arrival rate of no more than 28 operations, with a corresponding departure rate of 28 operations, resulting in no more than 56 total operations per hour during the remainder of the construction period. The construction period is defined as the daily closure of Runway 4L/22R until June 15, 2025, and weekends from September 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025 from Friday at 11:00 p.m. through 5:00 a.m. on Sunday. Outside of the construction period, through the end of Summer 2025 scheduling season ending October 25, 2025, FAA proposes a targeted scheduling rate of 34 arrivals per hour, with a corresponding departure rate of 34 operations, resulting in no more than 68 total operations per hour. FAA believes that this proposal would reduce overscheduling, flight delays, and cancellations to an acceptable level at EWR and ensure the efficient use of the national airspace system (NAS). Proposed targeted scheduling limits for this period will take place between 6:00 a.m. and 10:59 p.m.

Based on these and other factors, the Administrator has determined, pursuant to the Act, that EWR is unacceptably congested airport due to current circumstances and that a scheduling reduction meeting is necessary in order to discuss flight reductions in an effort to reduce overscheduling and flight delays at EWR during peak operating hours. The Secretary of Transportation has also determined, pursuant to the Act, that a scheduling reduction meeting regarding flight reductions at EWR is necessary to meet a serious transportation need or to achieve an important public benefit, both of which include preserving competition, passenger throughput, and access to the airport as much as possible. In light of these determinations, FAA will conduct a scheduling reduction meeting pursuant to the Act.

As dictated by statute, the scheduling reduction meeting will only address planned operations by domestic air carriers. The scheduled operations of foreign air carriers are managed under a process defined by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). FAA will initiate steps under the IATA process to manage, if necessary, the scheduled operations of foreign air carriers at EWR that are complementary to the scheduling reduction meeting.

FAA will convene the scheduling reduction meeting on May 14, 2025, beginning at 9:00 a.m., and will continue at least through the following day. The meeting may continue, if necessary, until adjourned by the Administrator.

FAA will transcribe the scheduling reduction meeting, including those sessions in which air carriers offer flight reductions to FAA, as provided for by the procedures outlined below. The transcript and other documents related to the meeting will be available for inspection in Department of Transportation Docket FAA–2008–0221. In addition, any interested person may submit written information to the public docket no later than May 28, 2025. The docket may be accessed via the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* or at the Docket Management Facility for the Department of Transportation.

After conducting the scheduling reduction meeting and considering all submitted information, FAA will publish its final order on delay reductions at EWR in the **Federal Register**. The order is expected to be effective through the Summer 2025 scheduling season and construction period and may restrict service during peak hours by all carriers, including carriers that are not currently operating at EWR.

To ensure that proper accommodations are afforded at the meeting, all scheduled carriers that wish to attend the scheduling reduction meeting should register for the meeting on or before May 13, 2025. Registration may be accomplished by contacting Al Meilus, Slot Administration and Capacity Analysis, FAA ATO System Operations Services, AJR–G5, Federal Aviation Administration, 800

[1] Construction-Related Scheduling Relief Concerning Operations at Newark Liberty International Airport, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, San Francisco International Airport, and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, March 1, 2025 Through June 15, 2025, and September 1, 2025, Through December 31, 2025. 89 FR 91544, November 11, 2024.

Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–2822; email *al.meilus@faa.gov.* identifying the air carrier and its intention to attend the meeting and identifying who will represent the air carrier at the meeting.

FAA's Air Traffic Organization will work with individual carriers to validate the schedule information to be used by FAA during the course of the scheduling reduction meeting. Because the scheduling reduction meeting and all preparations for it are subject to the U.S. antitrust laws, FAA has coordinated with the Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, on procedures for conducting the meeting in a way that should facilitate legal compliance and mirror the procedures FAA has used for schedule reduction meetings in the past.[2]

As noted in this correspondence, communications among carriers regarding competitively sensitive information could result in a violation of the antitrust laws and lead to civil or criminal liability. Thus, the procedures outlined in this notice provide for a series of scheduling reduction sessions to be conducted separately by FAA staff with each air carrier attending the meeting. We may also meet with representatives of the airport operator. During those sessions any scheduled air carrier or the airport operator in attendance may provide other supplemental information to FAA regarding the targeted schedule reductions at EWR. FAA requests the cooperation of all participants at the meeting in adhering to the procedures outlined in this notice.

The text of the FAA letter describing the planned procedures and the text of the Department of Justice letter assessing those procedures are as follows:

May 9, 2025

Abigail Slater, Esq., Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Room 3109, U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530–0001

Dear Ms. Slater:

The Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 41722,[3] that it is necessary to convene a meeting of air carriers with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to discuss flight reductions at Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR) in an effort to reduce overscheduling, flight delays and cancellations during peak hours of operation. Because of severe congestion at that airport and the resulting delays, cancellations, and inconvenience to the traveling public, the Administrator intends to convene such a meeting in the immediate future. The purpose of this letter is to describe the format and procedures for the meeting and to ensure that, provided the meeting is conducted in accordance with this letter, the Department of Justice would not seek to challenge as a violation of the U.S. antitrust laws any air carrier's attendance at or participation in the meeting or an air carrier's unilateral actions taken to comply with an Order of the Administrator issued as a result of the meeting.

Meeting Procedures

1. Conduct of the Meeting

The meeting will be conducted under the following procedures:

a. The meeting will be chaired by the Administrator or by a delegate of the Administrator.

b. The meeting will be open to attendance by the EWR airport operator and all scheduled air carriers, and the FAA will transcribe the meeting.

c. Representatives of the Department of Justice will be invited to attend.

d. At the beginning of the meeting, the FAA will announce that the meeting and all preparations for it are subject to the antitrust laws and that communications among carriers regarding competitively sensitive information, such as markets served, prices charged, and marketing plans, could result in a violation of the antitrust laws and lead to civil or criminal liability. The FAA will further announce that, pursuant to advice from the Department of Justice, no communication will be permitted by any air carrier representative in the presence of any representative of another air carrier regarding the subject of flight reductions at EWR or regarding any other competitively sensitive information, including but not limited to markets served, prices charged, and marketing plans.

e. The Administrator will then distribute to the meeting's attendees a list of the number of flights, not specific as to air carrier, during each 15-minute period from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m. on a representative business day, and he will identify any periods that he considers severely congested, as well as general targets for flight reductions during those periods. This list will not include carrier-specific limitations, targets, or suggested reductions. f. Each air carrier serving EWR and attending the meeting will then be invited into a separate and confidential session with representatives of the ATO at which the air carrier will be asked to offer flight reductions or schedule modifications. Only representatives of that air carrier and the U.S. Government will be permitted to attend the offer sessions; however, the sessions will be transcribed.

g. Any offer of flight reductions should specify the precise number of arrivals and departures, if any, the submitting air carrier is willing to remove from each of the severely congested periods identified by the Administrator, indicating whether the flight operation(s) would be cancelled or moved to another time period. The offer may not be explicitly contingent on specific flight reductions by other air carriers, but may be conditioned on the Administrator's implementation of an overall reduction of specified numbers of flight operations toward the target during the periods in question. The offer may not contain information from the air carrier on markets served prices charged, marketing plans, or other competitively sensitive matters.

h. After the completion of all such sessions, the FAA will: (1) review the offers made; (2) revise, in light of the offers made, the list of the number of flights, not specific as to air carrier, during each 15-minute period from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m. on a representative business day; and (3) consult with the Administrator. The Administrator will distribute to the meeting's attendees the

[2] See, Operating Limitations at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport, Notice of Meeting and Request for Information (October 22, 2007) 72 FR 59579.

[3] § 41722 Delay reduction actions.

(a) Scheduling Reduction Meetings—The Secretary of Transportation may request that air earners meet with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to discuss flight reductions at severely congested airports to reduce overscheduling and• flight delays during hours of peak operation if—

(1) the Administrator determines that it is necessary to convene such a meeting; and

(2) the Secretary determines that the meeting is necessary to meet a serious transportation need or an important public benefit

(b) Meeting Conditions—Any meeting under subsection (a)

(1) shall be chaired by the Administrator,

(2) shall be open to all scheduled air carriers; and,

(3) shall be limited to discussions involving the airports and time periods described in the Administrator's determination.

(c) Flight Reduction Targets—Before any such meeting is held, the Administrator shall establish flight reduction targets for the meeting and notify the attending air carriers of those targets not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

(d) Delay Reduction Offers—An air earner attending the meeting shall make any offer to meet a flight reduction target to the Administrator rather than to another carrier.

(e) Transcript—The Administrator shall ensure that a transcript of the meeting is kept and made available to the public not later than 3 business days after the conclusion of the meeting.

carrier non-specific list of the number of flights on a representative business day and he will identify any periods that he continues to consider severely congested and identify targets for flight reductions during those periods.

i. At his discretion, the Administrator or his delegate may repeat steps (f) through (h) and he may continue the schedule reduction meeting as he deems necessary.

j. If the Administrator determines that identifying carrier-specific targets would facilitate voluntary flight reductions and schedule modifications, the Administrator may advise each air carrier separately and confidentially of flight reduction targets specific to that air carrier. No carrier-specific information will be provided to any air carrier other than information regarding that air carrier; however, the Administrator may make general assurances with respect to the overall proportionality of the flight reductions among the air carriers serving EWR.

k. Following the Administrator's identification of further flight reduction targets, each air carrier attending the meeting that serves EWR will be invited to a separate and confidential session with representatives of the FAA, at which the air carrier will be given the opportunity to submit a new or revised offer of flight reductions or schedule modifications.

l. At his discretion. the Administrator or his delegate may repeat steps (j) and (k). and he may continue the schedule reduction meeting as he deems necessary.

m. The Administrator may terminate the schedule reduction meeting at his discretion.

2. Order of the Administrator Concerning Delays at EWR

The FAA will review the final offers of each air carrier attendee of the meeting and recommend a proposed flight reduction plan to the Administrator. After the Administrator's review and approval of the plan, the resulting schedule reductions including carrier-specific limitations, will be published in the **Federal Register** as a final order of the Administrator. The final order of the Administrator will specify a method by which air carriers adversely affected by the order may be relieved of its effect. The order will also be subject to modification by the Administrator.

Please advise if these procedures are acceptable to you.

Sincerely,

William McKenna,

Deputy Administrator (A) and Chief Counsel

May 9, 2025

William McKenna, Acting Deputy Administrator and Chief Counsel, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20591

Re: Proposed Newark Airport Scheduling Reduction Meeting

Dear Mr. McKenna:

This letter is written in response to your May 9, 2025 letter describing the planned format of a meeting of air carriers with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (''FAA'') to discuss flight reductions at Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR). The meeting is being called because the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 41722, that the meeting is necessary to address severe congestion at EWR and reduce flight delays during peak hours of operation. We also understand that the meeting is important to meet the serious and unusual situation occurring at EWR right now. You seek assurances that, provided the meeting and related activities are conducted as described in your letter, the Department of Justice would not seek to challenge as a violation of the antitrust laws any air carrier's attendance at or participation in the meeting or any carrier's unilateral actions taken to comply with an Order of the Administrator issued as a result of the meeting.

According to your letter, representatives of the Department of Justice will be invited to attend the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, the FAA's Administrator (or his delegee) will advise all carriers participating in the meeting that the meeting and all preparations for it are subject to the antitrust laws and that communications among carriers regarding competitively sensitive information, such as markets served, prices charged, and marketing plans, could result in a violation of the antitrust laws and lead to civil or criminal liability. The Administrator (or his delegee) also will announce that, pursuant to advice from the Department of Justice, no communication will be permitted by any air carrier representative in the presence of any representative of another air carrier regarding flight reductions at EWR or any other competitively sensitive subject, including but not limited to markets served, prices charged, and marketing plans.

At the meeting, the Administrator will distribute to the meeting's attendees a list of the number of flights, not specific as to air carrier, during each 15-minute period from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. on a representative business day, and indicate any periods that he considers to be severely congested, and provide general targets for flight reductions during those periods. This list will not identify which carriers' flights are suggested or targeted to be limited, moved, or eliminated. Each carrier in attendance will then be invited into a separate, confidential discussion with the FAA Air Traffic Organization (ATO) during which the carrier will be asked to offer specific flight reductions or schedule modifications, which shall not be contingent on reductions offered by another carrier or carriers. The offer may not contain information from the air carrier on markets served, prices charged, marketing plans, or other competitively sensitive information. Representatives of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division will be invited to attend each of these individual carrier offer sessions.

After completion of the individual carrier sessions, the ATO will revise the list of flights to reflect the individual discussions with the carriers. The carriers will again be given this list which will not identify flights by carrier. If the Administrator believes that severely congested time periods still exist, he may set revised targets and have the ATO repeat the individual sessions with carriers. Again, representatives of the Antitrust Division will be invited to attend any repeated sessions.

If the Administrator determines that identifying carrier-specific targets is necessary to facilitate voluntary flight reductions and schedule modifications, he may advise each carrier separately and confidentially of flight reduction targets specific to that carrier, which information will not be given to any other carrier or carriers. The Administrator may also make a general assurance with respect to the overall proportionality of the flight reductions being sought by the FAA from carriers serving EWR.

The Administrator will develop and approve a proposed flight reduction plan and schedule reduction, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as a final order. We believe that it also will be important to competition for the FAA to publicly notify the airlines, the Department of Justice, and the public when the need to restrict flights at EWR has eased enough that the flight reduction and schedule reduction plan is no longer required.

Importantly, the procedures do not provide for any meetings among the carriers without the FAA and Antitrust

Division present. The procedures will not allow any discussion or negotiation among carriers about flight reductions, prices charged, or markets served. During the course of the meetings, carriers will not be told schedule reductions or modifications other carriers are offering or being asked to offer.

For these reasons, the Department is not presently inclined to initiate antitrust enforcement action against any carrier that participates in the FAA's flight reduction meeting and conducts itself in the manner described in your May 9, 2025 letter. This expresses the Department's current enforcement intention regarding the carriers' participation in the flight reductions meeting. The Department reserves the right to bring an enforcement action against any conduct that violated the antitrust laws.

Sincerely,

Abigail Slater

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 9, 2025.

William H.W. McKenna,

Deputy Administrator (A) and Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–08559 Filed 5–12–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0961]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of New Approval of Information Collection: Basic Survival Skills for General Aviation Training Record

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for a new information collection. The information collected on the Basic Survival Skills for General Aviation Training Record is to provide information that the instructor will use to make the course more applicable to those students in attendance while also ascertaining their swimming capability to ensure safety during the training course. The information collected is required to assess and verify a student's ability to attend the post-crash survival course.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Civil Aerospace Medical Institute, Aerospace Medical Education (AAM–400), 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Room 302, Oklahoma City, OK 73169.

By fax: 405–954–2305.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Simson by email at: *eric.simson@faa.gov;* phone: 405–954–6198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–XXXX.

Title: Basic Survival Skills for General Aviation Training Record.

Form Numbers: FAA 3150–3.

Type of Review: Clearance of a new information collection.

Background: The authority for collecting this information is contained in 49 U.S.C. 44703, and 14 CFR 61.31. The data on the Survival Training Record is collected to provide information that the instructor will use to make the course more applicable to those students in attendance while also ascertaining their swimming capability to ensure safety during the hands-on ditching exercise.

The information collected on the Survival Training Record is required by students attending the post-crash survival course. It is reviewed by the training instructor and a member of the Airman Education Program team to personalize the teaching experience, verify the swimming ability and previous survival training experience of those attending this training.

The information collected on the document is done on paper, and not through automated, electronic, mechanical or other technological means. This is because doing so is not possible as it is used in a classroom setting for those that attend training at the time of arrival at the training site and technology is not made available. The form is not available to be printed off the internet and the information will not be made available to the public.

Respondents: It is estimated that this document will be completed by 150 to 200 students, depending on demand, attending post-crash survival training annually at the Civil Aerospace Medical Institute.

Frequency: Monthly.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 36 seconds per response, 3 minutes to complete per student.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 10 hours annually.

Issued in Oklahoma City, OK on May 8th, 2025.

Stephanie Terry,

Administrative Officer, Office of Aerospace Management, Program Management Staff (AAM–006).

[FR Doc. 2025–08453 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0960]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of New Approval of Information Collection: Physiology Training Record

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval new information collection. The information collected on the Physiology Training Record is required by students attending aviation physiology training that wish to participate in hypoxia training. Information collected is reviewed by the training instructor and a member of the Airman Education Program team to ensure those desiring to participate in this training have the necessary aviation medical qualification.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By mail: Civil Aerospace Medical Institute, Aerospace Medical Education (AAM–400), 6500 South MacArthur

Blvd., Room 302, Oklahoma City, OK 73169.

By fax: 405–954–2305.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Simson by email at: *eric.simson@faa.gov;* phone: 405–954–6198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Public Comments Invited:* You are asked to comment on any aspect of this information collection, including (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for FAA's performance; (b) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (c) ways for FAA to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (d) ways that the burden could be minimized without reducing the quality of the collected information. The agency will summarize and/or include your comments in the request for OMB's clearance of this information collection.

OMB Control Number: 2120–XXXX.

Title: Physiology Training Record.

Form Numbers: FAA 3150–2.

Type of Review: Clearance of a new information collection.

Background: Aviation physiology training is offered by the Civil Aerospace Medical Institute (CAMI) as is outlined in AC 61–107B (2–8.). The authority for collecting this information is contained in 49 U.S.C. 44703, and 14 CFR 61.31. The data on the Physiology Training Record is required to verify that a person can safely enter an oxygen deprived training environment created by hypobaric or normobaric means without an expectation of experiencing unintentional negative results. This includes an increased/accelerated onset of hypoxia, issues (*e.g.,* barotrauma, decompression sickness) resulting from reduced barometric pressure or any other debilitating issue while experiencing their symptoms of hypoxia in a training environment.

Students voluntarily enroll in the aviation physiology course, which is offered to aircrew with an FAA Class 1, 2 or 3 aviation medical certificate or are flying under the BasicMed program and are at least 18 years of age. The goal is that those individuals will have a greater understanding of the stressors in an aviation environment that could affect the onset of hypoxia with the ability to experience their personal symptoms. Doing this should allow them to respond more quickly and correctly in an actual aviation situation.

Respondents: Student possessing a Class, 1, 2 or 3 aviation medical certificate or are flying under the BasicMed program and are at least 18 years of age. It is estimated that this document will be completed by 2,500 to 3,000 students.

Frequency: Bi-weekly to Monthly.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 18 seconds per response, 5 minutes to complete all responses per student.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 270 hours annually.

Issued in Oklahoma City, OK on May 7th, 2025.

Stephanie Terry,

Administrative Officer, Office of Aerospace Management, Program Management Staff (AAM–006).

[FR Doc. 2025–08451 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Agency Information Collection Activities: Information Collection Renewal; Comment Request; Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The OCC, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). In accordance with the requirements of the PRA, the OCC may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The OCC is soliciting comment concerning the renewal of its information collection titled, ''Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form.''

DATES: Comments must be received by July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are encouraged to submit comments by email, if possible. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Email: prainfo@occ.treas.gov*.
- *Mail:* Chief Counsel's Office, Attention: Comment Processing, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Attention: 1557–0314, 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* 400 7th Street SW, Suite 3E–218, Washington, DC 20219.
- *Fax:* (571) 293–4835.

Instructions: You must include ''OCC'' as the agency name and ''1557–0314'' in your comment. In general, the OCC will publish comments on *www.reginfo.gov* without change, including any business or personal information provided, such as name and address information, email addresses, or phone numbers. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not include any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Following the close of this notice's 60-day comment period, the OCC will publish a second notice with a 30-day comment period. You may review comments and other related materials that pertain to this information collection beginning on the date of publication of the second notice for this collection by the method set forth in the next bullet.

- *Viewing Comments Electronically:* Go to *www.reginfo.gov*. Hover over the ''Information Collection Review'' tab and click on ''Information Collection Review'' from the drop-down menu. From the ''Currently under Review'' drop-down menu, select ''Department of the Treasury'' and then click ''submit.'' This information collection can be located by searching OMB control number ''1557–0314'' or ''Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form.'' Upon finding the appropriate information collection, click on the related ''ICR Reference Number.'' On the next screen, select ''View Supporting Statement and Other Documents'' and then click on the link to any comment listed at the bottom of the screen.
- For assistance in navigating *www.reginfo.gov,* please contact the Regulatory Information Service Center at (202) 482–7340.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaquita Merritt, Clearance Officer, (202) 649–5490, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7–1–1 to access telecommunications relay services.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the OMB for each collection of information that they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) to include agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of title 44 generally requires Federal agencies to provide a

60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, the OCC is publishing notice of the renewal/revision of this collection.

Title: Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form.

OMB Control No.: 1557–0314.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit.

Description: Section 1473(p) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act [1] provides that if the Appraisal Subcommittee (ASC) of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) determines, six months after enactment of that section (*i.e.,* January 21, 2011), that no national hotline exists to receive complaints of non-compliance with appraisal independence standards and Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), then the ASC shall establish and operate such a hotline (ASC Hotline). The ASC Hotline shall include a toll-free telephone number and an email address. Section 1473(p) further directs the ASC to refer complaints received through the ASC Hotline to the appropriate government bodies for further action, which may include referrals to OCC, the Federal Reserve Board (Board), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB), and state agencies. The ASC determined that a national appraisal hotline did not exist at a meeting held on January 12, 2011, and a notice of that determination was published in the **Federal Register** on January 28, 2011, (76 FR 5161). As a result, the ASC established a hotline to refer complaints to appropriate state and Federal regulators.

Representatives from the OCC, the Board, the FDIC, the NCUA (Agencies), and the CFPB met and established a process to facilitate the referral of complaints received through the ASC Hotline to the appropriate Federal financial institution regulatory agency or agencies. The Agencies developed the Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form to collect information necessary to take further action on the complaint. The CFPB incorporated the process into one of their existing systems.

The Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form was developed for use by those who wish to file a formal, written complaint that an entity subject to the jurisdiction of one or more of the Agencies has failed to comply with the appraisal independence standards or USPAP. The Interagency Appraisal Complaint Form is designed to collect information necessary for the Agencies to take further action on a complaint from an appraiser, other individual, financial institution, or other entities. The Agencies use the information to take further action on the complaint to the extent the complaint relates to an issue within their jurisdiction.

Estimated Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 65.

Estimated Burden per Response: 0.5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 32.5 hours.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB 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 OCC, including whether the information has practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the OCC'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 on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and

(e) Estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Patrick T. Tierney,

Assistant Director, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc. 2025–08495 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–33–P

[1] Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act section 1473, Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376, July 21, 2010; 12 U.S.C. 3351(i).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Superfund Tax on Chemical Substances; Request To Modify List of Taxable Substances; Notice of Filing for Di-IsoNonyl Phthalate

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of filing and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This notice of filing announces that a petition has been filed requesting that di-isononyl phthalate be added to the list of taxable substances. This notice of filing also requests comments on the petition. This notice of filing is not a determination that the list of taxable substances is modified.

DATES: Written comments and requests for a public hearing must be received on or before July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are encouraged to submit public comments or requests for a public hearing relating to this petition electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov* (indicate public docket number IRS–2025–0046 or di-isononyl phthalate) by following the online instructions for submitting comments. Comments cannot be edited or withdrawn once submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Alternatively, comments and requests for a public hearing may be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Attn: CC:PA:01:PR (Notice of Filing for Di-IsoNonyl Phthalate), Room 5203, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. All comments received are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the time and place for the hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Camille Edwards Bennehoff at (202) 317–6855 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request To Add Substance to the List

(a) *Overview.* A petition was filed pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2022–26 (2022–29 I.R.B. 90), *as modified by* Rev. Proc. 2023–20 (2023–15 I.R.B. 636), requesting that di-isononyl phthalate be added to the list of taxable substances under section 4672(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (List). The petition requesting the addition of di-isononyl phthalate to the List is based on weight and contains the information detailed in paragraph (b) of this document. The information is provided for public notice and comment pursuant to section 9 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26. The publication of petition information in this notice of filing is not a determination and does not constitute Treasury Department or

IRS confirmation of the accuracy of the information published.

(b) *Petition Content.*

(1) *Substance name:* Di-isononyl phthalate.

(2) *Petitioner:* Exxon Mobil Corporation, an exporter of di-isononyl phthalate.

(3) *Proposed classification numbers:*

(i) *HTSUS number:* 2917.33.00.50.

(ii) *Schedule B number:* 2917.33.00.50.

(iii) *CAS number:* 68515–48–0.

(4) *Petition filing dates:*

(i) *Petition filing date for purposes of making a determination:* May 1, 2025.

(ii) *Petition filing date for purposes of section 11.02 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26, as modified by section 3 of Rev. Proc. 2023–20:* July 1, 2022.

(5) *Description from petition:* Di-isononyl phthalate is a preferred choice PVC plasticizer for large-volume general use applications. It is suited for a variety of flexible PVC plastisol, extruded, and molded parts applications including coated fabrics, sheet products, tubing, gasketing, and wire insulation and jacketing. It is also used in wire and cable applications due to its good dielectric properties.

Di-isononyl phthalate is made from propylene and orthoxylene, which is an isomer of the taxable chemical xylene. Taxable chemicals constitute 62.90 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance.

(6) *Process identified in petition as predominant method of production of substance:* The predominant method of producing di-isononyl phthalate is via the esterification process. Most plasticizers are products of simple esterification reactions, which can be readily carried out in heated kettles with agitation and provision for water takeoff. While some plants produce plasticizers by such batch methods, newer, highly automated plants operate continuously, particularly if they emphasize a single product. Esterification catalysts (*e.g.* sulfuric acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid) speed the reaction and are neutralized, washed, and then removed. The purity requirements for commercial plasticizers are very high; phthalate esters are usually colorless and are mostly odorless. The reaction usually requires an excess of alcohol, which is readily recycled. Analogous syntheses yield aliphatic dicarboxylic acid esters, benzoates, and trimellitates.

The hydrogen used for these reactions is not produced from steam-methane reforming; the source is from PO_X reactor, which feeds liquids, not methane. The PO_X process is an industrial process that converts hydrocarbons feeds into syngas (a combination of H_2 and CO gas). The hydrocarbon feed is in the liquid state; it does not feed gas (such as methane) or solids. The unit feeds a variety of liquid hydrocarbons such as paraffins, olefins, and aromatics in the C5–C20 range, obtained from the refinery pipestills and other chemicals units.

(7) *Stoichiometric material consumption equation, based on process identified as predominant method of production:*

$5.12 \times 0.94\ C_3H_6$ [propylene] + $5.12 \times 0.06\ C_5H_{10}$ [amylene] + 2 CO [carbon monoxide] + 4 H_2 [hydrogen] + C_8H_{10} [orthoxylene] + 3 O_2 [oxygen] → $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$ [di-isononyl phthalate] + 4 H_2O [water]

(8) *Tax rate calculated by Petitioner, based on Petitioner's conversion factors for taxable chemicals used in production of substance:*

(i) *Tax rate:* $7.11 per ton.

(ii) *Conversion factors:* 0.48 for propylene, 0.25 for xylene.

(9) *Public docket number:* IRS–2025–0046.

Michael Beker,

Senior Counsel (Energy, Credits, and Excise Tax), IRS Office of Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–08503 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request for TD 8656 Collection Requirements

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning the collection requirements of TD 8656, Imposition of the Accuracy-Related Penalty.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 14, 2025 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Andres Garcia, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224 or by email to *pra.comment@irs.gov.* Please include the information collection's ''OMB number 1545–1426'' or Section 6662—Imposition of the Accuracy-Related Penalty in the Subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this collection should be directed to LaNita Van Dyke, (202) 317–6009, at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet, at *Lanita.VanDyke@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Section 6662—Imposition of the Accuracy-Related Penalty.

OMB Number: 1545–1426.

Regulation Project Number: TD 8656.

Abstract: Treasury Decision (TD) 8656 provides guidance on the accuracy-related penalty imposed on underpayments of tax caused by substantial and gross valuation misstatements as defined in Internal Revenue Code sections 6662(e) and 6662(h). An amount can be excluded from the penalty if certain requirements are met and a taxpayer maintains documentation, as detailed in 26 CFR 1.6662–6(d)(2)(iii), of how a transfer price was determined for a transaction subject to Code section 482.

Current Actions: There is no change in the paperwork burden previously approved by OMB.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Numbers of Responses: 2,500.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 8 hours 3 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20,125 hours.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number.

Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB 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 automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: May 7, 2025.

Molly J. Stasko,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–08424 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Superfund Tax on Chemical Substances; Request To Modify List of Taxable Substances; Notice of Filing for Linear Nonyl UnDecyl Phthalate

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of filing and request for comments.

SUMMARY: This notice of filing announces that a petition has been filed requesting that linear nonyl undecyl phthalate be added to the list of taxable substances. This notice of filing also requests comments on the petition. This notice of filing is not a determination that the list of taxable substances is modified.

DATES: Written comments and requests for a public hearing must be received on or before July 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Commenters are encouraged to submit public comments or requests for a public hearing relating to this petition electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov* (indicate public docket number IRS–2025–0045 or linear nonyl undecyl phthalate) by following the online instructions for submitting comments. Comments cannot be edited or withdrawn once submitted to the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Alternatively, comments and requests for a public hearing may be mailed to: Internal Revenue Service, Attn: CC:PA:01:PR (Notice of Filing for Linear Nonyl UnDecyl Phthalate), Room 5203, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. All comments received are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. You should submit only information that you wish to make publicly available. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the time and place for the hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Camille Edwards Bennehoff at (202) 317–6855 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request To Add Substance to the List

(a) *Overview.* A petition was filed pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2022–26 (2022–29 I.R.B. 90), *as modified by* Rev. Proc. 2023–20 (2023–15 I.R.B. 636), requesting that linear nonyl undecyl phthalate be added to the list of taxable substances under section 4672(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (List). The petition requesting the addition of linear nonyl undecyl phthalate to the List is based on weight and contains the information detailed in paragraph (b) of this document. The information is provided for public notice and comment pursuant to section 9 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26. The publication of petition information in this notice of filing is not a determination and does not constitute Treasury Department or IRS confirmation of the accuracy of the information published.

(b) *Petition Content.*

(1) *Substance name:* Linear nonyl undecyl phthalate.

(2) *Petitioner:* Exxon Mobil Corporation, an exporter of linear nonyl undecyl phthalate.

(3) *Proposed classification numbers:*

(i) *HTSUS number:* 3812.20.10.00.

(ii) *Schedule B number:* 3812.20.0000.

(iii) *CAS number:* 68515–43–5.

(4) *Petition filing dates:*

(i) *Petition filing date for purposes of making a determination:* April 8, 2025.

(ii) *Petition filing date for purposes of section 11.02 of Rev. Proc. 2022–26, as modified by section 3 of Rev. Proc. 2023–20:* July 1, 2022.

(5) *Description from petition:* Linear nonyl undecyl phthalate is a plasticizer used when greater low-temperature flexibility or a specific end-use application requires unique processing. It is suitable for flexible PVC products, and it exhibits strong low-temperature performance and improved resistance to UV light.

Linear nonyl undecyl phthalate is made from ethylene and orthoxylene, an isomer of the taxable chemical xylene. Taxable chemicals constitute 69.14 percent by weight of the materials used to produce this substance.

(6) *Process identified in petition as predominant method of production of substance:* The predominant method of producing linear nonyl undecyl phthalate is via the esterification process. The linear nonyl undecyl phthalate di-ester is made by reacting a mix of primary C9 alcohol and primary C11 alcohol with phthalic anhydride. The ester is produced by esterification of 1 mole of a linear C9 alcohol and 1 mole of a linear C11 alcohol mix with one mole of phthalic anhydride in the presence of an acidic catalyst. By using excess alcohol (up to 25% molar excess of the alcohol mix) and removing the water, the equilibrium is shifted towards the formation of the di-ester. The reactants are charged into a reactor and heated up. The reaction rate is accelerated by using, for example, tetra-n-butyl titanate introduced at high temperature (140 °C–250 °C), while removing the water formed. The final ester is purified by neutralizing with a base such as an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. Then excess alcohol is distilled off using steam/nitrogen stripping after neutralization. The remaining excess water is distilled off and the ester is then filtered using filter agents. The degree of purity of the ester is up to >99.5 wt%.

The overall formula is $C_{28}H_{46}O_4$ and the molecular weight is 446 g/mole, based on an average carbon number of the alkyl groups, which are C9 and C11 carbons. The linear C9/C11 alcohols are obtained through hydroformylation of Octene/Decene. Octene/Decene is obtained through ethylene oligomerization. Hydroformylation is the reaction of Octene/Decene, at high pressure and temperature in the presence of a catalyst, with syngas (a mixture of Carbon monoxide and Hydrogen). An alcohol with one carbon atom higher versus the starting olefin is obtained, hence Octene/Decene gives Nonanol/Undecanol. The hydroformylation induces 0.3 branches per molecule predominantly on the 2-postion carbon of the alcohol. Phthalic anhydride is obtained through air oxidation of orthoxylene.

The hydrogen used for these reactions is not produced from steam-methane reforming; the source is from POx reactor, which feeds liquids, not methane. The POx process is an industrial process that converts hydrocarbons feeds into syngas (a combination of H_2 and CO gas). The hydrocarbon feed is in the liquid state; it does not feed gas (such as methane) or solids. The unit feeds a variety of

liquid hydrocarbons such as paraffins, olefins, and aromatics in the C5–C20 range, obtained from the refinery pipestills and other chemicals units.

(7) *Stoichiometric material consumption equation, based on process identified as predominant method of production:*

9 C_2H_4 [ethylene] + 2 CO [carbon monoxide] + 4 H_2 [hydrogen] + C_8H_{10} [orthoxylene] + 3 O_2 [oxygen] → $C_{28}H_{46}O_4$ [linear nonyl undecyl phthalate] + 4 H_2O [water]

(8) *Tax rate calculated by Petitioner, based on Petitioner's conversion factors for taxable chemicals used in production of substance:*

(i) *Tax rate:* $7.89 per ton.

(ii) *Conversion factors:* 0.57 for ethylene and 0.24 for xylene.

(9) *Public docket number:* IRS–2025–0045.

Michael Beker,

Senior Counsel (Energy, Credits, and Excise Tax), IRS Office of Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–08425 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90 Wednesday,
No. 92 May 14, 2025

Part II

The President

Notice of May 9, 2025—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain
Notice of May 9, 2025—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Stabilization of Iraq

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 92
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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

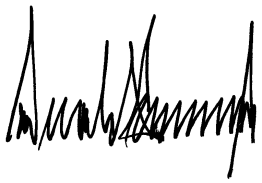
Notice of May 9, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain

On May 15, 2019, by Executive Order 13873, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the unrestricted acquisition and use of certain information and communications technology and services transactions.

The unrestricted acquisition or use in the United States of information and communications technology or services designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of foreign adversaries augments the ability of these foreign adversaries to create and exploit vulnerabilities in information and communications technology or services, with potentially catastrophic effects. This threat continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared on May 15, 2019, must continue in effect beyond May 15, 2025. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13873 with respect to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain.

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–08785
Filed 5–13–25; 2:00 pm]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

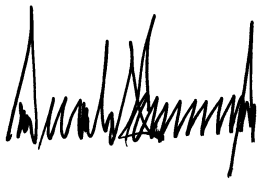
Notice of May 9, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Stabilization of Iraq

On May 22, 2003, by Executive Order 13303, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq.

The obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303, as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007, and Executive Order 13668 of May 27, 2014, must continue in effect beyond May 22, 2025. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303.

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–08786
Filed 5–13–25; 2:00 pm]
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