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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Parts 330, 340, and 372

[Docket No. APHIS–2018–0034]

RIN 0579–AE47

Movement of Certain Genetically Engineered Organisms

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendments.

SUMMARY: On December 2, 2024, a Federal court vacated the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) final rule issued on May 18, 2020 (the May 2020 final rule) that revised APHIS' regulations governing the movement of certain genetically modified organisms and was issued under the authority of the Plant Protection Act. APHIS is therefore amending the CFR to conform the CFR to the Federal Court's vacatur of that rule. The Court's vacatur was effective December 2, 2024, and had the legal effect of vacating the May 2020 final rule in its entirety and restoring the legal effect of the pre-May 2020 regulations. These technical conforming amendments revise the CFR to reflect the court's vacatur of the May 2020 final rule.

DATES: This rule is effective June 16, 2025. The Federal Court's vacatur of the rule amendments published on May 18, 2020, at 85 FR 29790, was applicable as of December 2, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alan Pearson, Biotechnology Regulatory Services, APHIS, USDA, 4700 River Road, Unit 78, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; (301) 851–3944; email: *alan.pearson@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is adopting technical amendments to the following regulations: 7 CFR 330.200(b) and (d), 7 CFR part 340, and 7 CFR 372.5(b)(7) and (c)(3) and (4).

Background

The regulations at 7 CFR part 340 govern the introduction (importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment) of certain genetically engineered (GE) organisms. APHIS first issued these regulations in 1987 under the authority of the Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 and the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, two acts that were later subsumed into the Plant Protection Act (PPA, 7 U.S.C. 7701 *et seq.*) in 2000, along with other provisions. Since 1987 and prior to 2020, APHIS amended the regulations six times, in 1988, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1997, and 2005, to institute exemptions from the requirement for permits to conduct activities for certain microorganisms and *Arabidopsis,* to institute a notification process and petition procedure, and to exclude plants engineered to produce industrial compounds from the notification process. On May 18, 2020, APHIS issued a final rule revising 7 CFR part 340 in its entirety (85 FR 29790–29838, Docket No. APHIS–2018–0034, referred to below as the May 2020 final rule). The rule also made harmonizing changes to 7 CFR part 330, which governs the movement (importation, interstate movement, and environmental release) of plant pests, and 7 CFR part 372, which contains APHIS' National Environmental Policy Act (43 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) implementing regulations.

Litigation

On July 26, 2021, the National Family Farm Coalition (''NFFC''), Center for Food Safety, and Pesticide Action Network North America Diversity (collectively, Plaintiffs) on behalf of themselves and their members filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, challenging the May 2020 final rule. The complaint alleged that the May 2020 final rule violated the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551–559, APA), among other statutes. The parties subsequently completed briefings on cross motions for summary judgment.

Vacatur

On December 2, 2024, the United States District Court of the Northern District of California issued its decision. The Court held that APHIS had violated the APA in issuing the May 2020 final rule. In its order, the Court vacated the May 2020 final rule in its entirety, including revisions to 7 CFR parts 330, 340, and 372. (The vacatur is prospective, which means that Agency actions taken under the May 2020 final rule, such as Regulatory Status Review responses, Confirmation Request responses, and active permits that USDA issued prior to December 2, 2024, remain valid.) As a result, pursuant to the Court's order, the pre-May 2020 regulations again became operative and took legal effect on December 2, 2024. APHIS provided notice to the regulated parties of this development on December 4, 2024. *See* APHIS Stakeholder Registry Email of December 4, 2024. The Court's decision is now final. Accordingly, this technical amendment conforms the CFR with the Court's vacatur by replacing the regulations in the now-vacated May 2020 final rule with the text of the regulations that were in effect prior to the May 2020 final rule, and which are now operative and in legal effect.

Good Cause

The APA generally requires an agency to publish notice of a proposed rulemaking in **Federal Register** and provide an opportunity for public comment. This requirement does not apply, however, if the agency ''for good cause finds . . . that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) The technical amendments we are making to the CFR merely reflect the Court's vacatur of the May 2020 final rule and neither impose nor relieve regulatory requirements on any person. Rather, those regulatory requirements are imposed because of the Court's vacatur of the May 2020 final rule and the return to the pre-May 2020 regulations that occurred by operation of law. See *Paulsen* v. *Daniels,* 413 F.3d 999, 1008 (9th Cir. 2005) (''The effect of invalidating an agency rule is to reinstate the rule previously in force.''); *Nat'l Fam. Farm Coal.* v. *Vilsack,* 758 F. Supp. 3d 1060, 1081 (N.D. Cal. 2024) (''this . . . vacatur suffices to return the industry and GE-crop regulation to the *status quo ante*''). Insofar as public comment has no material bearing on the

reality of the vacatur, APHIS finds good cause that notice and public comment are unnecessary.

For similar reasons, although the APA generally requires publication of a rule at least 30 days before its effective date, APHIS finds there to be good cause for the amendments to take effect upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 330

Customs duties and inspection, Plant diseases and pests, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

7 CFR Part 340

Administrative practice and procedure, Packaging and containers, Plant diseases and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation.

7 CFR Part 372

Environmental impact statements.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR parts 330, 340, and 372 as follows:

PART 330—FEDERAL PLANT PEST REGULATIONS; GENERAL; PLANT PESTS, BIOLOGICAL CONTROL ORGANISMS, AND ASSOCIATED ARTICLES; GARBAGE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 330 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1633, 7701–7772, 7781–7786, and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

■ 2. In § 330.200, paragraphs (b) and (d) are revised to read as follows:

§ 330.200 Scope and general restrictions.

* * * * *

(b) *Plant pests regulated by this subpart.* For the purposes of this subpart, APHIS will consider an organism to be a plant pest if the organism directly or indirectly injures, causes damage to, or causes disease in a plant or plant product, or if the organism is an unknown risk to plants or plant products, but is similar to an organism known to directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in a plant or plant product.

* * * * *

(d) *Biological control organisms not regulated by this subpart.* Paragraph (c) of this section notwithstanding, biological control organism-containing products that are currently under an EPA experimental use permit, a Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) section 18 emergency exemption, or that are currently registered with EPA as a microbial pesticide product, are not regulated under this subpart. Additionally, biological control organisms that are pesticides that are not registered with EPA, but are being transferred, sold, or distributed in accordance with EPA's regulations in 40 CFR 152.30, are not regulated under this subpart for their interstate movement or importation. However, an importer desiring to import a shipment of biological control organisms subject to FIFRA must submit to the EPA Administrator a Notice of Arrival of Pesticides and Devices as required by CBP regulations at 19 CFR 12.112. The Administrator will provide notification to the importer indicating the disposition to be made of shipment upon its entry into the customs territory of the United States.

■ 3. Part 340 is revised to read as follows:

PART 340—INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISMS AND PRODUCTS ALTERED OR PRODUCED THROUGH GENETIC ENGINEERING WHICH ARE PLANT PESTS OR WHICH THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE ARE PLANT PESTS

Sec.

340.0 Restrictions on the introduction of regulated articles.
340.1 Definitions.
340.2 Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests and exemptions.
340.3 Notification for the introduction of certain regulated articles.
340.4 Permits for the introduction of a regulated article.
340.5 Petition to amend the list of organisms.
340.6 Petition for determination of nonregulated status.
340.7 Marking and identity.
340.8 Container requirements for the movement of regulated articles.
340.9 Costs and charges.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

§ 340.0 Restrictions on the introduction of regulated articles.

(a) No person shall introduce any regulated article unless the Administrator is:

(1) Notified of the introduction in accordance with § 340.3, or such introduction is authorized in accordance with § 340.4, or such introduction is conditionally exempt from permit requirements under § 340.2(b); and

(2) Such introduction is in conformity with all other applicable restrictions in this part.[1]

(b) Any regulated article introduced not in compliance with the requirements of this part shall be subject to the immediate application of such remedial measures or safeguards as an inspector determines necessary to prevent the introduction of such plant pests.[2]

§ 340.1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this part shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or any other employee of APHIS to whom authority has been or may be delegated to act in the Administrator's stead.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). An agency of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Antecedent organism. An organism that has already been the subject of a determination of nonregulated status by APHIS under § 340.6, and that is used as a reference for comparison to the regulated article under consideration under these regulations.

Courtesy permit. A written permit issued by the Administrator, in accordance with § 340.4(h).

Donor organism. The organism from which genetic material is obtained for transfer to the recipient organism.

Environment. All the land, air, and water; and all living organisms in association with land, air and water.

Expression vector. A cloning vector designed so that a coding sequence inserted at a particular site will be transcribed and translated into protein.

Genetic engineering. The genetic modification of organisms by recombinant DNA techniques.

[1] Part 340 regulates, among other things, the introduction of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering that are plant pests or are believed to be plant pests. The introduction into the United States of such articles may also be subject to other regulations promulgated under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701–7772) and found in 7 CFR part 319, 330, and 360. For example, under regulations promulgated in ''Subpart H—Plants for Planting'' (7 CFR 319.37–5 of this chapter), a permit is required for the importation of certain classes of plants for planting whether such plants are genetically engineered or not. Accordingly, individuals should refer to those regulations before importing any plants for planting.

[2] An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 411, 412, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7731, and 7754).

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Administrator, in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of this part.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Introduce or introduction. To move into or through the United States, to release into the environment, to move interstate, or any attempt thereat.

Move (moving, movement). To ship, offer for shipment, offer for entry, import, receive for transportation, carry, or otherwise transport or move, or allow to be moved into, through, or within the United States.

Organism. Any active, infective, or dormant stage or life form of an entity characterized as living, including vertebrate and invertebrate animals, plants, bacteria, fungi, mycoplasmas, mycoplasma-like organisms, as well as entities such as viroids, viruses, or any entity characterized as living, related to the foregoing.

Permit. A written permit issued by the Administrator, for the introduction of a regulated article under conditions determined by the Administrator, not to present a risk of plant pest introduction.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Plant. Any living stage or form of any member of the plant kingdom [3] including, but not limited to, eukaryotic algae, mosses, club mosses, ferns, angiosperms, gymnosperms, and lichens (which contain algae) including any parts (*e.g.,* pollen, seeds, cells, tubers, stems) thereof, and any cellular components (*e.g.,* plasmids, ribosomes, etc.) thereof.

Plant pest. Any living stage (including active and dormant forms) of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof; viruses; or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing; or any infectious agents or substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in or to any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

Product. Anything made by or from, or derived from an organism, living or dead.

Recipient organism. The organism which receives genetic material from a donor organism.

Regulated article. Any organism which has been altered or produced through genetic engineering, if the donor organism, recipient organism, or vector or vector agent belongs to any genera or taxa designated in § 340.2 and meets the definition of plant pest, or is an unclassified organism and/or an organism whose classification is unknown, or any product which contains such an organism, or any other organism or product altered or produced through genetic engineering which the Administrator, determines is a plant pest or has reason to believe is a plant pest. Excluded are recipient microorganisms which are not plant pests and which have resulted from the addition of genetic material from a donor organism where the material is well characterized and contains only non-coding regulatory regions.

Release into the environment. The use of a regulated article outside the constraints of physical confinement that are found in a laboratory, contained greenhouse, or a fermenter or other contained structure.

Responsible person. The person who has control and will maintain control over the introduction of the regulated article and assure that all conditions contained in the permit and requirements in this part are complied with. A responsible person shall be a resident of the United States or designate an agent who is a resident of the United States.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority to act in his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Stably integrated. The cloned genetic material is contiguous with elements of the recipient genome and is replicated exclusively by mechanisms used by recipient genomic DNA.

State. Any State, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other Territories or Districts of the United States.

State regulatory official. State official with responsibilities for plant health, or any other duly designated State official, in the State where the introduction is to take place.

United States. All of the States.

Vector or vector agent. Organisms or objects used to transfer genetic material from the donor organism to the recipient organism.

Well-characterized and contains only non-coding regulatory regions (*e.g.,* operators, promoters, origins of replication, terminators, and ribosome binding regions). The genetic material added to a microorganism in which the following can be documented about such genetic material: (a) The exact nucleotide base sequence of the regulatory region and any inserted flanking nucleotides; (b) The regulatory region and any inserted flanking nucleotides do not code for protein or peptide; and (c) The regulatory region solely controls the activity of other sequences that code for protein or peptide molecules or act as recognition sites for the initiation of nucleic acid or protein synthesis.

§ 340.2 Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests and exemptions.

(a) *Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests.* The organisms that are or contain plant pests are included in the taxa or group of organisms contained in the following list. Within any taxonomic series included on the list, the lowest unit of classification actually listed is the taxon or group which may contain organisms which are regulated. Organisms belonging to all lower taxa contained within the group listed are included as organisms that may be or may contain plant pests, and are regulated *if they meet the definition of plant pest in § 340.1.*[4]

Note: Any genetically engineered organism composed of DNA or RNA sequences, organelles, plasmids, parts, copies, and/or analogs, of or from any of the groups of organisms listed below shall be deemed a regulated article if it also meets the definition of plant pest in § 340.1.

GROUP

VIROIDS

Superkingdom Prokaryotae

Kingdom Virus

All members of groups containing plant viruses, and all other plant and insect viruses

Kingdom Monera

DIVISION BACTERIA

Family Pseudomonadaceae
Genus Pseudomonas

[3] The taxonomic scheme for the plant kingdom is that found in *Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms* by S.P. Parker, McGraw Hill (1984).

[4] Any organism belonging to any taxa contained within any listed genera or taxa is only considered to be a plant pest if the organism ''can directly or indirectly injure, or cause disease, or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.'' Thus a particular unlisted species within a listed genus would be deemed a plant pest for purposes of § 340.2, if the scientific literature refers to the organism as a cause of direct or indirect injury, disease, or damage to any plants, plant parts or products of plants. (If there is any question concerning the plant pest status of an organism belonging to any listed genera or taxa, the person proposing to introduce the organism in question should consult with APHIS to determine if the organism is subject to regulation.)

Genus Xanthomonas
Family Rhizobiaceae
Genus Rhizobium
Genus Bradyrhizobium
Genus Agrobacterium
Genus Phyllobacterium
Family Enterobacteriaceae
Genus Erwinia
Family Streptomycetaceae
Genus Streptomyces
Family Actinomycetacease
Genus Actinomyces

Coryneform Group

Genus Clavibacter
Genus Arthrobacter
Genus Curtobacterium
Genus Corynebacteria
Gram-negative phloem-limited bacteria associated with plant diseases
Gram-negative xylem-limited bacteria associated with plant diseases
And all other bacteria associated with plant or insect diseases
Rickettsiaceae
Rickettgial-like organisms associated with insect diseases

Class Mollicutes

Order Mycoplasmatales
Family Spiroplasmataceae
Genus Spiroplasma
Mycoplasma-like organisms associated with plant diseases
Mycoplasma-like organisms associated with insect diseases

Superkingdom Eukaryotae

Kingdom Plantae

Subkingdom Thallobionta

DIVISION CHLOROPHYTA

Genus Cephaleuros
Genus Rhodochytrium
Genus Phyllosiphon

DIVISION MYXOMYCOTA

Class Plasmodiophoromycetes

DIVISION EUMYCOTA

Class Chytridiomycetes

Order Chytridiales

Class Oomycetes

Order Lagenidiales
Family Lagenidiaceae
Family Olpidiopsidaceae
Order Peronosporales
Family Albuginaceae
Family Peronosporaceae
Family Pythiaceae
Order Saprolegniales
Family Saprolegniaceae
Family Leptolegniellaceae

Class Zygomycetes

Order Mucorales
Family Choanephoraceae
Family Mucoraceae
Family Entomophthoraceae

Class Hemiascomycetes

Family Protomycetaceae
Family Taphrinaceae

Class Loculoascomycetes

Order Myriangiales
Family Elsinoeaceae
Family Myriangiaceae
Order Asterinales
Order Dothideales
Order Chaetothyriales
Order Hysteriales
Family Parmulariaceae
Family Phillipsiellaceae
Family Hysteriaceae
Order Pleosporales
Order Melanommatales

Class Plectomycetes

Order Eurotiales
Family Ophiostomataceae
Order Ascophaerales

Class Pyrenomycetes

Order Erysiphales
Order Meliolales
Order Xylariales
Order Diaporthales
Order Hypocreales
Order Clavicipitales

Class Discomycetes

Order Phacidiales
Order Helotiales
Family Ascocorticiceae
Family Hemiphacidiaceae
Family Dermataceae
Family Sclerotiniaceae
Order Cytarriales
Order Medeolariales
Order Pezziales
Family Sarcosomataceae
Family Sarcoscyphaceae

Class Teliomycetes

Class Phragmobasidiomycetes

Family Auriculariaceae
Family Ceratobasidiaceae

Class Hymenomycetes

Order Exobasidiales
Order Agaricales
Family Corticiaceae
Family Hymenochaetaceae
Family Echinodontiaceae
Family Fistulinaceae
Family Clavariaceae
Family Polyporaceae
Family Tricholomataceae

Class Hyphomycetes

Class Coelomycetes

And all other fungi associated with plant or insect diseases

Subkingdom Embryobionta

Note: *Organisms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations as noxious weeds are regulated under the Federal Noxious Weed Act.*

DIVISION MAGNOLIOPHYTA

Family Balanophoraceae—parasitic species
Family Cuscutaceae—parasitic species
Family Hydnoraceae—parasitic species
Family Krameriaceae—parasitic species
Family Lauraceae—parasitic species
Genus Cassytha
Family Lennoaceae—parasitic species
Family Loranthaceae—parasitic species
Family Myzodendraceae—parasitic species
Family Olacaceae—parasitic species
Family Orobanchaceae—parasitic species
Family Rafflesiaceae—parasitic species
Family Santalaceae—parasitic species
Family Scrophulariaceae—parasitic species
Genus Alectra
Genus Bartsia
Genus Buchnera
Genus Buttonia
Genus Castilleja
Genus Centranthera
Genus Cordylanthus
Genus Dasistoma
Genus Euphrasia
Genus Gerardia
Genus Harveya
Genus Hyobanche
Genus Lathraea
Genus Melampyrum
Genus Melasma
Genus Orthantha
Genus Orthocarpus
Genus Pedicularis
Genus Rhamphicarpa
Genus Rhinanthus
Genus Schwalbea
Genus Seymeria
Genus Siphonostegia
Genus Sopubia
Genus Striga
Genus Tozzia
Family Viscaceae—parasitic species

Kingdom Animalia

Subkingdom Protozoa

Genus Phytomonas
And all Protozoa associated with insect diseases

Subkingdom Eumetazoa

PHYLUM NEMATA

Class Secernentea

Order Tylenchida
Family Anguinidae
Family Belonolaimidae
Family Caloosiidae
Family Criconematidae
Family Dolichodoridae
Family Fergusobiidae
Family Hemicycliophoridae

Family Heteroderidae
Family Hoplolaimidae
Family Meloidogynidae
Family Nacobbidae
Family Neotylenchidae
Family Nothotylenchidae
Family Paratylenchidae
Family Pratylenchidae
Family Tylenchidae
Family Tylenchulidae
Order Aphelenchida
Family Aphelenchoididae

Class Adenophorea

Order Dorylaimida
Family Longidoridae
Family Trichodoridae

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

Class Gastropoda

Subclass Pulmonata
Order Basommatophora
Superfamily Planorbacea
Order Stylommatophora
Subfamily Strophocheilacea
Family Succineidae
Superfamily Achatinacae
Superfamily Arionacae
Superfamily Limacacea
Superfamily Helicacea
Order Systellommatophora
Superfamily Veronicellacea

PHYLUM ARTHROPODA

Class Arachnida

Order Parasitiformes
Suborder Mesostigmata
Superfamily Ascoidea
Superfamily Dermanyssoidea
Order Acariformes
Suborder Prostigmata
Superfamily Eriophyoidea
Superfamily Tetranychoidea
Superfamily Eupodoidea
Superfamily Tydeoidea
Superfamily Erythraenoidea
Superfamily Trombidioidea
Superfamily Hydryphantoidea
Superfamily Tarsonemoidea
Superfamily Pyemotoidea
Suborder Astigmata
Superfamily Hemisarcoptoidea
Superfamily Acaroidea

Class Diplopoda

Order Polydesmida

Class Insecta

Order Collembola
Family Sminthoridae
Order Isoptera
Order Thysanoptera
Order Orthoptera
Family Acrididae
Family Gryllidae
Family Gryllacrididae
Family Gryllotalpidae
Family Phasmatidae
Family Ronaleidae
Family Tettigoniidae
Family Tetrigidae
Order Hemiptera
Family Thaumastocoridae
Family Aradidae
Superfamily Piesmatoidea
Superfamily Lygaeoidea
Superfamily Idiostoloidea
Superfamily Coreoidea
Superfamily Pentatomoidea
Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea
Superfamily Tingoidea
Superfamily Miroidea
Order Homoptera
Order Coleoptera
Family Anobiidae
Family Apionidae
Family Anthribidae
Family Bostrichidae
Family Brentidae
Family Bruchidae
Family Buprestidae
Family Byturidae
Family Cantharidae
Family Carabidae
Family Cerambycidae
Family Chrysomelidae
Family Coccinellidae
Subfamily Epilachninae
Family Curculionidae
Family Dermestidae
Family Elateridae
Family Hydrophilidae
Genus Helophorus
Family Lyctidae
Family Meloidae
Family Mordellidae
Family Platypodidae
Family Scarabaeidae
Subfamily Melolonthinae
Subfamily Rutelinae
Subfamily Cetoniinae
Subfamily Dynastinae
Family Scolytidae
Family Selbytidae
Family Tenebrionidae
Order Lepidoptera
Order Diptera
Family Agromyzidae
Family Anthomyiidae
Family Cecidomyiidae
Family Chloropidae
Family Ephydridae
Family Lonchaeidae
Family Muscidae
Genus Atherigona
Family Otitidae
Genus Euxeta
Family Syrphidae
Family Tephritidae
Family Tipulidae
Order Hymenoptera
Family Apidae
Family Caphidae
Family Chalcidae
Family Cynipidae
Family Eurytomidae
Family Formicidae
Family Psilidae
Family Siricidae
Family Tenthredinidae
Family Torymidae
Family Xylocopidae
Unclassified organisms and/or organisms whose classification is unknown.

(b) *Exemptions.* (1) A limited permit for interstate movement shall not be required for genetic material from any plant pest contained in *Escherichia coli* genotype K–12 (strain K–12 and its derivatives), sterile strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae,* or asporogenic strains of *Bacillus subtilis,* provided that all the following conditions are met:

(i) The microorganisms are shipped in a container that meets the requirements of § 340.8(b)(3);

(ii) The cloned genetic material is maintained on a nonconjugation proficient plasmid and the host does not contain other conjugation proficient plasmids or generalized transducing phages;

(iii) The cloned material does not include the complete infectious genome of a known plant pest;

(iv) The cloned genes are not carried on an expression vector if the cloned genes code for:

(A) A toxin to plants or plant products, or a toxin to organisms beneficial to plants; or

(B) Other factors directly involved in eliciting plant disease (*i.e.,* cell wall degrading enzymes); or

(C) Substances acting as, or inhibitory to, plant growth regulators.

(2) A limited permit for interstate movement is not required for genetic material from any plant pest contained in the genome of the plant *Arabiodopsis thaliana,* provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The plants or plant materials are shipped in a container that meets the requirements of § 340.8(b)(1), (2), and (3);

(ii) The cloned genetic material is stably integrated into the plant genome;

(iii) The cloned material does not include the complete infectious genome of a known plant pest.

§ 340.3 Notification for the introduction of certain regulated articles.[5]

(a) *General.* Certain regulated articles may be introduced without a permit,

[5] APHIS may issue guidelines regarding scientific procedures, practices, or protocols which it has found acceptable in making various determinations under the regulations. A person may follow an APHIS guideline or follow different procedures, practices, or protocols. When different procedures, practices, or protocols are followed, a person may,

Continued

provided that the introduction is in compliance with the requirements of this section. Any other introduction of regulated articles require a permit under § 340.4, with the exception of introductions that are conditionally exempt from permit requirements under § 340.2(b) of this part.

(b) *Regulated articles eligible for introduction under the notification procedure.* Regulated articles which meet all of the following six requirements and the performance standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section are eligible for introduction under the notification procedure.

(1) The regulated article is any plant species that is not listed as a noxious weed in regulations at 7 CFR part 360 under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7712), and, when being considered for release into the environment, the regulated article is not considered by the Administrator to be a weed in the area of release into the environment.

(2) The introduced genetic material is ''stably integrated'' in the plant genome, as defined in § 340.1.

(3) The function of the introduced genetic material is known and its expression in the regulated article does not result in plant disease.

(4) The introduced genetic material does not:

(i) Cause the production of an infectious entity, or

(ii) Encode substances that are known or likely to be toxic to nontarget organisms known or likely to feed or live on the plant species, or

(iii) Encode products intended for pharmaceutical or industrial use.

(5) To ensure that the introduced genetic sequences do not pose a significant risk of the creation of any new plant virus, plant virus-derived sequences must be:

(i) Noncoding regulatory sequences of known function, or

(ii) Sense or antisense genetic constructs derived from viral genes from plant viruses that are prevalent and endemic in the area where the introduction will occur and that infect plants of the same host species, and that do not encode a functional noncapsid gene product responsible for cell-to-cell movement of the virus.

(6) The plant has not been modified to contain the following genetic material from animal or human pathogens:

(i) Any nucleic acid sequence derived from an animal or human virus, or

(ii) Coding sequences whose products are known or likely causal agents of disease in animals or humans.

(c) *Performance standards for introductions under the notification procedure.* The following performance standards must be met for any introductions under the notification procedure.

(1) If the plants or plant materials are shipped, they must be shipped in such a way that the viable plant material is unlikely to be disseminated while in transit and must be maintained at the destination facility in such a way that there is no release into the environment.

(2) When the introduction is an environmental release, the regulated article must be planted in such a way that they are not inadvertently mixed with non-regulated plant materials of any species which are not part of the environmental release.

(3) The plants and plant parts must be maintained in such a way that the identity of all material is known while it is in use, and the plant parts must be contained or devitalized when no longer in use.

(4) There must be no viable vector agent associated with the regulated article.

(5) The field trial must be conducted such that:

(i) The regulated article will not persist in the environment, and

(ii) No offspring can be produced that could persist in the environment.

(6) Upon termination of the field test:

(i) No viable material shall remain which is likely to volunteer in subsequent seasons, or

(ii) Volunteers shall be managed to prevent persistence in the environment.

(d) *Procedural requirements for notifying APHIS.* The following procedures shall be followed for any introductions under the notification procedure:

(1) Notification should be directed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237.

(2) The notification shall include the following:

(i) Name, title, address, telephone number, and signature of the responsible person;

(ii) Information necessary to identify the regulated article(s), including:

(A) The scientific, common, or trade names, and phenotype of regulated article,

(B) The designations for the genetic loci, the encoded proteins or functions, and donor organisms for all genes from which introduced genetic material was derived, and

(C) The method by which the recipient was transformed;

(iii) The names and locations of the origination and destination facilities for movement or the field site location for the environmental release; and the size of the introduction,

(iv) The date and, in the case of environmental release, the expected duration of the introduction (release); and

(v) A statement that certifies that introduction of the regulated article will be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) Notification must be submitted to APHIS:

(i) At least 10 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is interstate movement.

(ii) At least 30 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is an importation.

(iii) At least 30 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is an environmental release.

(4) Field test reports must be submitted to APHIS within 6 months after termination of the field test. Field test reports shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(5) The Administrator, shall be notified of any unusual occurrence within the time periods and in the manner specified in § 340.4(f)(10).

(6) Access shall be allowed for APHIS and State regulatory officials to inspect facilities and/or the field test site and any records necessary to evaluate compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) *Administrative action in response to notification.* (1) APHIS will provide copies of all notifications to appropriate State regulatory official(s) for review within 5 business days of receipt. Comments to APHIS from appropriate State regulatory officials in response to notifications for interstate movement of regulated articles will not be required by APHIS prior to acknowledgment, although States may provide their reviews to APHIS at their discretion.

(2) The Administrator, will provide acknowledgement within 10 days of receipt that the interstate movement is appropriate under notification.

(3) The Administrator, will provide acknowledgement within 30 days of receipt that the importation is appropriate under notification.

(4) APHIS will provide acknowledgment within 30 days of

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but is not required to, discuss the matter in advance with APHIS to help ensure that the procedures, practices, or protocols to be followed will be acceptable to APHIS.

receipt that the environmental release is appropriate under notification. Such acknowledgment will apply to field testing for 1 year from the date of introduction, and may be renewed annually by submission of an additional notification to APHIS.

(5) A person denied permission for introduction of a regulated article under notification may apply for a permit for introduction of that regulated article without prejudice.

§ 340.4 Permits for the introduction of a regulated article.[6]

(a) *Application for permit.* Two copies of a written application for a permit to introduce a regulated article, which may be obtained from APHIS, shall be submitted by the responsible person to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237. If there are portions of the application deemed to contain trade secret or confidential business information (CBI), each page of the application containing such information should be marked ''CBI Copy''. In addition, those portions of the application which are deemed ''CBI'' shall be so designated. The second copy shall have all such CBI deleted and shall be marked on each page of the application where CBI was deleted, ''CBI Deleted''. If an application does not contain CBI then the first page of both copies shall be marked ''No CBI''.

(b) *Permit for release into the environment.* An application for the release into the environment of a regulated article shall be submitted at least 120 days in advance of the proposed release into the environment. An initial review shall be completed by APHIS within 30 days of the receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible individual shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 120 day review period commenced.[7] If the application is not complete, the responsible individual will be advised what additional information must be submitted. APHIS shall commence the 120 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. When it is determined that an application is complete, APHIS shall submit to the State department of agriculture of the State where the release is planned, a copy of the initial review and a copy of the application marked, ''CBI Deleted'', or ''No CBI'' for State notification and review. The application shall include the following information:[8]

(1) Name, title, address, telephone number, signature of the responsible person and type of permit requested (for importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment);

(2) All scientific, common, and trade names, and all designations necessary to identify the: Donor organism(s); recipient organism(s); vector or vector agent(s); constituent of each regulated article which is a product; and, regulated article;

(3) Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the persons who developed and/or supplied the regulated article;

(4) A description of the means of movement (*e.g.,* mail, common carrier, baggage, or handcarried (and by whom));

(5) A description of the anticipated or actual expression of the altered genetic material in the regulated article and how that expression differs from the expression in the non-modified parental organism (*e.g.,* morphological or structural characteristics, physiological activities and processes, number of copies of inserted genetic material and the physical state of this material inside the recipient organism (integrated or extrachromosomal), products and secretions, growth characteristics);

(6) A detailed description of the molecular biology of the system (*e.g.,* donor-recipient-vector) which is or will be used to produce the regulated article;

(7) Country and locality where the donor organism, recipient organism, vector or vector agent, and regulated article were collected, developed, and produced;

(8) A detailed description of the purpose for the introduction of the regulated article including a detailed description of the proposed experimental and/or production design;

(9) The quantity of the regulated article to be introduced and proposed schedule and number of introductions;

(10) A detailed description of the processes, procedures, and safeguards which have been used or will be used in the country of origin and in the United States to prevent contamination, release, and dissemination in the production of the: Donor organism; recipient organism; vector or vector agent; constituent of each regulated article which is a product; and regulated article;

(11) A detailed description of the intended destination (including final and all intermediate destinations), uses, and/or distribution of the regulated article (*e.g.,* greenhouses, laboratory, or growth chamber location; field trial location; pilot project location; production, propagation, and manufacture location; proposed sale and distribution location);

(12) A detailed description of the proposed procedures, processes, and safeguards which will be used to prevent escape and dissemination of the regulated article at each of the intended destinations;

(13) A detailed description of any biological material (*e.g.,* culture medium, or host material) accompanying the regulated article during movement; and

(14) A detailed description of the proposed method of final disposition of the regulated article.

(c) *Limited permits for interstate movement or importation of a regulated article.* An application for the interstate movement or importation of a regulated article shall be submitted at least 60 days in advance of the first proposed interstate movement and at least 60 days prior to each importation. An initial review shall be completed by APHIS within 15 days of the receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible person shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 60 day review period commenced. If the application is not complete, the responsible person will be advised what additional information must be submitted. APHIS shall commence the 60 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. When it is determined that an application is complete, APHIS shall submit to the State department of agriculture of the State of destination of the regulated article a copy of the initial review and the application marked, ''CBI Deleted'', or ''No CBI'' for State notification and review.

(1) *Limited permit for interstate movement.* The responsible person may apply for a single limited permit for the interstate movement of multiple regulated articles in lieu of submitting an application for each individual

[6] See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

[7] The 120 day review period would be extended if preparation of an environmental impact statement in addition to an environmental assessment was necessary.

[8] Application forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237, or from local offices which are listed in telephone directories. A person should specify in requesting the application that the permit is for the introduction of a regulated article subject to regulation under part 340.

interstate movement. Each limited permit issued shall be numbered and shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. If a permit is sought for multiple interstate movements between contained facilities the responsible individual shall specify in the permit application all the regulated articles to be moved interstate; the origins and destinations of all proposed shipments; a detailed description of all the contained facilities where regulated articles will be utilized at destination; and a description of the containers that will be used to transport the regulated articles. A limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article shall only be valid for the movement of those regulated articles moving between those locations specified in the application. If a person seeks to move regulated articles other than those specified in the application, or to a location other than those listed in the application, a supplemental application shall be submitted to APHIS. No person shall move a regulated article interstate unless the number of the limited permit appears on the outside of the shipping container. The responsible person shipping a regulated article interstate shall keep records for one year demonstrating that the regulated article arrived at its intended destination. The responsible person seeking a limited permit for interstate movement shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS, the data required by paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (9), and (11) through (14) of this section.

(2) *Limited permit for importation.* The responsible person seeking a permit for the importation of a regulated article shall submit an application for a permit prior to the importation of *each* shipment of regulated articles. The responsible person importing a regulated article shall keep records for one year demonstrating that the regulated article arrived at its intended destination. The responsible person seeking a limited permit for importation shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS data required by paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (9), and (11) through (14) of this section.[9]

(d) *Premises inspection.* An inspector may inspect the site or facility where regulated articles are proposed, pursuant to a permit, to be released into the environment or contained after their interstate movement or importation. Failure to allow the inspection of a premises prior to the issuance of a permit or limited permit shall be grounds for the denial of the permit.

(e) *Administrative action on applications.* After receipt and review by APHIS of the application and the data submitted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, including any additional information requested by APHIS, a permit shall be granted or denied. If a permit is denied, the applicant shall be promptly informed of the reasons why the permit was denied and given the opportunity to appeal the denial in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section. If a permit is granted, the permit will specify the applicable conditions for introduction of the regulated article under this part.

(f) *Permit conditions.* A person who is issued a permit and his/her employees or agents shall comply with the following conditions, and any supplemental conditions which shall be listed on the permit, as deemed by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests:

(1) The regulated article shall be maintained and disposed of (when necessary) in a manner so as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(2) All packing material, shipping containers, and any other material accompanying the regulated article shall be treated or disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(3) The regulated article shall be kept separate from other organisms, except as specifically allowed in the permit;

(4) The regulated article shall be maintained only in areas and premises specified in the permit;

(5) An inspector shall be allowed access, during regular business hours, to the place where the regulated article is located and to any records relating to the introduction of a regulated article;

(6) The regulated article shall, when possible, be kept identified with a label showing the name of the regulated article, and the date of importation;

(7) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of measures determined by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article;

(8) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of remedial measures (including disposal) determined by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the spread of plant pests;

(9) A person who has been issued a permit shall submit to APHIS a field test report within 6 months after the termination of the field test. A field test report shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(10) APHIS shall be notified within the time periods and manner specified below, in the event of the following occurrences:

(i) Orally notified immediately upon discovery and notify in writing within 24 hours in the event of any accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article;

(ii) In writing as soon as possible but not later than within 5 working days if the regulated article or associated host organism is found to have characteristics substantially different from those listed in the application for a permit or suffers any unusual occurrence (excessive mortality or morbidity, or unanticipated effect on non-target organisms);

(11) A permittee or his/her agent and any person who seeks to import a regulated article into the United States shall:

(i) Import or offer the regulated article for entry only through any USDA plant inspection station listed in accordance with § 319.37–8(a) of this chapter;

(ii) Notify APHIS promptly upon arrival of any regulated article at a port of entry, of its arrival by such means as a manifest, customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, a broker's document, or a notice form provided for such purpose; and

(iii) Mark and identify the regulated article in accordance with § 340.5 of this part.

(g) *Withdrawal or denial of a permit.* Any permit which has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector or the Administrator if he/she determines that the holder thereof has not complied with one or more of the conditions listed on the permit. APHIS will confirm the reasons for the withdrawal of the permit in writing within ten (10) days. Any person whose permit has been withdrawn or any person who has been denied a permit may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal or denial. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully withdrawn or denied. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the

[9] Renewals may receive shorter review. In the case of a renewal for a limited permit for importation that has been issued less than one year earlier, APHIS will notify the responsible person within 15 days that either: (1) The renewal permit is approved or (2) that a 60 day review period is necessary because the conditions of the original permit have changed.

reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(h) *Courtesy permit*—(1) *Issuance.* The Administrator may issue a courtesy permit for the introduction of organisms modified through genetic engineering which are not subject to regulation under this part to facilitate movement when the movement might otherwise be impeded because of the similarity of the organism to other organisms regulated under this part.

(2) *Application.* A person seeking a courtesy permit shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS data required by paragraphs (b)(1), (2), and (5) of this section and shall indicate such data is being submitted as a request for a courtesy permit. A person should also include a statement explaining why he or she believes the organism or product does not come within the definition of a regulated article. The application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to the time the courtesy permit is sought.

(3) *Administrative action.* APHIS shall complete an initial review within 15 days of the date of receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible individual shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 60 day review period commenced. If the application is not complete, the responsible individual will be advised what additional information must be submitted, and shall commence the 60 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. Within 60 days from the date of receipt of a complete application, APHIS will either issue a courtesy permit or advise the responsible individual that a permit is required under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0216)

§ 340.5 Petition to amend the list of organisms.[10]

(a) *General.* Any person may submit to the Administrator a petition to amend the list of organisms in § 340.2 of this part by adding or deleting any genus, species, or subspecies. A petitioner may supplement, amend, or withdraw a petition in writing without prior approval of the Administrator and without prejudice to resubmission at any time until the Administrator rules on the petition. A petition to amend the list of organisms shall be submitted in accordance with the procedures and format specified by this section.

(b) *Submission procedures and format.* A person shall submit two copies of a petition to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, PPQ, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237. The petition should be dated, and structured as follows:

Petition To Amend 7 CFR 340.2

The undersigned submits this petition under 7 CFR 340.4 to request that the Administrator [add the following genus, species, or subspecies to the list of organisms in 7 CFR 340.2] or [to remove the following genus, species, or subspecies from the list of organisms in § 340.2].

A. Statement of Grounds

(A person must present a full statement explaining the factual grounds why the genus, species, or subspecies to be added to § 340.2 of this part is a plant pest or why there is reason to believe the genus, species, or subspecies is a plant pest or why the genus, species, or subspecies sought to be removed is not a plant pest or why there is reason to believe the genus, species, or subspecies is not a plant pest. The petition should include copies of scientific literature which the petitioner is relying upon, copies of unpublished studies, or data from tests performed. *The petition should not include trade secret or confidential business information.*

A person should also include representative information known to the petitioner which would be unfavorable to a petition for listing or delisting. (If a person is not aware of any unfavorable information the petition should state, Unfavorable Information: NONE).

B. Certification

The undersigned certifies, that to the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, this petition includes all information and views on which the petitioner relies, and that it includes representative data and information known to the petitioner which are unfavorable to the petition.

(Signature) _____

(Name of petitioner) _____

(Mailing address) _____

(Telephone number) _____

(c) *Administrative action on a petition.* (1) A petition to amend the list of organisms which meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section will be filed by the APHIS, stamped with the date of filing, and assigned a docket number. The docket number shall identify the file established for all submissions relating to the petition. APHIS, will promptly notify the petitioner in writing of the filing and docket number of a petition. If a petition does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, the petitioner shall be sent a notice indicating how the petition is deficient.

(2) After the filing of a petition to amend the list of organisms USDA shall publish a proposal in the **Federal Register** to amend § 340.2 and solicit comments thereon from the public. An interested person may submit written comments to the APHIS on a filed petition, which shall become part of the docket file.

(3) The Administrator shall furnish a response to each petitioner within 180 days of receipt of the petition. The response will either:

(i) Approve the petition in whole or in part in which case the Administrator shall concurrently take appropriate action (publication of a document in the **Federal Register** amending § 340.2 of this part); or

(ii) deny the petition in whole or in part. The petitioner shall be notified in writing of the Administrator's decision. The decision shall be placed in the public docket file in the offices of APHIS, and in the form of a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

§ 340.6 Petition for determination of nonregulated status.[11]

(a) *General.* Any person may submit to the Administrator, a petition to seek a determination that an article should not be regulated under this part. A petitioner may supplement, amend, or withdraw a petition in writing without prior approval of the Administrator, and without affecting resubmission at any time until the Administrator, rules on the petition. A petition for determination of nonregulated status shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure and format specified in this section.

(b) *Submission procedures and format.* A person shall submit two copies of a petition to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Coordination and Technical Assistance, 4700 River Road, Unit 146, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–

[10] See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

[11] See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

1237. The petition shall be dated and structured as follows:

Petition for Determination of Nonregulated Status

The undersigned submits this petition under 7 CFR 340.6 to request that the Administrator, make a determination that the article should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340.

Signature _____

A. Statement of Grounds

A person must present a full statement explaining the factual grounds why the organism should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340. The petitioner shall include copies of scientific literature, copies of unpublished studies, when available, and data from tests performed upon which to base a determination. The petition shall include all information set forth in paragraph (c) of 7 CFR 340.6. If there are portions of the petition deemed to contain trade secret or confidential business information (CBI), each page of the petition containing such information should be marked ''CBI Copy''. In addition, those portions of the petition which are deemed ''CBI'' shall be so designated. The second copy shall have all such CBI deleted and shall have marked on each page where the CBI was deleted: ''CBI Deleted.'' If a petition does not contain CBI, the first page of both copies shall be marked: ''No CBI.''

A person shall also include information known to the petitioner which would be unfavorable to a petition. If a person is not aware of any unfavorable information, the petition should state, ''Unfavorable information: NONE.''

B. Certification

The undersigned certifies, that to the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, this petition includes all information and views on which to base a determination, and that it includes relevant data and information known to the petitioner which are unfavorable to the petition.

(Signature) _____

(Name of petitioner) _____

(Mailing address) _____

(Telephone number) _____

(c) *Required data and information.* The petition shall include the following information:

(1) Description of the biology of the nonmodified recipient plant and information necessary to identify the recipient plant in the narrowest taxonomic grouping applicable.

(2) Relevant experimental data and publications.

(3) A detailed description of the differences in genotype between the regulated article and the nonmodified recipient organism. Include all scientific, common, or trade names, and all designations necessary to identify: the donor organism(s), the nature of the transformation system (vector or vector agent(s)), the inserted genetic material and its product(s), and the regulated article. Include country and locality where the donor, the recipient, and the vector organisms and the regulated articles are collected, developed, and produced.

(4) A detailed description of the phenotype of the regulated article. Describe known and potential differences from the unmodified recipient organism that would substantiate that the regulated article is unlikely to pose a greater plant pest risk than the unmodified organism from which it was derived, including but not limited to: Plant pest risk characteristics, disease and pest susceptibilities, expression of the gene product, new enzymes, or changes to plant metabolism, weediness of the regulated article, impact on the weediness of any other plant with which it can interbreed, agricultural or cultivation practices, effects of the regulated article on nontarget organisms, indirect plant pest effects on other agricultural products, transfer of genetic information to organisms with which it cannot interbreed, and any other information which the Administrator believes to be relevant to a determination. Any information known to the petitioner that indicates that a regulated article may pose a greater plant pest risk than the unmodified recipient organism shall also be included.

(5) Field test reports for all trials conducted under permit or notification procedures, involving the regulated article, that were submitted prior to submission of a petition for determination of nonregulated status or prior to submission of a request for extension of a determination of nonregulated status under paragraph (e) of this part. Field test reports shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(d) *Administrative action on a petition.* (1) A petition for determination of nonregulated status under this part which meets the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section will be filed by the Administrator, stamped with the date of filing, and assigned a petition number. The petition number shall identify the file established for all submissions relating to the petition. APHIS will promptly notify the petitioner in writing of the filing and the assigned petition number. If a petition does not meet the requirements specified in this section, the petitioner shall be sent a notice indicating how the petition is deficient.

(2) After the filing of a completed petition, APHIS shall publish a notice in the **Federal Register**. This notice shall specify that comments will be accepted from the public on the filed petition during a 60 day period commencing with the date of the notice. During the comment period, any interested person may submit to the Administrator, written comments, regarding the filed petition, which shall become part of the petition file.

(3) The Administrator shall, based upon available information, furnish a response to each petitioner within 180 days of receipt of a completed petition. The response will either:

(i) Approve the petition in whole or in part; or

(ii) deny the petition.

The petitioner shall be notified in writing of the Administrator's decision. The decision shall be placed in the public petition file in the offices of APHIS and notice of availability published in the **Federal Register**.

(e) *Extensions to determinations of nonregulated status.* (1) The Administrator may determine that a regulated article does not pose a potential for plant pest risk, and should therefore not be regulated under this part, based on the similarity of that organism to an antecedent organism.

(2) A person may request that APHIS extend a determination of nonregulated status to other organisms. Such a request shall include information to establish the similarity of the antecedent organism and the regulated articles in question.

(3) APHIS will announce in the **Federal Register** all preliminary decisions to extend determinations of nonregulated status 30 days before the decisions become final and effective. If additional information becomes available that APHIS believes justifies changing its decision, it will issue a revised decision.

(4) If a request to APHIS to extend a determination of nonregulated status under this part is denied, APHIS will inform the submitter of that request of the reasons for denial. The submitter may submit a modified request or a separate petition for determination of nonregulated status without prejudice.

(f) *Denial of a petition; appeal.* (1) The Administrator's written notification of denial of a petition shall briefly set forth the reason for such denial. The written notification shall be sent by certified mail. Any person whose petition has been denied may appeal the determination in writing to the Administrator within 10 days from receipt of the written notification of denial.

(2) The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies, including any new information, to show that the petition was wrongfully denied. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances allow. An informal hearing may be held by the Administrator if there is a dispute of a material fact. Rules of Practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

§ 340.7 Marking and identity.

(a) Any regulated article to be imported other than by mail, shall, at the time of importation into the United States, plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

(1) General nature and quantity of the contents;

(2) Country and locality where collected, developed, manufactured, reared, cultivated or cultured;

(3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the organism;

(4) Name, address, and telephone number of consignee;

(5) Identifying shipper's mark and number; and

(6) Number of written permit authorizing the importation.

(b) Any regulated article imported by mail, shall be plainly and correctly addressed and mailed to APHIS through any USDA plant inspection station listed in accordance with § 319.37–8(a) of this chapter and shall be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper within the package plainly and correctly bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the intended recipient, and shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

(1) General nature and quantity of the contents;

(2) Country and locality where collected, developed, manufactured, reared, cultivated, or cured;

(3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the regulated article; and

(4) Number of permit authorizing the importation.

(c) Any regulated article imported into the United States by mail or otherwise shall, at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States, be accompanied by an invoice or packing list indicating the contents of the shipment.

§ 340.8 Container requirements for the movement of regulated articles.

(a) *General requirements.* A regulated article shall not be moved unless it complies with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, unless a variance has been granted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.[12]

(b) *Container requirements*—(1) *Plants and plant parts.* All plants or plant parts, except seeds, cells, and subcellular elements, shall be packed in a sealed plastic bag of at least 5 mil thickness, inside a sturdy, sealed, leak-proof, outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrogated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(2) *Seeds.* All seeds shall be transported in a sealed plastic bag of at least 5 mil thickness, inside a sealed metal container, which shall be placed inside a second sealed metal container. Shock absorbing cushioning material shall be placed between the inner and outer metal containers. Each metal container shall be independently capable of protecting the seeds and preventing spillage or escape. Each set of metal containers shall then be enclosed in a sturdy outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(3) *Live microorganisms and/or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements.* All regulated articles which are live (non-inactivated) microorganisms, or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements shall be packed as specified below:

(i) *Volume not exceeding 50 ml.* Regulated articles not exceeding 50 ml shall be placed in a securely closed, watertight container (primary container, test tube, vial, etc.) which shall be enclosed in a second, durable watertight container (secondary container). Several primary containers may be enclosed in a single secondary container, if the total volume of all the primary containers so enclosed does not exceed 50 ml. The space at the top, bottom, and sides between the primary and secondary containers shall contain sufficient nonparticulate absorbent material (*e.g.,* paper towel) to absorb the entire contents of the primary container(s) in case of breakage or leakage. Each set of primary and secondary containers shall then be enclosed in an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(ii) *Volume greater than 50 ml.* Regulated articles which exceed a volume of 50 ml. shall comply with requirements specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. In addition, a shock absorbing material, in volume at least equal to that of the absorbent material between the primary and secondary containers, shall be placed at the top, bottom, and sides between the secondary container and the outer shipping container. Single primary containers shall not contain more than 1,000 ml. of material. However, two or more primary containers whose combined volumes do not exceed 1,000 ml. may be placed in a single, secondary container. The maximum amount of micro-organisms or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements which may be enclosed within a single outer shipping container shall not exceed 4,000 ml.

(iii) *Dry ice.* If dry ice is used as a refrigerant, it shall be placed outside the secondary container(s). If dry ice is used between the secondary container and the outer shipping container, the shock absorbing material shall be placed so that the secondary container does not become loose inside the outer shipping container as the dry ice sublimates.

(4) *Insects, mites, and related organisms.* Insects, mites, and other small arthropods shall be packed for shipment as specified in this paragraph or in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. Insects (any life stage) shall be placed in an escape-proof primary shipping container (insulated vacuum container, glass, metal, plastic, etc.) and sealed to prevent escape. Such primary container shall be placed securely within a secondary shipping container of crushproof styrofoam or other material of equivalent strength; one or more rigid ice packs may also be placed within the secondary shipping container; and sufficient packing material shall be added around the primary container to prevent movement of the primary shipping container. The secondary (styrofoam or other) container shall be placed securely within an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

[12] The requirements of this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other packing requirements such as those for the transportation of etiologic agents prescribed by the Department of Transportation in Title 49 CFR or any other agency of the Federal government.

(5) *Other macroscopic organisms.* Other macroscopic organisms not covered in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), and (4) of this section which do not require continuous access to atmospheric oxygen shall be packaged as specified in paragraph (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this section. All macroscopic organisms which are not plants and which require continuous access to atmospheric oxygen shall be placed in primary shipping containers constructed of a sturdy, crush-proof frame of wood, metal, or equivalent strength material, surrounded by escape-proof mesh or netting of a strength and mesh size sufficient to prevent the escape of the smallest organism in the shipment, with edges and seams of the mesh or netting sealed to prevent escape of organisms. Each primary shipping container shall be securely placed within a larger secondary shipping container constructed of wood, metal, or equivalent strength material. The primary and secondary shipping containers shall then be placed securely within an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength, which outer container may have air holes or spaces in the sides and/or ends of the container, provided that the outer shipping container must retain sufficient strength to prevent crushing of the primary and secondary shipping containers.

(c) *Request for a variance from container requirements.* A responsible person who believes the container requirements normally applicable to the movement of the person's regulated article(s) are inappropriate due to unique circumstances (such as the nature, volume, or life stage of the regulated article) may submit in an application for a permit, a request for a variance from the container requirements. The request for a variance under this section shall consist of a short statement describing why the normally applicable container requirements are inappropriate for the regulated article which the person proposes to move and what container requirements the person would use in lieu of the normally prescribed container requirements. USDA shall advise the responsible person in writing at the time a permit is granted on the person's request for a variance.

§ 340.9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost.[13] The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of this part, other than for the services of the inspector.

PART 372—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

■ 4. The authority citation for part 372 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.;* 40 CFR 1500–1508; 7 CFR 1b, 2.22, 2.80, and 371.9.

■ 5. Amend § 372.5 as follows:
■ a. By adding paragraph (b)(7);
■ b. In paragraph (c)(3)(iii), by removing ''for'' and adding '', or acknowledgment of notifications for,'' in its place; and
■ c. By adding paragraph (c)(4).

The additions read as follows:

§ 372.5 Classification of actions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) Determination of nonregulated status for genetically engineered organisms.

(c) * * *

(4) *Extending deregulations for genetically engineered organisms.* Extension of nonregulated status under part 340 of this chapter to organisms similar to those already deregulated.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 9th day of June 2025.

Michael Watson,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10797 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

[13] The Department's provisions relating to overtime charges for an inspector's services are set forth in 7 CFR part 354.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0775; Airspace Docket No. 25–AGL–6]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Class E airspace at Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI. This action is the result of an airspace review conducted due to the decommissioning of the Iron Mountain very high frequency omnidirectional range (VOR) as part of the VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) Program; brings the airspace into compliance with FAA orders; and supports instrument flight rule (IFR) procedures and operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, October 2, 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 the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, 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, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it amends the Class E surface airspace and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Ford Airport,

Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI, to support IFR operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–0775 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 17335; April 25, 2025) proposing to amend the Class E airspace at Iron/Mountain Kingsford, MI. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraphs 6002 and 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document 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, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

Differences From the NPRM

The NPRM updated the city in the header of the airspace legal descriptions from ''Iron Mountain, MI'' to ''Iron Mountain/Kingsford, MI'' to coincide with the FAA aeronautical database; however, the update should not have included the ''/'' and should have been ''Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI''. As this typographic error does not change the boundaries of the airspace as proposed or impose any additional requirements on users of the airspace, the FAA has determined that good cause exists for not recirculating this action for public comment, and the omission is being corrected in this action.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by:

Modifying the Class E surface airspace: (1) to within a 4.1-mile (reduced from a 7-mile) radius of Ford Airport, Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI; (2) within 1 mile each side of the 188° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.5 miles south of the airport; (3) updates the header of the airspace legal description from ''Iron Mountain, MI'' to ''Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI'' to coincide with the FAA aeronautical database; (4) removes the city associated with the airport in the header of the airspace legal description to comply with changes to FAA Order JO 7400.2P, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters; (5) updates the outdated terminology of ''control zone'' to ''Class E surface area'' and ''Airport/Facility Directory'' to ''Chart Supplement''.

Also, this action amends the Class E airspace extending from 700 ft above the surface: (1) to within a 6.6-mile (decreased from a 8.7-mile) radius of Ford Airport; (2) removes the extension south of the airport as it is no longer needed; (3) amends the extension north of the airport to within 3.6 (decreased from 4.4) miles each side of the 008° bearing from the Ford: RWY 01–LOC (previously Iron Mountain ILS localizer north course) extending from the 6.6-mile (decreased from 8.7-mile) radius of the airport to 11.1 (decreased from 16) miles north of the airport; (4) updates the header from ''Iron Mountain, MI'', to ''Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI'' to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database; and (5) removes the city associated with the airport in the header of the airspace legal description to comply with changes to FAA Order JO 7400.2P.

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 qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR 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 6002 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

AGL MI E2 Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI [Amended]

Ford Airport, MI
(Lat. 45°49′06″ N, long. 88°06′52″ W)

Within a 4.1-mile radius of Ford Airport; and within 1 mile each side of the 188° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.1-mile radius to 4.5 miles south of the airport. This Class E surface area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective dates and times will thereafter be continuously published in the Chart Supplement.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

AGL MI E5 Iron Mountain Kingsford, MI [Amended]

Ford Airport, MI
(Lat. 45°49′06″ N, long. 88°06′52″ W)
Ford: RWY 01–LOC
(Lat. 45°49′57″ N, long. 88°06′39″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.6-mile radius of Ford Airport; and within 3.6 miles each side of the 008° bearing from the Ford: RWY 01–LOC extending from the 6.6-mile radius of the airport to 11.1 miles north of the airport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 11, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–10916 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0776; Airspace Docket No. 25–AGL–7]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nappanee, IN

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Class E airspace at Nappanee, IN, and updates the geographic coordinates of the Nappanee Municipal Airport, Nappanee, IN, to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database. This action is the result of an airspace review conducted due to the decommissioning of the Goshen very high frequency omnidirectional range (VOR) as part of the VOR Minimum Operational Network (MON) Program. It brings the airspace into compliance with FAA orders and supports instrument flight rule (IFR) procedures and operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, October 2, 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 the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, 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, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it amends the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Nappanee Municipal Airport, Nappanee, IN, to support IFR operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–0776 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 17357; April 25, 2025) proposing to amend the Class E airspace at Nappanee, IN. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document 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, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by modifying the Class E airspace extending from 700 ft above the surface: (1) to within a 6.3-mile (increased from a 6.2-mile) radius of Nappanee Municipal Airport, Nappanee, IN; (2) removes the exclusionary language as it is no longer required; and (3) updates the geographic coordinates of the Nappanee Municipal Airport to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database.

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 qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR 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 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

AGL IN E5 Nappanee, IN [Amended]

Nappanee Municipal Airport, IN
(Lat. 41°26′46″ N, long. 85°56′10″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of the Nappanee Municipal Airport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 11, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–10911 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0670; Airspace Docket No. 25–AGL–4]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Fargo, ND

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Class D and Class E airspace at Fargo, ND. This action also updates the geographic coordinates of the Hector International Airport, Fargo, ND, and the name of the Fargo VOR/DME to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database. This action is the result of a biennial airspace review, and it brings the airspace into compliance with FAA orders and supports instrument flight rule (IFR) procedures and operations.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, October 2, 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 the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, 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, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Claypool, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it amends the Class D airspace, the Class E airspace designated as an extension to Class D airspace, and the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Hector International Airport, Fargo, ND, to support IFR operations at this airport.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–0670 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 16475; April 18, 2025) proposing to amend the Class D and Class E airspace at Fargo, ND. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class D and E airspace designations are published in paragraphs 5000, 6004, and 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document 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, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

Differences From the NPRM

The current Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface legal description includes airspace extending upward from 2,700 feet MSL. The NPRM did not mention that this airspace was also being removed as it is also redundant to the Class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota and State of Minnesota. As this omission does not change the airspace as proposed and only removes a redundancy, the FAA has determined that good cause exists for not recirculating this action for public comment, and the omission is being corrected in this action.

The Rule

This action modifies 14 CFR part 71 by:

Amending the Class D airspace to within a 4.4-mile (reduced from a 4.5-mile) radius of Hector International Airport, Fargo, ND;

Amending the Class E airspace designated as an extension to Class D airspace: (1) to within 1.9 (increased from 1.7) miles each side of the 009° bearing (previously radial) of the Fargo VOR/DME extending from the 4.4-mile (reduced from a 4.5-mile) radius of Hector International Airport to 6.6 (reduced from 7.8) miles south of the airport; and (2) removing the city associated with the airport in the header of the airspace legal description to comply with changed to FAA Order JO 7400.2P, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters.

Also, amending the Class E airspace extending from 700 ft above the surface: (1) to within a 6.9-mile (reduced from a 7-mile) radius of Hector International Airport; (2) removing the extensions north, southwest, and south of the airport as they are no longer needed; (3) adding an extension 1.1 miles each side of the 009° bearing from the Fargo VOR/DME extending from the 6.9-mile radius to 8.1 miles south of the airport; (4) removing the airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface as it is redundant to the Class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota and State of Minnesota; (5) removing the airspace extending

upward from 2,700 feet MSL as it is redundant to the Class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface over the State of North Dakota and State of Minnesota; (6) removing the city associated with the airport in the header of the airspace legal description to comply with changes to FAA Order JO 7400.2P; and (7) updating the geographic coordinates of Hector International Airport and the name of the Fargo VOR/DME (previously Fargo VORTAC) to coincide with the FAA's aeronautical database.

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 qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR 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 5000 Class D Airspace.

* * * * *

AGL ND D Fargo, ND [Amended]

Hector International Airport, ND
(Lat. 46°55′14″ N, long. 96°48′57″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 3,400 feet MSL within a 4.4-mile radius of Hector International Airport.

* * * * *

Paragraph 6004 Class E Airspace Areas Designated as an Extension to a Class D or Class E Surface Area.

* * * * *

AGL ND E4 Fargo, ND [Amended]

Hector International Airport, ND
(Lat. 46°55′14″ N, long. 96°48′57″ W)
Fargo VOR/DME
(Lat. 46°45′12″ N, long. 96°51′05″ W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 1.9 miles each side of the 009° bearing from the Fargo VOR/DME extending from the 4.4-mile radius of Hector International Airport to 6.6 miles south of the airport.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

AGL ND E5 Fargo, ND [Amended]

Hector International Airport, ND
(Lat. 46°55′14″ N, long. 96°48′57″ W)
Fargo VOR/DME
(Lat 46°45′12″ N, long. 96°51′05″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.9-mile radius of Hector International Airport; and within 1.1 miles each side of the 009° bearing from the Fargo VOR/DME extending from the 6.9-mile radius of the airport to 8.1 miles south of the airport.

* * * * *

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 10, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–10839 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0609; Airspace Docket No. 25–AEA–7]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Chambersburg, PA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface designated for Chambersburg, PA, by updating the reference to the St. Thomas Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Station and Tactical Air Navigation System (VORTAC) to show it as the St. Thomas Tactical Air Navigation System (TACAN). This action also updates the airport coordinates and airport name for Franklin County Regional Airport. This action supports the safety and management of instrument flight rule (IFR) operations in the area.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, October 2, 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 the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, 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 a day, 365 days a 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, as well as subsequent amendments, can be viewed online at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/*. For further information, you may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; Telephone: (202) 267–8783.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–0609 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 16101; April 17, 2025), proposing to amend Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Franklin County Regional Airport, Chambersburg, PA. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document 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, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by amending the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface designated for Chambersburg, PA. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations in the area. The VOR portion of the St. Thomas VORTAC was decommissioned on November 30, 2023, and only the TACAN remains as a functional part of the NAVAID. This rule changes the associated references in the airspace legal description from St. Thomas VORTAC to St. Thomas TACAN. This action also amends the airspace by updating the airport coordinates and the airport name in the airspace legal description to reflect the current information.

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 will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures,'' paragraph 5–6.5a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant the preparation of an environmental assessment.

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 part 71 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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

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

* * * * *

AEA PA E5 Chambersburg, PA [Amended]

Franklin County Regional Airport, PA
(Lat. 39°58′23″ N, long. 77°38′36″ W)
St. Thomas TACAN
(Lat. 39°56′00″ N, long. 77°57′03″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of Franklin County Regional Airport and within a 7-mile radius of Franklin County Regional Airport extending clockwise from a 039° bearing from the airport to a 061° bearing from the airport and within a 13.1-mile radius of Franklin County Regional Airport extending clockwise from a 061° bearing from the airport to a 135° bearing from the airport and within a 7-mile radius of Franklin County Regional Airport extending clockwise from a 135° bearing from the airport to a 174° bearing from the airport and within 3.5 miles each side of the St. Thomas TACAN 082° radial extending from the TACAN to 25.2 miles east of the TACAN.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on June 10, 2025.

Patrick Young,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10856 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2529; Airspace Docket No. 24–ASW–14]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mineral Wells, TX; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a final rule published by the FAA in the **Federal Register** on June 4, 2025. The final rule modified Class E airspace Surface Area and Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Mineral Wells, TX. This action corrects an error in the Class E airspace description.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule published in the **Federal Register**

(90 FR 23612) remains 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: 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, Office of Policy, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Shelby, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177; telephone (817) 222–5857.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

The FAA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 23612; June 4, 2025), amending Class E airspace at Mineral Wells, TX. After publication, the FAA discovered that updates to the FAA's Class E airspace description contained an incorrect number. Therefore, the FAA corrects the final rule as follows.

Correction to the Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the final rule for Docket No. FAA–2024–2529, as published in the **Federal Register** on June 4, 2025 (90 FR 23612; FR Doc. 2025–10102) is corrected as follows:

1. On page 23613, in the third column, correct the ASW TX E5 description for Mineral Wells, TX, by deleting the text ''316° bearing'' and replacing it with ''136° bearing''.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 10, 2025.

Dallas W. Lantz,

Acting Manager, Operations Support Group, ATO Central Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2025–10874 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Chapter I

RIN 3038–AF31

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 279

[Release No. IA–6883; File No. S7–22–22]

RIN 3235–AN13

Form PF; Reporting Requirements for All Filers and Large Hedge Fund Advisers; Further Extension of Compliance Date

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Joint final rule; further extension of compliance date.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (''CFTC'') and the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'') (collectively, ''we'' or ''Commissions'') are further extending the compliance date for the amendments to Form PF that were adopted on February 8, 2024, from June 12, 2025, to October 1, 2025. Form PF is the confidential reporting form for certain SEC-registered investment advisers to private funds, including those that also are registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator (''CPO'') or commodity trading adviser (''CTA'').

DATES: As of June 16, 2025, the compliance date for the amendments to Form PF codified March 12, 2024, at 89 FR 17984, and delayed February 5, 2025 at 90 FR 90 FR 9007 is further delayed until October 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *SEC:* Alexis Palascak and Samuel Thomas, Senior Counsels; Robert Holowka, Branch Chief; or Bradley Gude, Acting Assistant Director, Investment Adviser Regulation Office, at (202) 551–6787, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–8549. *CFTC:* Michael Ehrstein, Special Counsel, at (202) 418–6700, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commissions are extending the compliance date of the Final Form PF under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (''Advisers Act'').[1]

Agency	Reference	CFR citation
CFTC & SEC	Form PF[2]	17 CFR 279.9

I. Discussion

On February 8, 2024, the Commissions adopted amendments to Form PF [17 CFR 279.9] under the Advisers Act (the ''Final Form PF'').[3] Form PF is the form that certain SEC-registered investment advisers, including those that also are registered with the CFTC as a CPO or CTA, use to report confidential information about the private funds[4] that they advise. The

[1] 15 U.S.C. 80b. Unless otherwise noted, when we refer to the Advisers Act, or any section of the Advisers Act, we are referring to 15 U.S.C. 80b, in which the Advisers Act is codified, and when we refer to rules under the Advisers Act, or any section of these rules, we are referring to title 17, part 275 of the Code of Federal Regulations [17 CFR 275], in which these rules are published.

[2] Congress enacted Sections 404 and 406 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (''Dodd-Frank Act''), which require that private fund advisers file reports and specify certain types of information that should be subject to reporting and/or recordkeeping requirements. Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010). With respect to such reports, the Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the SEC to require that private fund advisers file such information ''as necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors, or for the assessment of systemic risk.'' The result of this enactment is Form PF, which is a joint form between the SEC and CFTC only with respect to sections 1 and 2 of the Form.

[3] *Form PF; Reporting Requirements for All Filers and Large Hedge Fund Advisers,* Release No. IA–6546 (Feb. 8, 2024) [89 FR 17984 (Mar. 12, 2024)] (''2024 Adopting Release''). Any reference to the ''Commissions'' or ''we,'' as it relates to the collection and use of Form PF data, are meant to refer to the agencies in their separate or collective capacities (as the context requires or permits), and such data from filings made pursuant to 17 CFR 275.204(b)–1, by and through Private Fund Reporting Depository, a subsystem of the Investment Adviser Registration Depository, and reports, analysis, and memoranda produced pursuant thereto.

[4] *See* 17 CFR 275.204(b)–1. Advisers Act section 202(a)(29) defines the term ''private fund'' as an issuer that would be an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''Investment Company Act''), but for section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of that Act. Section 3(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act provides an exclusion from the definition of ''investment company'' for any issuer whose outstanding securities (other than short-term paper) are beneficially owned by not more than one hundred persons (or, in the case of a qualifying venture capital fund, 250 persons) and which is not making and does not presently propose to make a public offering of its securities. Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act provides an exclusion from the definition of ''investment company'' for any issuer, the outstanding securities of which are owned exclusively by persons who, at the time of acquisition of such securities, are qualified purchasers, and which is not making and does not at that time propose to make a public offering of

Commissions initially established a single effective and compliance date for the Final Form PF: March 12, 2025, which was one year from its date of publication in the **Federal Register** (the ''Initial Compliance Date'').

On January 29, 2025, the Commissions extended the compliance date to June 12, 2025, (the ''Current Compliance Date'') to address certain challenges associated with the timing of reporting cycles for Form PF.[5] Accordingly, filers have been allowed to file the version of Form PF prior to the Final Form PF amendments (the ''Current Form PF'') until the Current Compliance Date.

The Commissions have since become aware of remaining significant challenges associated with the Current Compliance Date. In this regard, an industry group submitted a letter that requested the Commissions extend the compliance date for the Final Form PF to June 12, 2026.[6] Another industry group submitted a letter stating that, for similar reasons, while they requested an extension of the compliance date to September 12, 2025, they also strongly support a longer extension.[7]

According to the first industry group, the Current Compliance Date does not give private fund advisers enough time to fully develop and implement reporting systems. This letter also describes the industry group's view that more time is needed to test and troubleshoot these systems before compliance with the Final Form PF is required. As described in this letter, filers may require even more time because third-party service providers who offer Form PF reporting system software are often involved in the development of the reporting systems.

After considering these requests, the Commissions are granting a further compliance date extension to October 1, 2025, given that the conditions that led in part to originally setting the Current Compliance Date to June 12, 2025, persist. Although the Commissions previously denied a request to extend the Initial Compliance Date by an additional three months to September 12, 2025,[8] the Commissions arrived at that determination on the basis that the Current Compliance Date addressed the most significant challenges associated with the Form PF filing cycles while also ensuring that the Commissions obtained new information important to monitoring systemic risk and investor protection beginning the second quarter of 2025.[9] The Commissions are persuaded that a further extension is now needed to provide filers and their third-party service providers sufficient time to develop and test their reporting systems before compliance with the Final Form PF is required, which will help improve the quality of data reported on Form PF.[10] This additional compliance date extension also is designed to avoid the reporting cycle challenges that the initial compliance date raised.[11] Accordingly, Form PF filers may continue to file Current Form PF until October 1, 2025.[12] Given that the adopting release is unlikely to be published in the **Federal Register** on or before the Current Compliance Date of June 12, 2025, for the avoidance of doubt, filers should continue to file the Current Form between the date of this adopting release and the date it is published in the **Federal Register**.

II. Economic Analysis

The SEC is mindful of the economic effects, including the costs and benefits, of the compliance date extension. Section 202(c) of the Advisers Act provides that when the SEC is engaging in rulemaking under the Advisers Act and is required to consider or determine whether an action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, the SEC shall also consider whether the action will promote efficiency, competition, and capital formation, in addition to the protection of investors.

The baseline against which the costs, benefits, and the effects on efficiency, competition, and capital formation of the compliance date extension are measured consists of the current state of the market, Form PF filers' current practices, and the current regulatory framework, including recently adopted rules. The changes to the Form PF represented in the Final Form PF will impact all categories of private fund advisers. These include, but are not limited to, advisers to hedge funds, private equity funds, real estate funds, securitized asset funds, liquidity funds, and venture capital funds.[13] The Final Form PF includes further amendments that are specifically for large hedge fund advisers, including specific revisions for large hedge fund advisers to qualifying hedge funds.[14] We expect that the additional extension will mostly impact advisers who are required to file Form PF on a quarterly basis.[15]

As discussed above, the Commissions extended the Initial Compliance Date for the Final Form PF from March 12, 2025, to the Current Compliance Date of June 12, 2025, to address certain challenges associated with the timing of reporting cycles for Form PF.[16] That extension allows Form PF filers to continue to file the Current Form PF until the Current Compliance Date.

This final rule will extend the compliance date for the Final Form PF to October 1, 2025. When we extended the compliance date in January, we considered an alternative of having an extension longer than the Current Compliance Date but noted that an extension to June 12, 2025, already mitigated the most significant costs, specifically those associated with filing fourth quarter of 2024 filings on the Current Form PF and annual 2024 filings on the Final Form PF. In their recent letters, however, the industry groups highlighted certain challenges associated with coming into compliance with the Final Form PF that nevertheless remain.[17] According to the

such securities. The term ''qualified purchaser'' is defined in section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act.

[5] *Form PF; Reporting Requirements for All Filers and Large Hedge Fund Advisers; Extension of Compliance Date,* Release No. IA–6838 (Jan. 29, 2025) [90 FR 9007 (Feb. 5, 2025)] (''Initial Compliance Date Extension Release'').

[6] Comment Letter of Managed Funds Association (May 23, 2025), *https://www.mfaalts.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/MFA-Letter-to-SEC-and-CFTC-re.-Form-PF-Extension-Request-As-submitted-5.23.25.pdf.*

[7] Comment Letter of Investment Adviser Association (June 10, 2025).

[8] *See* Initial Compliance Date Extension Release.

[9] *See id.*

[10] Improving the quality of data was an important goal of the amendments to Form PF. *See* 2024 Adopting Release.

[11] *See* Initial Compliance Date Extension Release (describing the challenges the initial compliance date raised with the Form PF reporting cycles). The Commissions are declining to provide an additional year-long extension at this time, given the benefits that the Final Form PF is designed to provide for the FSOC's ability to monitor potential systemic risk and the Commissions' investor protection efforts. An extension to October 1, 2025 at this time balances the need for Form PF filers to address compliance challenges, while helping ensure the Commissions and FSOC receive the benefits of the Final Form PF data sooner than if a year-long extension was provided.

[12] During the interim period prior to the compliance date of October 1, 2025, the Commissions may continue to review whether Final Form PF raises substantial questions of fact, law, or policy.

[13] *See* 2024 Adopting Release.

[14] *Id.*

[15] *See* 2024 Adopting Release for baseline statistics on Form PF filers.

[16] *See supra* note 5.

[17] *See supra* notes 6 and 7. The first letter requested the Commissions extend the compliance date for the Final Form PF to June 12, 2026. In its letter, the industry group stated that a 12-month extension would ''give . . . private fund advisers subject to the rule additional time to build and test the new reporting systems and work through any outstanding reporting and interpretive questions with the goal of providing uniform data to the Commissions.'' The second letter states that, while the group requested an extension of the compliance date to September 12, 2025, they also strongly support a longer extension.

letters, the Current Compliance Date may not give private fund advisers sufficient time to fully develop and implement reporting systems and, crucially, to test and troubleshoot these systems before the Current Compliance Date. As described in the first letter, filers may require even more time because third-party service providers who offer Form PF reporting system software are often involved in the development of the reporting systems.[18] We expect that a further extension of the compliance date to October 1, 2025, would address these concerns and would reduce potential operational inefficiencies that could arise as a result of new reporting systems not being sufficiently tested and troubleshot. We believe that this additional extension appropriately balances the need for Form PF filers to address remaining compliance challenges, while helping ensure the Commissions and FSOC receive the benefits of the Final Form PF data sooner.[19] This additional compliance date extension also is designed to avoid the reporting cycle challenges that the initial compliance date raised.[20]

The costs of extending the compliance date to October 1, 2025 are related to the Commissions receiving the new information on the Final Form PF later, because such extension delays the realization of the economic benefits from the new information on Final Form PF, as was also discussed when the Commissions adopted the Current Compliance Date in January.[21] For example, to the extent that there are significant market events during the extension period, extending the compliance date may result in forgone benefits from the Commissions not receiving enhanced Form PF data. More broadly, there will be a cost from delaying the accrual of any benefits of the enhanced data.

The extension will likely not have any significant effects on efficiency, competition, or capital formation because the extension simply provides additional time for all advisers to come into compliance with Form PF.

III. Procedural and Other Matters

The Administrative Procedure Act (''APA'') generally requires an agency to publish notice of a rulemaking in the **Federal Register** and provide an opportunity for public comment. This requirement does not apply, however, if the agency ''for good cause finds . . . that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' [22]

The Commissions, for good cause, find that notice and solicitation of public comment to further extend the compliance date for the Final Form PF are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.[23] This extension does not impose any new substantive regulatory requirements on any person and merely reflects the further extension of the compliance date for the Final Form PF. For the reasons discussed above, an extension of the compliance date to October 1, 2025, is needed to alleviate various challenges associated with the Current Compliance Date, which is imminent, and will facilitate an orderly implementation of the Final Form PF. Given the time constraints, a notice and comment period could not reasonably be completed prior to the Current Compliance Date.

For similar reasons, although the publication of a rule is generally required at least 30 days before its effective date, the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) and 808(2) are satisfied (notwithstanding the requirement of 5 U.S.C. 801) [24] and therefore the good cause exception applies to this action.[25]

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has designated these amendments as not a ''major rule,'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The Office of Management and Budget has determined that this action is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866, as amended, and therefore it was not subject to Executive Order 12866 review.

Note: Form PF will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

By the Commissions.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Christopher Kirkpatrick,

Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note: The following Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) appendices will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

CFTC Appendices to Form PF; Reporting Requirements for All Filers and Large Hedge Fund Advisers; Further Extension of Compliance Date—CFTC Voting Summary and Commissioner Statement

Appendix 1—CFTC Voting Summary

On this matter, Acting Chairman Pham voted in the affirmative. Commissioner Johnson concurred. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

Appendix 2—Statement of CFTC Commissioner Kristin N. Johnson

Today [June 11, 2025], the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) voted to extend the effective compliance date for relevant registrants to comply with the revised Form PF. The Joint Final Rule by the Commissions was adopted over a year ago on February 8, 2024. As Securities and Exchange Commissioner Caroline Crenshaw noted in her statement during the SEC's public

[18] Although we anticipate that many advisers have already incurred a substantial portion of the initial costs associated with developing the new reporting systems in order to meet the Current Compliance Date, some advisers may continue to incur initial costs associated with developing the new reporting systems as they finalize the development and testing of these systems before October 1, 2025. Conversely, certain advisers have already finalized the changes to their systems to file Final Form PF and may incur a cost to revert their systems to file Current Form PF during the extended compliance period.

[19] *See supra* note 11.

[20] *See supra* note 11.

[21] Specifically, the Final Form PF was designed to facilitate two primary goals the SEC sought to achieve with reporting on Form PF as articulated in the 2024 Adopting Release, namely: (1) facilitating FSOC's understanding and monitoring of potential systemic risk relating to activities in the private fund industry and assisting FSOC in determining whether and how to deploy its regulatory tools with respect to nonbank financial companies; and (2) enhancing the SEC's abilities to evaluate and develop regulatory policies and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the SEC's efforts to protect investors and maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets. The Final Form PF will (1) provide solutions to potential reporting errors and issues of data quality when analyzing Form PF filings across advisers and when analyzing multiple different regulatory filings; (2) help Form PF more completely and accurately capture information relevant to ongoing trends in the private fund industry in terms of ownership, size, investment strategies, and exposures; and (3) take certain steps to streamline certain reporting and reduce certain reporting burdens without compromising investor protection efforts and systemic risk analysis. *See* Initial Compliance Date Extension Release. *See also* 2024 Adopting Release, at section IV.C.1.

[22] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[23] *See* Section 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) (stating that an agency may dispense with prior notice and comment when it finds, for good cause, that notice and comment are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest'').

[24] *See* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (the publication of a substantive rule may be less than 30 days before its effective date for good cause found and published with the rule); 808(2) (if a Federal agency finds that notice and public comment are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, a rule shall take effect at such time as the Federal agency promulgating the rule determines). This rule also does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. *See* 5 U.S.C. 604(a) (requiring a final regulatory flexibility analysis only for rules required by the APA or other law to undergo notice and comment). Finally, this rule does not contain any collection of information requirements as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (''PRA''). 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Accordingly, the PRA is not applicable.

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

meeting today, registrants have had a significant window of time to prepare for tomorrow's compliance deadline. The issues raised indicate potential technology-based concerns as well as challenges with validation, testing, and ensuring effective capabilities for timely and accurate reporting of requested information. These issues should have been fully addressed prior to today. In the least, the issues should have been presented to the Commissions before the eleventh hour to enable proper investigation and resolution.

Notwithstanding grave concerns, I have moved the request for an extension. In part, my decision is intended to demonstrate the strength and value of bi-partisan Commissions as well as our ability to reach the best outcomes for our markets, our economy, and our nation. I am hopeful that the Commissions leaderships' commitments to democratic processes continue to prevail and our regulation continues to protect investors, encourage market integrity and stability, and foster and promote the deepest, most liquid markets in the world.

[FR Doc. 2025–11057 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P; 6351–01–P

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 CFR Part 355

RIN 3220–AB88

Regulations Under the Administrative False Claims Act

AGENCY: Railroad Retirement Board.

ACTION: Direct final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Railroad Retirement Board amends its regulations to implement statutory amendments to the Administrative False Claims Act. These amendments revise and remove procedures under the Administrative False Claims Act that are no longer applicable due to statutory changes and implement new procedures allowing administrative false claims to be referred to the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals for adjudication.

DATES: This rule is effective August 15, 2025, without further action, unless adverse comment is received by July 16, 2025. If adverse comment is received, the Railroad Retirement Board will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by RIN 3320–AB88, through any of the following methods:

1. *Internet*—Send inquiries via email to *SecretarytotheBoard@rrb.gov.*

2. *Fax*—(312) 751–7102.

3. *Mail*—Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 N Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611–1275. Mailed comments must be received by the close of the comment period.

Do not submit the same comment multiple times or by more than one method. Do not include any personally identifiable information (such as name, address, or other contact information) or confidential business information that you do not want publicly disclosed. All comments are public records; they are publicly displayed exactly as received, and will not be deleted, modified, or redacted. Comments may be submitted anonymously. Regardless of which method you choose, please indicate that your comments refer to RIN number 3320–AB88.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter J. Orlowicz, Senior Counsel, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611–1275, (312) 751–4922.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Administrative False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. chapter 38, establishes administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against individuals who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted or presented, claims or written statements that are made to authorities or their agency and are false, fictitious or fraudulent. The purpose of this Act is twofold: (1) to provide federal agencies that are the victims of false, fictitious, and fraudulent claims and statements with an administrative remedy to recompense such agencies for losses resulting from such claims and statements, to permit administrative proceedings to be brought against persons who make, present, or submit such claims and statements, and to deter the making, presenting, and submitting of such claims and statements in the future; and (2) to provide due process protections to all persons who are subject to the administrative adjudication of false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or statements. In section 5203 of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, Congress made substantial amendments to the Administrative False Claims Act. Public Law 118–159, sec. 5203 (Dec. 23, 2024). First, Congress amended the definition of a presiding officer to allow agencies who do not employ administrative law judges appointed under 5 U.S.C. 3105 to submit appropriate cases to a member of a board of contract appeals established by 41 U.S.C. 7105 as a presiding officer. In such cases, Congress provided that the required hearing shall be conducted by the presiding officer according to rules and procedures promulgated by the board of contract appeals, rather than the referring agency. Second, Congress increased the maximum value of disputed claims that may be heard by a presiding officer to $1,000,000 and mandated that this ceiling be adjusted annually for inflation in the same manner as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act. Third, Congress amended the collection of civil penalties under 31 U.S.C. chapter 38 to permit agencies to be reimbursed for any expended costs in support of the investigation or prosecution of the action from the recovered amounts, with such recovered amounts remaining available to the agency until expended. Finally, Congress modified the statute of limitations for bringing an action to the later of 6 years after the date of violation or 3 years after the date on which facts material to the action are known or reasonably should have been known by the agency head, but in no event more than 10 years after the violation. Congress then directed agencies to revise and promulgate regulations to carry out the amended Act within 180 days of the amendments being enacted.

Accordingly, the Railroad Retirement Board (Board) has comprehensively revised its implementing regulations at 20 CFR part 355. In doing so, the Board is withdrawing regulatory definitions in § 355.2 that are no longer necessary or are inconsistent with the amendments in the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. As the Board does not employ administrative law judges, the definition of presiding officer is being revised to mean a member of a board of contract appeals established by 41 U.S.C. 7105, and the Board will now refer to a person alleged to be liable for a false claim under this part as a respondent instead of a defendant. The Board's definitions will also note that the terms ''material'' and ''obligation'' have the same meaning as in 31 U.S.C. 3729(b), and materiality is determined in the same manner as under that statute.

In § 355.3, the Board clarifies that liability attaches to any person that makes, presents, or submits or causes to be made, presented, or submitted a claim, and with respect to benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, who has actual knowledge that the claim is false, fictitious, or fraudulent, acts in deliberate indifference of the claim's truth or falsity, or acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim.

In § 355.6, the Board is revising the maximum amount of a claim that may be submitted to a presiding officer and

providing that the amount shall be adjusted annually for inflation.

Section 355.10 is being removed and reserved because this section will be superseded by the rules of the presiding officer's board of contract appeals.

Section 355.11 is being revised to reflect the process for referring a request for hearing to a board of contract appeals for assignment of a presiding officer and the use of the rules and procedures promulgated by the board of contract appeals.

Sections 355.12 through 355.19 are being removed and reserved because these procedures will be superseded by the rules of the presiding officer's board of contract appeals.

Sections 355.21 through 355.39 are being removed and reserved because these procedures will be superseded by the rules of the presiding officer's board of contract appeals.

Section 355.41 is being removed and reserved because this section will be superseded by the rules of the presiding officer's board of contract appeals.

Section 355.45 is being revised to reflect the agency's right to receive reimbursement for costs expended in the investigation and prosecution of an action from any collection under this part to its appropriations account, to remain available until expended, with any remaining amount being deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

Section 355.46 is being revised to reflect statutory requirements for compromise or settlement at each stage of the proceeding and remove provisions that are no longer supported by the statutory language.

Section 355.47 is being revised to include the second element of the statute of limitations, allowing complaints to be served not later than 6 years after the date on which the claim was made or 3 years after the date on which facts material to the action are known or reasonably should have been known by the agency head, whichever is later, but not more than 10 years after the date on which the claim was made.

This direct final rule is being issued without prior public notice or opportunity for public comments. The Board does not anticipate this rule will generate adverse comment, and the effective date of the rule is conditional on the non-receipt of adverse comments. Furthermore, the statutory timeline established by Congress to issue implementing regulations precludes the issuance of a notice of proposed rulemaking and public comment prior to the final rule. If the Board receives significant adverse comments prior to the effective date of this direct final rule, the Board will publish a timely notification in the **Federal Register** to withdraw the rule.

Regulatory Analysis

Executive Order 12866, as Supplemented by Executive Order 13563

The Board, with the Office of Management and Budget, has determined that this is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563. Therefore, no regulatory impact analysis is required.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Board certifies that this direct final rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it affects only individuals.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This direct final rule imposes no reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget clearance.

List of Subjects in 20 CFR Part 355

Administrative practice and procedure, Claims, Fraud, Penalties.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Railroad Retirement Board amends title 20, chapter II, subchapter E, of the Code of Federal Regulations by revising and republishing part 355 to read as follows:

PART 355—REGULATIONS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

Sec.

355.1 Basis and purpose.
355.2 Definitions.
355.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.
355.4 Investigation.
355.5 Review by the reviewing official.
355.6 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.
355.7 Complaint.
355.8 Service of complaint.
355.9 Requesting a hearing.
355.10 [Reserved]
355.11 Referral of request for hearing to the presiding officer.
355.12–355.19 [Reserved]
355.20 Disclosure of documents.
355.21–355.39 [Reserved]
355.40 Stays ordered by the Department of Justice.
355.41 [Reserved]
355.42 Judicial review.
355.43 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.
355.44 Right to administrative offset.
355.45 Deposit in Treasury of the United States.
355.46 Compromise or settlement.
355.47 Limitations.

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3809; sec. 5203, Pub. L. 118–159, 138 Stat. 1773.

§ 355.1 Basis and purpose.

(a) *Basis.* This part implements the Administrative False Claims Act, codified at 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812. The statute at 31 U.S.C. 3809 requires each authority head to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the statute.

(b) *Purpose.* This part—

(1) Establishes administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to authorities or to their agents; and

(2) Specifies the hearing and appeal rights of persons subject to allegations of liability for such claims and statements.

§ 355.2 Definitions.

Authority means Railroad Retirement Board.

Authority head means the three-member Railroad Retirement Board.

Claim means any request, demand, or submission—

(1) Made to the authority for property, services, or money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance, or benefits);

(2) Made to a recipient of property, services, or money from the authority or to a party to a contract with the authority—

(i) For property or services if the United States—

(A) Provided such property or services;

(B) Provided any portion of the funds for the purchase of such property or services; or

(C) Will reimburse such recipient or party for the purchase of such property or services; or

(ii) For the payment of money (including money representing grants, loans, insurance, or benefits) if the United States—

(A) Provided any portion of the money requested or demanded; or

(B) Will reimburse such recipient or party for any portion of the money paid on such request or demand; or

(3) Made to the authority which has the effect of concealing or improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay or transmit property, services, or money to the authority.

Complaint means the written notice of allegations of liability referred to a presiding officer and served by the reviewing official on the respondent under § 355.7.

Government means the U.S. Government.

Investigating official means the Inspector General of the authority or an officer or employee of the Office of the Inspector General designated by the Inspector General and serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS–15 under the General Schedule.

Knows or has reason to know means that a person, with respect to a claim or statement—

(1) Has actual knowledge that the claim or statement is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(2) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; or

(3) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement.

Material has the meaning given to the term under 31 U.S.C. 3729(b) and materiality shall be determined in the same manner as under that statute.

Obligation has the meaning given to the term under 31 U.S.C. 3729(b).

Person means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or private organization.

Presiding officer means a member of a Board of Contract Appeals established by 41 U.S.C. 7105.

Respondent means any person alleged in a complaint under § 355.7 to be liable for a civil penalty or assessment under § 355.3.

Reviewing official means the General Counsel of the authority or his or her designee who is—

(1) Not subject to supervision by, or required to report to, the investigating official; and

(2) Not employed in the organizational unit of the authority in which the investigating official is employed; and

(3) Is serving in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS–15 under the General Schedule.

Statement means any representation, certification, affirmation, document, record, or accounting or bookkeeping entry made—

(1) With respect to a claim or to obtain the approval or payment of a claim (including relating to eligibility to make a claim); or

(2) With respect to (including relating to eligibility for)—

(i) A contract with, or a bid or proposal for a contract with; or

(ii) A grant, loan, or benefit from the authority, or any state, political subdivision of a state, or other party, if the U.S. Government provides any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit, or if the Government will reimburse such state, political subdivision, or party for any portion of the money or property under such contract or for such grant, loan, or benefit.

§ 355.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

(a) *Claims.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes, presents, or submits or causes to be made, presented, or submitted, a claim that the person knows or has reason to know—

(i) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(ii) Includes or is supported by any written statement which asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(iii) Includes or is supported by any written statement that—

(A) Omits a material fact;

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent as a result of such omission; and

(C) Is a statement in which the person making such statement has a duty to include such material fact; or

(iv) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each such claim. This penalty is subject to adjustment in accord with part 356 of this chapter.

(2) Each voucher, invoice, claim form, or other individual request or demand for property, services, or money constitutes a separate claim.

(3) A claim shall be considered made to an authority, recipient, or party when such claim is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any state or political subdivision thereof, acting for or on behalf of such authority, recipient, or party.

(4) Each claim for property, services, or money is subject to a civil penalty regardless of whether such property, services, or money is actually delivered or paid.

(5) If the Government has made any payment (including transferred property or provided services) on a claim, a person subject to a civil penalty under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall also be subject to an assessment of not more than twice the amount of such claim or that portion thereof that is determined to be in violation of paragraph (a)(1). Such assessment shall be in lieu of damages sustained by the Government because of such claim. However, such assessment shall not be in lieu of any recovery of erroneous payments as authorized by section 10 of the Railroad Retirement Act or section 2(d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

(b) *Statements.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, any person who makes, presents, or submits, or causes to be made, presented, or submitted, a written statement that—

(i) The person knows or has reason to know—

(A) Asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or

(B) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent because it omits a material fact that the person making the statement has a duty to include in such statement; and

(ii) Contains or is accompanied by an express certification or affirmation of the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents of the statement, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each such statement. This penalty is subject to adjustment in accord with part 356 of this chapter.

(2) Each written representation, certification, or affirmation constitutes a separate statement.

(3) A statement shall be considered made to an authority when such statement is actually made to an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity, including any state or political subdivision thereof, acting for or behalf of such authority.

(c) *Claims and statements relating to benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.* (1) In the case of any claim or statement made by any individual relating to any of the benefits listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section received by such individual, such individual may be held liable for penalties and assessments under this section only if such claim or statement is made by such individual in making application for such benefits with respect to such individual's eligibility to receive such benefits, and with respect to such claim or statement, the individual—

(i) Has actual knowledge that the claim or statement is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;

(ii) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; or

(iii) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph (c), the term ''benefits'' means any annuity or other benefit under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 which are intended for the personal use of the individual who receives the benefits or for a member of the individual's family.

(d) *Intent to defraud.* No proof of specific intent to defraud is required to establish liability under this section.

(e) *Liability of multiple persons.* In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim or statement under this section, each such person may be held liable for a civil penalty under this section.

(f) *Joint and several liability when payment has been made.* In any case in which it is determined that more than one person is liable for making a claim under this section on which the Government has made payment (including transferred property or provided services), an assessment may be imposed against any such person or jointly and severally against any combination of such persons.

§ 355.4 Investigation.

(a) If an investigating official concludes that a subpoena pursuant to the authority conferred by 31 U.S.C. 3804(a) is warranted—

(1) The subpoena so issued shall notify the person to whom it is addressed of the authority under which the subpoena is issued and shall identify the records or documents sought;

(2) He or she may designate a person to act on his behalf to receive the documents sought; and

(3) The person receiving such subpoena shall be required to tender to the investigating official or the person designated to receive the documents a certification that the documents sought have been produced, or that such documents are not available and the reasons therefor, or that such documents, suitably identified, have been withheld based upon the assertion of an identified privilege.

(b) If the investigating official concludes that an action under this part may be warranted, the investigating official shall submit a report containing the findings and conclusions of such investigation to the reviewing official.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude or limit an investigating official's discretion to refer allegations directly to the Department of Justice for suit under the False Claims Act or other civil relief, or to preclude or limit such official's discretion to defer or postpone a report or referral to avoid interference with a criminal investigation or prosecution.

(d) Nothing in this section modifies any responsibility of an investigating official to report violations of criminal law to the Attorney General.

§ 355.5 Review by the reviewing official.

(a) If, based on the report of the investigating official under § 355.4(b), the reviewing official determines that there is adequate evidence to believe that a person is liable under § 355.3, the reviewing official shall transmit to the Attorney General a written notice of the reviewing official's intention to issue a complaint under § 355.7.

(b) Such notice shall include—

(1) A statement of the reviewing official's reasons for issuing a complaint;

(2) A statement specifying the evidence that supports the allegations of liability;

(3) A description of the claims or statements upon which the allegations of liability are based;

(4) An estimate of the amount of money or the value of property, services, or other benefits requested or demanded in violation of § 355.3;

(5) A statement of any exculpatory or mitigating circumstances that may relate to the claims or statements known by the reviewing official or the investigating official; and

(6) A statement that there is a reasonable prospect of collecting an appropriate amount of penalties and assessments. Such a statement may be based upon information then known or an absence of any information indicating that the person may be unable to pay such an amount.

§ 355.6 Prerequisites for issuing a complaint.

(a) The reviewing official may issue a complaint under § 355.7 only if—

(1) The Department of Justice approves the issuance of a complaint in a written statement described in 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1); and

(2) In the case of allegations of liability under § 355.3(a) with respect to a claim, the reviewing official determines that, with respect to such claim or a group of related claims submitted at the same time such claim is submitted (as defined in paragraph (b) of this section), the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested in violation of § 355.3(a) does not exceed $1,000,000. This maximum amount shall be adjusted for inflation in the same manner and to the same extent as civil monetary penalties under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act. Notice of the maximum amount under this section for calendar years after 2025 will be published by the authority in the **Federal Register** on an annual basis on or before January 15 of each calendar year.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a related group of claims submitted at the same time shall include only those claims arising from the same transaction (*e.g.,* grant, loan, application, or contract) that are submitted simultaneously as part of a single request, demand, or submission.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the reviewing official's authority to join in a single complaint against a person, claims that are unrelated or were not submitted simultaneously, regardless of the amount of money or the value of property or services demanded or requested.

§ 355.7 Complaint.

(a) On or after the date the Department of Justice approves the issuance of a complaint in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3803(b)(1), the reviewing official may serve a complaint on the respondent, as provided in § 355.8.

(b) The complaint shall state—

(1) The allegations of liability against the respondent, including the statutory basis for liability, an identification of the claims or statements that are the basis for the alleged liability, and the reasons why liability allegedly arises from such claims or statements;

(2) The maximum amount of penalties and assessments for which the respondent may be held liable;

(3) Instructions for filing a request for a hearing, including a specific statement of the respondent's right to request a hearing; and

(4) That failure to file and answer within 30 days of service of the complaint may result in the imposition of the maximum amount of penalties and assessments without right to appeal.

(c) At the same time the reviewing official serves the complaint, he or she shall serve the respondent with a copy of this part.

§ 355.8 Service of complaint.

(a) Service of a complaint must be made by certified or registered mail or by delivery in any manner authorized by Rule 4(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Proof of service, stating the name and address of the person on whom the complaint was served, and the manner and date of service, may be made by—

(1) Affidavit of the individual making service;

(2) An acknowledged U.S. Postal Service return receipt card; or

(3) Written acknowledgment of the respondent.

§ 355.9 Requesting a hearing.

(a) The respondent may request a hearing by filing the request with the reviewing official within 30 days of service of the complaint.

(b) In the request, the respondent—

(1) Shall admit or deny each of the allegations of liability made in the complaint;

(2) Shall state any defense on which the respondent intends to rely;

(3) May state any reasons why the respondent contends that the penalties and assessments should be less than the statutory maximum; and

(4) Shall state the name, address, and telephone number of any person authorized by the respondent to act as the respondent's representative.

(c) Any other response or document filed with the reviewing official within 30 days of the service of the complaint which does not meet the criteria in paragraph (b) of this section may still be deemed to be a request for hearing, if the reviewing official determines the document demonstrates a clear intent to request a hearing.

§ 355.10 [Reserved]

§ 355.11 Referral of request for hearing to the presiding officer.

(a) No earlier than 30 days after service of the complaint, the reviewing official shall file the complaint and any answer or request for a hearing filed by the respondent with the presiding officer by submitting a copy of the complaint and any answer or request for hearing filed by the respondent with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

(b) If the Chair of the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals declines the referral of the complaint described in paragraph (a) of this section, the reviewing official may submit the complaint and any answer or request for hearing to any other board of contract appeals.

(c) Simultaneously with the submission of a referral under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the reviewing official shall serve the respondent with a notice in the manner prescribed by § 355.8 that the referral has been made to an agency board of contract appeals with an explanation as to where the respondent may obtain the relevant rules of procedure promulgated by the board of contract appeals.

(d) Upon acceptance of the referral, the presiding officer shall conduct the hearing according to the rules and procedures promulgated by the board of contract appeals for cases under the Administrative False Claims Act.

§§ 355.12–355.19 [Reserved]

§ 355.20 Disclosure of documents.

(a) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the respondent is entitled to review any relevant and material documents, transcripts, records, and other materials that relate to the allegations set out in the complaint and upon which the findings and conclusions of the investigating official under § 355.4(b) are based unless such documents are subject to a privilege under Federal law. Upon payment of reasonable fees for duplication, the respondent may obtain copies of such documents.

(b) Upon written request to the reviewing official, the respondent is also entitled to a copy of all exculpatory information in the possession of the reviewing official or investigating official relating to the allegations in the complaint, even if it is contained in a document that would otherwise be privileged. If the document would otherwise be privileged, only that portion containing exculpatory information must be disclosed.

(c) The notice sent to the Attorney General from the reviewing official as described in § 355.5 is not discoverable under any circumstances.

§§ 355.21–355.39 [Reserved]

§ 355.40 Stays ordered by the Department of Justice.

If at any time the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General transmits to the authority head a written finding that continuation of the administrative process described in this part with respect to a claim or statement may adversely affect any pending or potential criminal or civil action related to such claim or statement, the authority head shall stay the process immediately. The authority head may order the process resumed only upon receipt of the written authorization of the Attorney General.

§ 355.41 [Reserved]

§ 355.42 Judicial review.

The statute at 31 U.S.C. 3805 authorizes judicial review by an appropriate U.S. District Court of a final decision of the presiding officer imposing penalties or assessments under this part and specifies the procedures for such review.

§ 355.43 Collection of civil penalties and assessments.

The statutes at 31 U.S.C. 3806 and 3808(b) authorize actions for collection of civil penalties and assessments imposed under this part and specify the procedures for such actions.

§ 355.44 Right to administrative offset.

The amount of any penalty or assessment which has become final, or for which a judgment has been entered under § 355.42 or § 355.43, or any amount agreed upon in a compromise or settlement under § 355.46, may be collected by administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716, except that an administrative offset may not be made under this section against a refund of an overpayment of Federal taxes, then or later owing by the United States to the respondent.

§ 355.45 Deposit in Treasury of United States.

All amounts collected pursuant to this part shall be credited first to reimburse the authority or other Federal entity that expended costs in support of the investigation or prosecution of the action, including any court or hearing costs. Such reimbursements shall be deposited in the appropriations account of the authority or other Federal entity from which the costs were obligated, a similar appropriations account of the authority or other Federal entity, or another appropriate account if the authority or other Federal entity expended nonappropriated funds, and shall remain available until expended. Any amount remaining after such reimbursements are credited shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

§ 355.46 Compromise or settlement.

(a) Parties may make offers of compromise or settlement at any time.

(b) The reviewing official shall notify the Attorney General in writing no later than 30 days before entering into any agreement to compromise or settle allegations of liability under this part and before the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to issue a complaint.

(c) The reviewing official has the exclusive authority to compromise or settle a case under this part at any time after the date on which the reviewing official is permitted to issue a complaint and before the date on which the presiding officer issues a decision.

(d) The Attorney General has exclusive authority to compromise or settle any penalty or assessment under this part during the pendency of any review under § 355.42 or of any action to recover penalties and assessments under 31 U.S.C. 3806.

(e) Any compromise or settlement must be in writing.

§ 355.47 Limitations.

The complaint with respect to a claim or statement must be served in the manner specified in § 355.8 not later than the later of—

(a) 6 years after the date on which such claim or statement is made; or

(b) 3 years after the date on which facts material to the action are known or

reasonably should have been known by the authority head, but in no event more than 10 years after the date on which the claim or statement was made.

By Authority of the Board.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Stephanie Hillyard,

Secretary to the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–10935 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2025–0464]

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Fort Lauderdale, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has issued a temporary deviation from the operating schedule that governs the SE 17th Street (Brooks Memorial) Bridge, across the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW), mile 1065.9, at Fort Lauderdale, FL. The City of Fort Lauderdale requested the Coast Guard consider placing additional opening restrictions during weekday rush hour periods to assist with vehicle congestion. This deviation will test a change to the drawbridge operating schedule to determine whether a permanent change to the schedule is needed. The Coast Guard is seeking comments from the public regarding these proposed changes.

DATES: This deviation is effective without actual notice from June 16, 2025 through 11:59 p.m. on November 28, 2025. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 6 a.m. on June 2, 2025, until June 16, 2025.

Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before July 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0464 using the Federal Decision Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for instructions on submitting comments.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background, Purpose and Legal Basis

SE 17th Street (Brooks Memorial) Bridge across the AICW, mile 1065.9, at Fort Lauderdale, FL, is a bascule bridge with a 55-foot vertical clearance at mean high water in the closed position. The normal operating schedule for the bridge is set forth in 33 CFR 117.261(bb)(8).

The Coast Guard received a request from the City of Fort Lauderdale to consider placing additional opening restrictions during weekday rush hour periods to assist with vehicle congestion. The drawbridge currently opens twice an hour for navigation. This temporary deviation will allow the drawbridge to open once an hour during designated rush hour periods and twice an hour all other times. This test deviation will assist with determining if the reasonable needs of navigation are maintained and whether a permanent change to the schedule is needed.

Under this temporary deviation, the SE 17th Street (Brooks Memorial) Bridge will open on the hour and half-hour; except that from 6:50 a.m. to 9:10 a.m. and from 3:50 p.m. to 6:10 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, the drawbridge will open once an hour at the top of the hour. Public vessels of the United States and tugs with tows, upon proper signal, will be passed through any time. Vessels able to pass without an opening may do so at any time.

The Coast Guard will also inform the users of the waterways through our Local and Broadcast Notices to Mariners of the temporary change in operating schedule for the bridge so that vessel operators can arrange their transits to minimize any impact caused by the temporary deviation.

This test deviation will run simultaneously with a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, under the same name and docket number. Both documents can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov* and comments can be made to either document.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the effective period of this temporary deviation. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

II. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0464 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If your material cannot be submitted using *https://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

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

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

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

Dated: June 6, 2025.

Randall D. Overton,

Director, Bridge Administration, Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2025–10941 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 147

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0056]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Sunrise Wind Farm Project Area, Outer Continental Shelf, Lease OCS–A 0487, Offshore Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, Atlantic Ocean

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing 85 temporary safety zones around the construction of individual wind energy facilities during the development of the Sunrise Wind Farm project area. The project area lies within Federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf, specifically in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS–A 0487, approximately 16 nautical miles south of Martha's Vineyard, MA. This action protects life, property, and the environment during construction of each facility. When a safety zone is being enforced, only attending vessels and vessels with authorization are permitted to enter or remain in the safety zone.

DATES:

Effective date: This rule will be effective without actual notice from June 16, 2025 through 11:59 p.m. on May 31, 2028. However individual safety zones will only be enforced during active construction, or in other instances where a hazard to navigation may exist, as determined by the First Coast Guard District Commander. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from June 1, 2025, until June 16, 2025.

Comments due date: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before September 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Although this regulation is published as an interim rule without prior notice, public comment is nevertheless desirable following the effective date to ensure that the regulation is both workable and reasonable while the rule remains in effect. If the Coast Guard determines on the basis of comments submitted that changes to the temporary interim rule are necessary, we will publish a temporary final rule, or other document, as appropriate. You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0056 using the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov*. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0056 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, in the Document Type column, select ''Supporting & Related Material.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rulemaking, call or email Mr. Craig Lapiejko, Waterways Management at Coast Guard First District, telephone 571–607–6314, email *craig.d.lapiejko@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
COP Construction and Operations Plan
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DD Decimal Degrees
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
LNM Local Notice to Mariners
MA Massachusetts
MSIB Marine Safety Information Bulletin
NY New York
NAD83 North American Datum of 1983
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NM Nautical Mile
OCS–DC Offshore Converter Station—DC
OCS Outer Continental Shelf
OSS Offshore Substation
RI Rhode Island
§ Section
SW Sunrise Wind
TIR Temporary Interim Rule
U.S.C. United States Code
VHF Very High Frequency
WTG Wind Turbine Generator

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109–58, amended the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.,* by adding a new subsection 8(p) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases, easements, and rights-of-way in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development, including wind energy projects. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) the authority to decide whether to approve Construction and Operations Plans (COPs) for such projects.[1]

Sunrise Wind LLC, an offshore wind farm developer, proposed to develop an offshore wind energy facility, known as Sunrise Wind, offshore New York (NY), Massachusetts (MA), and Rhode Island (RI). On March 25, 2024, BOEM announced its approval of Sunrise Wind's COP, which authorizes the offshore construction and operation of the wind energy project. That was the project's final approval from BOEM, following the agency's Record of Decision (ROD) approving the project.[2]

Sunrise Wind notified the Coast Guard that they plan to begin construction of the facilities in the Sunrise Wind Farm project area, which lies within Federal waters on the OCS and partially in the BOEM Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS–A 0487, as early as June 2025. That lease area lies approximately 16 nautical miles (nm) south of Martha's Vineyard, MA, approximately 26 nm east of Montauk, NY, and approximately 14 nm from Block Island, RI.

The extremely complex offshore construction of these OCS facilities presents many unusually hazardous conditions, including hydraulic pile driving hammer operations, heavy lift operations, overhead cutting operations, potential falling debris, increased vessel traffic, and stationary vessels and barges in close proximity to the facilities and to each other. Additional information about the construction process of Sunrise Wind can be found at *https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/sunrise-wind.*

Based on the hazardous conditions created by this construction, the First Coast Guard District Commander has determined that establishment of 85 temporary safety zones through rulemaking is warranted to ensure the safety of life, property, and the environment within a 500-meter radius of each of the 85 facilities during their construction.

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule under authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when, for good cause, the agency finds that those procedures are ''impracticable,

[1] See p. 9 (the 12th of 240 pages) of the Record of Decision for the Sunrise Wind Project Construction and Operations Plan (March 25, 2024). It is available at: *https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/05579_Record%20of%20Decision_Sunrise%20Wind_OCS-A%200487.pdf.*

[2] BOEM announced the availability of the ROD on December 15, 2023, at 89 FR 86927.

unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' The Coast Guard finds that good cause exists to issue the rule prior to providing notice and taking comments because it would be impracticable to delay promulgating a rule to take comments before doing so. Construction of the Sunrise Wind project could begin as soon as June 1, 2025, leaving insufficient time to consider the received comments, and issue a rule by this anticipated date of construction.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard also finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** considering the anticipated start of construction could begin as soon as June 1, 2025. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be contrary to public interest because immediate action is needed to respond to the potential safety risks associated with the extremely complex and unusually hazardous construction of these OCS facilities.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under the authorities provided in 14 U.S.C. 544, 43 U.S.C. 1333, and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3. Our regulations in 33 CFR part 147, which implement these authorities, permit the establishment of safety zones for non-mineral energy resource, permanent or temporary structures located on the OCS. As explained in 33 CFR 147.1, safety zones under part 147 may be established around OCS facilities being constructed, maintained, or operated on the OCS.

Such safety zones may be established to promote the safety of life and property on the facilities, their appurtenances, and attending vessels, and on the adjacent waters within the safety zones. As construction of the wind farm facilities includes hydraulic pile driving hammer operations, heavy lift operations, overhead cutting operations, potential falling debris, increased vessel traffic, and stationary barges in close proximity to the facilities and each other, the COTP has determined the safety zones are necessary.

IV. Discussion of the Temporary Interim Rule

This rule establishes 85 temporary, 500-meter safety zones around the construction of 84 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and one offshore converter station (OCS–DC) on the OCS from June 1, 2025, through 11:59 p.m. on May 31, 2028. Each of the safety zones would only be subject to enforcement, however, during active construction or other instances which may cause a hazard to navigation as determined by the First Coast Guard District Commander.

The construction of these facilities is expected to begin with the installation of the foundations, followed by the installation of the upper structures for each of the 85 facilities. Major construction activity could take place for a period lasting approximately 96 hours or more at several locations, sometimes simultaneously, in the lease area for these 85 facilities. The Coast Guard will make notice of each enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via marine channel 16 (VHF–FM) as soon as practicable in response to an emergency or hazardous condition. The Coast Guard is publishing this rulemaking to be effective through May 31, 2028, to encompass any construction delays due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances. If, as currently scheduled, the project is completed before May 31, 2028, enforcement of the safety zones would be suspended, and notice given via Local Notice to Mariners.

Additional information about the construction process of Sunrise Wind can be found at *https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/sunrise-wind.*

The 85 temporary 500-meter safety zones around the construction of 84 WTGs and one OCS–DC are in the Sunrise Wind project area, specifically in a portion of the BOEM Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS–A 0487, approximately 16 nm south of Martha's Vineyard, MA, approximately 26 nm east of Montauk, NY, and approximately 14 nm from Block Island, RI. The positions of each individual safety zone described by this rulemaking will be referred to using a unique alpha-numeric naming convention outlined in the ''Rhode Island and Massachusetts Structure Labeling Plot (West)'' [3] as shown in table 1 to paragraph (a) of the rule, which is provided below.

Aligning with authorities under 33 CFR 147.15, the safety zones will include the area within 500-meters of the center point of the positions provided in the table below expressed in Degrees (°) Minutes (′) Seconds (″) (DMS) based on North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83).

The positions of the 85 temporary safety zones are shown on the chartlets in figures 1–3 below. For scaling purposes, there is approximately one NM spacing between each position in the figure 1–3.

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Figure 1—Small Scale Chartlet Showing the Positions of the Temporary Safety Zones

[3] The Rhode Island and Massachusetts Structure Labeling Plot (West) is an attachment to the Conditions of Construction and Operations Plan Approval Lease Number OCS–A 0517 (*boem.gov*) and can be found at *https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/renewable-energy/state-activities/SFWF-COP-Terms-and-Conditions.pdf.*

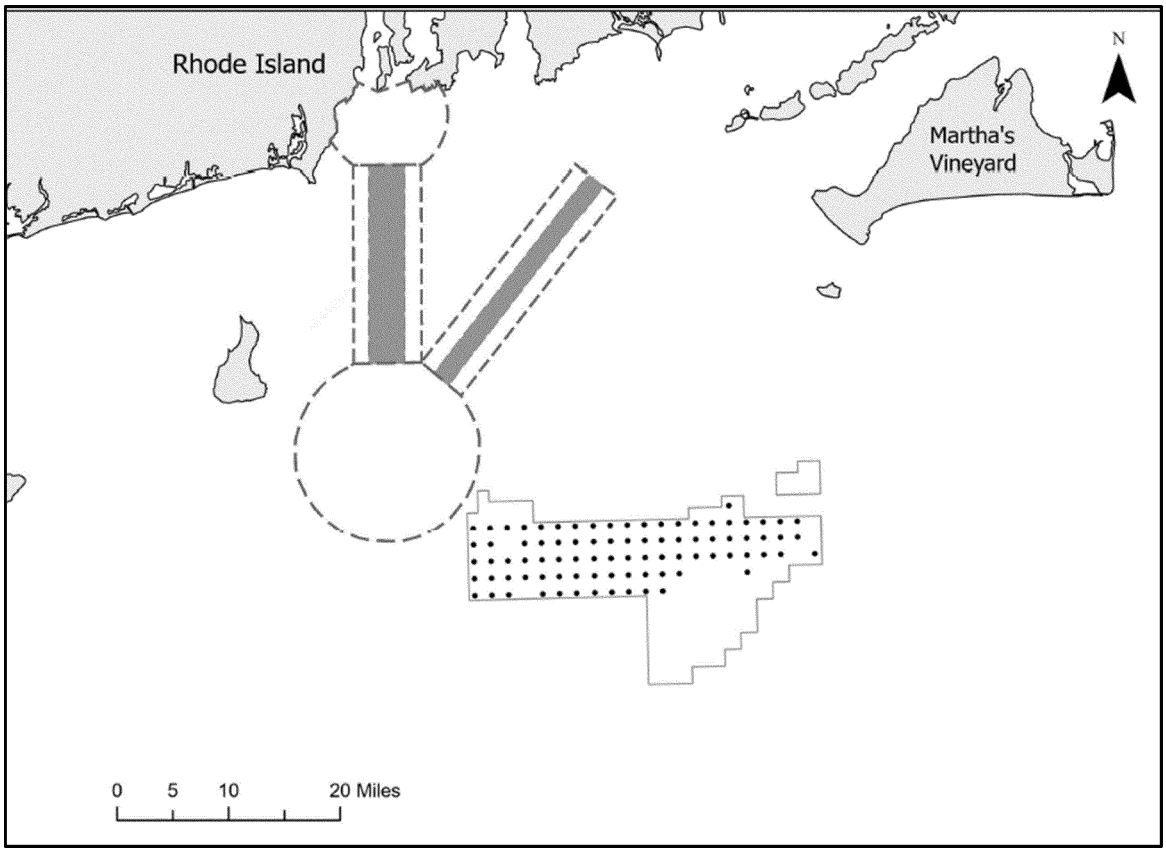

Figure 2—Large Scale Chartlet Showing the Positions of the Temporary Safety Zones With a 500-Meter Safety Zone

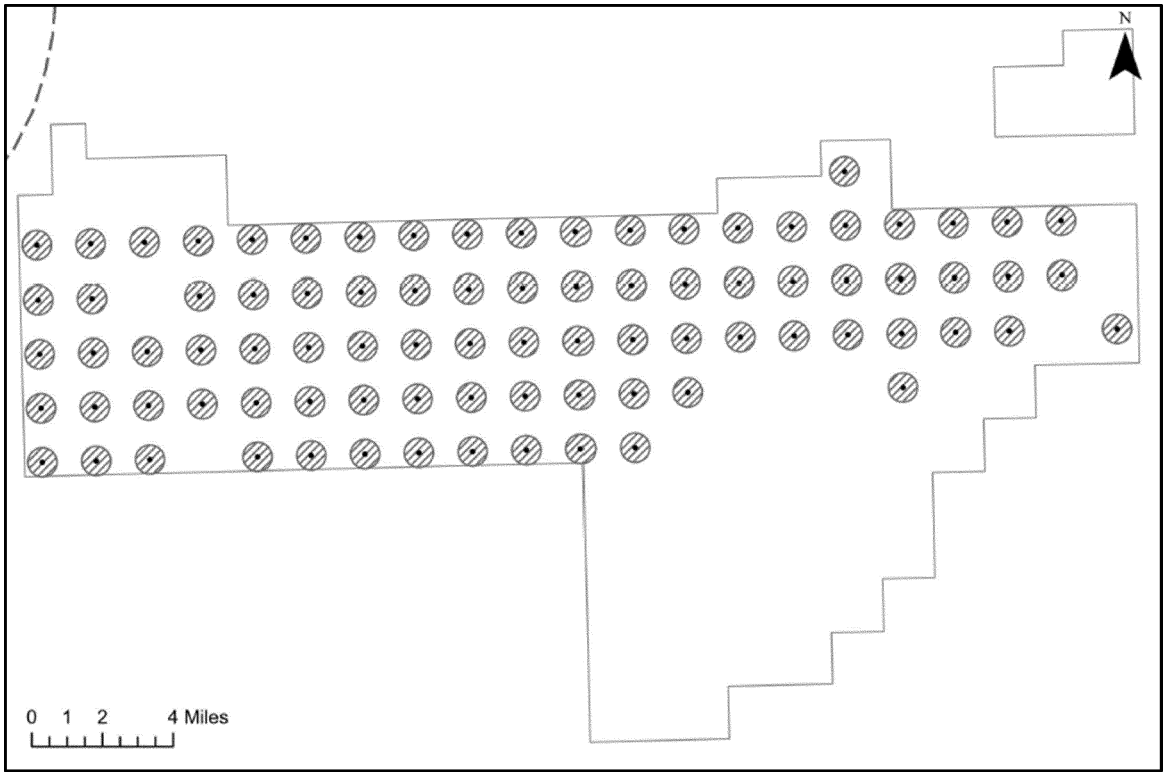

Figure 3—Chartlet Showing Locations Using Alpha-Numeric Naming Convention

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Navigation in the vicinity of the temporary safety zones consists of large commercial shipping vessels, fishing vessels, cruise ships, tugs with tows, and recreational vessels.

When subject to enforcement, no unauthorized vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the First Coast Guard District Commander or a designated representative. Requests for entry into the safety zone will be considered and reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Persons or vessels seeking to enter the safety zone must request authorization from the First Coast Guard District Commander or designated representative via VHF–FM channel 16 or by phone at 866–842–1560 (First Coast Guard District Command Center). If permission is granted, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the First Coast Guard District Commander or designated representative.

The regulatory text appears at the end of this document.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive Orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

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

Aligning with 33 CFR 147.15, the safety zones established will extend to a maximum distance of 500-meters around each OCS facility, measured from its center point. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around the temporary safety zones, which would impact a small, designated area in the Atlantic Ocean, without significant impediment to their voyage. These temporary safety zones will provide for the safety of life, property, and the environment during the construction of each structure, in accordance with Coast Guard maritime safety missions.

B. Impact on Small Entities

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

This rule may affect owners or operators of vessels intending to transit through, or anchor in, the Sunrise Wind farm project area. Some of these owners or operators might be small entities. However, these safety zones would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of these entities because they are only subject to enforcement for short periods, allow for deviation requests, and would not impact vessel transit significantly. Regarding the enforcement period, although these safety zones will be in effect from June 1, 2025, through May 31, 2028, vessels will only be prohibited from being in the regulated areas during periods of actual major construction activity in a particular safety zone. We expect the enforcement period at each location to only last for a short period.

Additionally, vessel traffic could pass safely around each safety zone using an alternate route. Use of an alternate route likely will cause minimal delay for the vessel in reaching their destination depending on other traffic in the area and vessel speed. Vessels can also request deviation from this rule to transit through a safety zone. Such requests will be considered on a case by-case basis and may be authorized by the First Coast Guard District Commander or a designated representative. For these reasons, the Coast Guard expects any impact of this rulemaking establishing a temporary safety zone around these OCS facilities to be minimal and have no significant economic impact on small entities.

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

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

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

C. Collection of Information

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

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

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

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves the establishment of a safety zone around an OCS facility to protect life, property, and the marine environment. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of appendix A, table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

VI. Public Participation and Request for Comments

Although we are promulgating this as a temporary interim rule for lack of time to take comments prior to issuing the rule, we view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov*. To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0056 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you click on the Dockets tab and then the rule, you should see a ''Subscribe'' option for email alerts. The option will notify you when comments are posted, or a final rule is published.

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

Personal information. We accept anonymous comments. Comments we post to *https://www.regulations.gov* will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions to the docket in

response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 147

Continental shelf, Marine safety, Navigation (waters).

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 147 as follows:

PART 147—SAFETY ZONES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 147 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 14 U.S.C. 544; 43 U.S.C. 1333; 33 CFR 1.05–1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.4.

■ 2. Add § 147.T01–0056 to read as follows:

§ 147.T01–0056 Safety Zone; Sunrise Wind Farm Project Area, Outer Continental Shelf, Lease OCS–A 0487, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, Atlantic Ocean.

(a) *Description.* Each of the areas within 500-meters of the center point of the positions provided in the table below, expressed in Degrees (°) Minutes (′) Seconds (″) (DMS) based on North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), constitutes a safety zone.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Name	Facility type	Latitude	Longitude
AR16	WTG	41°02′47.4″ N	70°56′48.1″ W
AS01	WTG	41°01′25.3″ N	71°16′34.3″ W
AS02	WTG	41°01′26.4″ N	71°15′16.2″ W
AS03	WTG	41°01′28.6″ N	71°13′55.2″ W
AS04	WTG	41°01′29.3″ N	71°12′36.4″ W
AS05	WTG	41°01′28.2″ N	71°11′18.6″ W
AS06	WTG	41°01′29.6″ N	71°09′58.7″ W
AS07	WTG	41°01′34.3″ N	71°08′39.5″ W
AS08	OSS	41°01′36.1″ N	71°07′20.6″ W
AS09	WTG	41°01′33.6″ N	71°06′00.7″ W
AS10	WTG	41°01′39.0″ N	71°04′41.5″ W
AS11	WTG	41°01′40.1″ N	71°03′18.7″ W
AS12	WTG	41°01′41.9″ N	71°02′03.1″ W
AS13	WTG	41°01′43.3″ N	71°00′43.9″ W
AS14	WTG	41°01′44.4″ N	70°59′24.7″ W
AS15	WTG	41°01′45.8″ N	70°58′05.5″ W
AS16	WTG	41°01′48.7″ N	70°56′46.7″ W
AS17	WTG	41°01′48.7″ N	70°55′26.8″ W
AS18	WTG	41°01′48.0″ N	70°54′09.4″ W
AS19	WTG	41°01′51.2″ N	70°52′49.1″ W
AS20	WTG	41°01′52.7″ N	70°51′26.3″ W
AT01	WTG	41°00′25.6″ N	71°16′32.5″ W
AT02	WTG	41°00′27.0″ N	71°15′14.0″ W
AT04	WTG	41°00′30.2″ N	71°12′35.3″ W
AT05	WTG	41°00′31.7″ N	71°11′16.1″ W
AT06	WTG	41°00′33.1″ N	71°09′56.9″ W
AT07	WTG	41°00′34.6″ N	71°08′37.7″ W
AT08	WTG	41°00′36.0″ N	71°07′18.5″ W
AT09	WTG	41°00′38.9″ N	71°06′00.4″ W
AT10	WTG	41°00′38.9″ N	71°04′39.7″ W
AT11	WTG	41°00′36.7″ N	71°03′20.5″ W
AT12	WTG	41°00′41.8″ N	71°02′01.3″ W
AT13	WTG	41°00′43.2″ N	71°00′42.1″ W
AT14	WTG	41°00′43.9″ N	70°59′22.6″ W
AT15	WTG	41°00′45.7″ N	70°58′03.7″ W
AT16	WTG	41°00′47.2″ N	70°56′44.5″ W
AT17	WTG	41°00′49.0″ N	70°55′25.7″ W
AT18	WTG	41°00′49.7″ N	70°54′05.8″ W
AT19	WTG	41°00′51.1″ N	70°52′46.6″ W
AT20	WTG	41°00′52.6″ N	70°51′31.3″ W
AU01	WTG	40°59′25.1″ N	71°16′30.7″ W
AU02	WTG	40°59′26.9″ N	71°15′11.2″ W
AU04	WTG	40°59′30.1″ N	71°12′33.1″ W
AU05	WTG	40°59′31.6″ N	71°11′13.9″ W
AU06	WTG	40°59′33.0″ N	71°09′54.7″ W
AU07	WTG	40°59′34.4″ N	71°08′35.5″ W
AU09	WTG	40°59′37.3″ N	71°05′57.1″ W
AU10	WTG	40°59′38.8″ N	71°04′37.6″ W
AU11	WTG	40°59′41.3″ N	71°03′15.5″ W
AU12	WTG	40°59′42.4″ N	71°01′59.2″ W
AU13	WTG	40°59′43.1″ N	71°00′40.3″ W
AU14	WTG	40°59′44.5″ N	70°59′21.1″ W
AU15	WTG	40°59′44.2″ N	70°58′00.1″ W
AU16	WTG	40°59′47.0″ N	70°56′42.7″ W
AU17	WTG	40°59′48.5″ N	70°55′23.5″ W
AU18	WTG	40°59′49.9″ N	70°54′04.3″ W
AU19	WTG	40°59′52.8″ N	70°52′45.1″ W
AU21	WTG	40°59′53.5″ N	70°50′09.6″ W
AV01	WTG	40°58′25.7″ N	71°16′28.9″ W

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)—Continued

Name	Facility type	Latitude	Longitude
AV02	WTG	40°58′27.1″ N	71°15′09.7″ W
AV03	WTG	40°58′28.6″ N	71°13′50.5″ W
AV04	WTG	40°58′30.0″ N	71°12′31.3″ W
AV05	WTG	40°58′31.4″ N	71°11′12.1″ W
AV06	WTG	40°58′32.9″ N	71°09′52.9″ W
AV07	WTG	40°58′34.7″ N	71°08′33.7″ W
AV08	WTG	40°58′36.1″ N	71°07′14.5″ W
AV09	WTG	40°58′37.6″ N	71°05′55.3″ W
AV10	WTG	40°58′39.0″ N	71°04′36.1″ W
AV11	WTG	40°58′40.4″ N	71°03′17.3″ W
AV12	WTG	40°58′41.2″ N	71°01′57.7″ W
AV13	WTG	40°58′43.0″ N	71°00′38.5″ W
AV17	WTG	40°58′48.4″ N	70°55′21.7″ W
AW01	WTG	40°57′25.6″ N	71°16′26.8″ W
AW02	WTG	40°57′27.0″ N	71°15′07.6″ W
AW03	WTG	40°57′28.4″ N	71°13′48.4″ W
AW05	WTG	40°57′31.7″ N	71°11′10.0″ W
AW06	WTG	40°57′31.7″ N	71°09′50.8″ W
AW07	WTG	40°57′34.6″ N	71°08′31.6″ W
AW08	WTG	40°57′33.8″ N	71°07′12.4″ W
AW09	WTG	40°57′37.4″ N	71°05′53.5″ W
AW10	WTG	40°57′38.9″ N	71°04′34.3″ W
AW11	WTG	40°57′40.3″ N	71°03′15.1″ W
AW12	WTG	40°57′38.9″ N	71°01′55.9″ W
AU03	WTG	40°59′28.3″ N	71°13′57.4″ W
AU08	OCS–DC	40°59′36.2″ N	71°07′17.0″ W

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Designated representative means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the First Coast Guard District Commander in the enforcement of the safety zones.

Local officer means any officer, agent, or employee of a unit of local government authorized by law or by a local government agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of criminal law.

(c) *Regulations.* No vessel may enter or remain in the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section except for the following:

(1) An attending vessel as defined in 33 CFR 147.20;

(2) A vessel authorized by the First Coast Guard District Commander or a designated representative.

(d) *Request for permission.* Persons or vessels seeking to enter the safety zone must request authorization from the First Coast Guard District Commander or a designated representative. If permission is granted, all persons and vessels must comply with lawful instructions of the First Coast Guard District Commander or designated representative via VHF–FM channel 16 or by phone at 866–842–1560 (First Coast Guard District Command Center).

(e) *Effective and enforcement periods.* This rule will be effective from 12:01 a.m. June 1, 2025, through 11:59 p.m. on May 31, 2028. But individual safety zones will only be enforced during active construction or other instances which may cause a hazard to navigation as determined by the First Coast Guard District Commander. The First Coast Guard District Commander will make notification of the exact dates and times in advance of each enforcement period for the safety zones in paragraph (a) of this section to the local maritime community through the Local Notice to Mariners and will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via marine channel 16 (VHF–FM) as soon as practicable in response to an emergency. If the project is completed before May 31, 2028, enforcement of the safety zones will be suspended, and notice given via Local Notice to Mariners. The First Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners can be found at: *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*.

(f) *Processing of violations.* Violations of this section may be processed in accordance with 33 CFR 140.40 on civil and criminal penalty proceedings.

M.E. Platt,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2025–11020 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0561; FRL–12759–01–OCSPP]

Vadescana Double-Stranded RNA; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of Vadescana double-stranded (ds) RNA in or on honey and honeycomb if used according to the label and good agricultural practices. GreenLight Biosciences, Inc. submitted a petition to the EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of Vadescana dsRNA (Varroa destructor-Specific Recombinant Double-Stranded Interfering Oligonucleotide EP15) under FFDCA when used in accordance with this exemption.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 16, 2025. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 15, 2025 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions

provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0561, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov*. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shannon Borges, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1400; email address: *BPPDFRNotices@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:

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

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

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

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

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 the EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0561 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 August 15, 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. Petitioned-for Exemption

In the **Federal Register** of December 19, 2023 (88 FR 87733) (FRL–10579–11–OCSPP), EPA issued a notice pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide tolerance exemption petition (PP 3F9054) by GreenLight Biosciences, Inc., 200 Boston Ave., Suite 1000, Medford, MA 02155. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the miticide Vadescana dsRNA in or on honey and honeycomb. That notice referenced a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner GreenLight Biosciences, Inc. and is available in the docket. EPA received two comments in response to the notice of filing. EPA's response to these comments is discussed in Unit III.C.

III. Final Tolerance Actions

A. EPA's Safety Determination

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA 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.'' Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. 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 ''available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues'' and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA evaluated the available toxicological and exposure data on Vadescana dsRNA and considered their validity, completeness, and reliability, as well as the relationship of this information to human risk. A full explanation of the data upon which the EPA relied and its risk assessment based on those data can be found within the document entitled ''Human Health Risk Assessment for a FIFRA Section 3 Registration Application for the Manufacturing Use Product EP15 (EPA File Symbol 94614–G), and the End Use Products EP15 Formulation (2 g/L) (EPA File Symbol 94614–U) and EP15 Formulation (4 g/L) (EPA File Symbol 94614–L), Containing a New Active Ingredient Vadescana (Varroa destructor-Specific Recombinant Double-Stranded Interfering Oligonucleotide EP15), and associated FFDCA Petition to Establish a Permanent Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance for Residues of Vadescana in or on Honey and Honeycomb'' (Human Health Risk Assessment). This document, as well as other relevant information, are available in the docket for this action as described under **ADDRESSES**.

Vadescana (CAS Reg. No. 2643947–26–4) consists of double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) that induces mortality of the Varroa mite (Varroa destructor) via a gene silencing mode of action. EPA used a weight-of-evidence approach, considering available hazard and exposure data to assess the risk to human health from the use of the end-use products containing the active ingredient Vadescana dsRNA. When Vadescana dsRNA is ingested by Varroa mites, it causes the inhibition of expression of the Varroa calmodulin protein by interfering with its messenger RNA stability or translation. Loss of functional calmodulin in Varroa mites leads to disruption of important cellular processes and interferes with the mites' reproductive success. The active ingredient is intended for direct applications into beehives and dietary exposure may result from consumption of honey and/or honeycomb-derived foods from treated beehives. Based on a weight-of-evidence approach, considering all available Vadescana hazard and exposure data, the agency conducted a qualitative dietary risk assessment. Vadescana dsRNA may be consumed with honey and/or honeycomb-derived food from treated beehives. Dietary risk from Vadescana is considered negligible for the following reasons: (1) Vadescana was found to have low toxicity via the oral route of exposure (EPA Toxicity Category IV); (2) Vadescana concentration is expected to decrease during honey processing in the hive; (3) While binding of a small number of potential Vadescana 21-mers to transcripts of two genes could not be excluded through bioinformatics alone, Vadescana exposure is expected to be negligible because it is rapidly degraded in simulated gastric and intestinal fluids, which also indicates that the formulation does not impact stability of the RNA in the mammalian gut. This degradation pattern was also highly similar to food-derived RNA indicating it would not be digested differently than naturally occurring RNA found in food; (4) Physiological barriers present in mammals (*i.e.,* nucleases in saliva and gastrointestinal tract, acidic conditions in the stomach, presence of multiple membrane barriers) impede the uptake of naked, unmodified dsRNA, like Vadescana, further minimizing exposure, and thus risks, via the oral route. Together, any potential dietary risk from the use of Vadescana to human health is considered negligible. The petitioned-for tolerance exemption is only for in-hive uses; therefore, dietary exposure to Vadescana dsRNA through drinking water is expected to be negligible. No residential applications are proposed for the EP15 products based on the product labels.

Although FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C) provides for an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects, EPA has determined that there are no such effects due to the lack of toxicity of Vadescana dsRNA. As a result, an additional margin of safety for the protection of infants and children is unnecessary.

B. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for Vadescana dsRNA because the EPA is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

C. Response to Comments

The Agency received two comments in response to the Notice of Filing. A Response to Comments document has been written to best summarize and respond to the comments received. The first comment contained several human health concerns and questions. The concerns outlined in the comments have been considered as part of the Human Health Risk Assessment. The second comment expressed several ecological concerns surrounding the registration of products containing Vadescana dsRNA. As tolerances and tolerance exemptions under the FFDCA are concerned with human safety, the ecological concerns raised in this comment are not relevant to and EPA did not consider them in the establishment of this tolerance exemption. EPA has nevertheless prepared separate responses in the Response to Comments document apart from its response to the Notice of Filing. All documents, including the Human Health Risk Assessment, the Ecological Risk Assessment and the Response to Comments will be available in the *https://regulations.gov* docket EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0561.

D. Conclusion

Based upon its evaluation in the Human Health Risk Assessment, which concluded that Vadescana dsRNA residues in or on honey and honeycomb are not toxic to mammals, the EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of Vadescana dsRNA. Therefore, EPA is finalizing the tolerance exemption that was petitioned for by GreenLight Biosciences, Inc. An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of Vadescana dsRNA in or on honey and honeycomb when used according to the label and good agricultural practices.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

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

actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

B. 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 IV.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 an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance 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 Unit III.A.

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 not a ''major rule'' as defined by 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: June 9, 2025.

Edward Messina,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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

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

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

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

■ 2. Add § 180.1417 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 180.1417 Vadescana double-stranded RNA (CAS Reg. No. 2643947–26–4); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of Vadescana dsRNA in or on honey and honeycomb when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[FR Doc. 2025–10880 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 635

[Docket No. 220919–0193]

RTID 0648–XE977

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Angling Category Retention Limit Adjustment

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; retention limit adjustment.

SUMMARY: NMFS has determined, based on consideration of the regulatory determination criteria regarding inseason adjustments, that the Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) daily retention limit that applies to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels (when fishing recreationally for BFT) should be adjusted for the remainder of 2025, or until further modified. NMFS is adjusting the Angling category BFT daily retention limit to: one BFT per vessel per day/trip that can measure anywhere from 27 inches (68.5 cm) to less than 73 inches

(185 cm) curved fork length (CFL) for private vessels with HMS Angling permits, and two BFT per vessel per day/trip measuring 27 inches (68.5 cm) to less than 73 inches (185 cm) CFL, only one of which can be a large school/small medium-sized fish (47 inches (119 cm) to less than 73 inches (185 cm) CFL), for charter boat vessels and headboat vessels with HMS Charter/Headboat permits when fishing recreationally for BFT. If needed, NMFS could take another action later in the year to modify these retention limits or close the fishery. These retention limits are effective in all areas, except for the Gulf of America, where targeted fishing for BFT is prohibited.

DATES: Effective July 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 or until NMFS via the **Federal Register** announces another adjustment to the retention limit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brad McHale, *brad.mchale@noaa.gov,* Ann Williamson, *ann.williamson@noaa.gov,* or, Larry Redd, Jr., *larry.redd@noaa.gov,* by email or by phone at 301–427–8503.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Atlantic BFT fisheries are managed under the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan (HMS FMP) and its amendments, pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*) and consistent with the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA; 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.*). ATCA is the implementing statute for binding recommendations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The HMS FMP and its amendments are implemented by regulations at 50 CFR part 635. Section 635.27(a) divides the U.S. BFT quota, established by ICCAT and as implemented by the United States among the various domestic fishing categories, per the allocations established in the HMS FMP and its amendments. NMFS is required under the Magnuson-Stevens Act at 16 U.S.C. 1854(g)(1)(D) to provide U.S. fishing vessels with a reasonable opportunity to harvest quotas under relevant international fishery agreements such as the ICCAT Convention, which is implemented domestically pursuant to ATCA.

On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order (E.O.) 14172 (Restoring Names that Honor American Greatness). As part of the order, the Gulf of Mexico is renamed as the Gulf of America. Consistent with the order, this action uses Gulf of America for all references to the area known as the Gulf of Mexico in the specific regulations at 50 CFR part 635.

As described in § 635.27(a), the current baseline U.S. BFT quota is 1,316.14 metric tons (mt) (not including the 25-mt ICCAT allocated to the United States to account for bycatch of BFT in pelagic longline fisheries in the Northeast Distant Gear Restricted Area). The Angling category baseline quota of 297.4 mt is further subdivided into subquotas by size class (see table 1) as follows: 134.1 mt for school BFT, 154.1 mt for large school/small medium BFT, and 9.2 mt for large medium/giant BFT. The default Angling category daily retention limit is one school, large school, or small medium BFT per vessel per day/trip for HMS Angling permitted vessels and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels when fishing recreationally for BFT (§ 635.23(b)(2)). NMFS recently adjusted the Angling category retention limits from the default daily retention limit of one school, large school, or small medium BFT to one school BFT and zero large school/small medium BFT per vessel per day/trip for private vessels with HMS Angling permits, and two school BFT and zero large school/small medium BFT per vessel per day/trip for charter boat vessels and headboat vessels with HMS Charter/Headboat permits when fishing recreationally for BFT (90 FR 23457, June 3, 2025).

TABLE 1—BFT SIZE CLASSES

Size class	Curved fork length
School	27 to less than 47 inches (68.5 to less than 119 cm).
Large school	47 to less than 59 inches (119 to less than 150 cm).
Small medium	59 to less than 73 inches (150 to less than 185 cm).
Large medium	73 to less than 81 inches (185 to less than 206 cm).
Giant	81 inches or greater (206 cm or greater).

Adjustment of Angling Category Daily Retention Limit

Under § 635.23(b)(3), NMFS may increase or decrease the Angling category daily retention limit for any size class of BFT after considering the regulatory determination criteria under § 635.27(a)(7). Also under § 635.23(b)(3), recreational retention limits may be adjusted separately for specific vessel types, such as private vessels, charter boats, or headboats.

As described below, NMFS has considered all of the relevant determination criteria and their applicability to the change in the Angling category retention limit. After considering these criteria, NMFS has decided to adjust the Angling category retention limit as follows:

(1) For private vessels with HMS Angling permits, this action adjusts the limit to one BFT per vessel per day/trip that can measure anywhere from 27 inches (68.5 cm) to less than 73 inches (185 cm) CFL (*i.e.,* one school, large school, or small medium BFT per vessel per day/trip).

(2) For both charter boat vessels and headboat vessels with HMS Charter/Headboat permits when fishing recreationally for BFT, this action adjusts the limit to two BFT per vessel per day/trip measuring 27 inches (68.5 cm) to less than 73 inches (185 cm) CFL, only one of which can be a large school/small medium-sized fish (47 inches (119 cm) to less than 73 inches (185 cm) CFL). In other words, a charter boat vessel or headboat vessel could land two school-sized fish or could land one school-sized fish and one large school/small medium-sized fish.

Regardless of the duration of a fishing trip, no more than a single day's retention limit may be possessed or retained at the end of the trip upon landing. For example, whether a private vessel (fishing under the Angling category retention limit) takes a 2-day trip or makes two trips in 1 day, the day/trip retention limit of one BFT applies and may not be exceeded upon landing.

If needed, NMFS could take another action later in the year to modify these retention limits or close the fishery.

Consideration of the Determination Criteria

As described above, under § 635.23(b)(3), NMFS may increase or decrease the retention limit for any size class of BFT, or change a vessel trip limit to an angler trip limit and vice

versa after considering the regulatory determination criteria under § 635.27(a)(7). These considerations include, but are not limited to, the following:

NMFS considered the variations in seasonal distribution, abundance, and migration patterns of BFT, the effects of catch rates in one area precluding vessels in another area from having a reasonable opportunity to harvest a portion of the category's quota, and the optimization of fishing opportunities (§ 635.27(a)(7)(vii), (viii), and (x)). In doing so, NMFS also reviewed the latest information regarding landings and the availability of BFT on the fishing grounds (§ 635.27(a)(7)(ix)). Under the current daily retention limits, only school BFT may be retained by recreational fishermen. Due to the unpredictable nature of BFT availability on the fishing grounds, the migratory nature of this species, and the regional variations in the BFT fishery, school-sized BFT may only be available in certain areas and during certain times of the year. Currently, the distribution of school-sized BFT catch is more concentrated between northern New Jersey and Rhode Island than further north along the east coast. However, in the summer months, catches of large school/small medium sized BFT tend to range further north along the east coast to Massachusetts. Thus, large school/small medium BFT are more geographically spread out. Through this action, the allowance of large school/small medium sized BFT for retention would optimize fishing opportunities by providing additional flexibilities. Furthermore, this retention limit adjustment should provide more equitable fishing opportunities for fishermen along the entire coast to retain available BFT and harvest the available Angling category quota. These adjustments to the retention limits should assist the fishery in achieving optimum yield on a continuing basis and optimizing the ability of all permit categories to harvest available BFT quota allocations.

Regarding the usefulness of information obtained from catches in the Angling category for biological sampling and monitoring of the status of the stock (§ 635.27(a)(7)(i)), biological samples collected from BFT landed by recreational fishermen continue to provide NMFS with valuable parts and data for ongoing scientific studies of BFT age and growth, migration, and reproductive status. Recreational fishermen are the only fishermen who land smaller-sized fish. Because the size data from previous years indicate that a strong year-class is moving through the fishery, allowing recreational fishermen to land a variety of sizes now could provide NMFS the data needed to monitor this year-class and will assist in monitoring the stock overall. Thus, providing additional opportunity to land BFT in the Angling category this summer would support the continued collection of a broad range of data, including size data, for these scientific studies and for stock monitoring purposes.

NMFS also considered the effects of the adjustment on the BFT stock and the effects of the adjustment on accomplishing the objectives of the HMS FMP (§ 635.27(a)(7)(v) and (vi)). Adjusting the retention limits would not alter the established quotas and subquotas, which are implemented consistent with ICCAT Recommendation 22–10, ATCA, and the objectives of the HMS FMP and amendments, which include achieving optimum yield on a continuing basis and optimizing the ability of all permit categories to harvest available BFT quota allocations (also related to § 635.27(a)(7)(x)). In establishing these quotas and subquotas and associated management measures, ICCAT and NMFS considered the best scientific information available, objectives for stock management and status, and effects on the stock. Making these retention limit adjustments is in line with the established management measures and stock status determinations. It is also important that NMFS limit landings to the subquotas both to adhere to the subquota allocations and to ensure that landings are as consistent as possible with the pattern of fishing mortality (*e.g.,* fish caught at each age) that was assumed in the latest stock assessment. These retention limit adjustments are consistent with those objectives.

Regarding the likelihood of a closure if no adjustment is made, the projected ability of the vessels fishing under the Angling category to harvest its quota, and the estimated amounts by which quotas for other categories might be exceeded (§ 635.27(a)(7)(ii), (iii), and (iv)), NMFS considered past landings and landings to date this year for the Angling category and other categories. While landings and landings rates in the Angling category are highly variable, the landings estimates from last year indicate the Angling category exceeded its 2024 quota. Additionally, landings estimates indicate that the 2024 General and Harpoon categories quotas were exceeded. Thus, under § 635.27(a)(9) and consistent with ICCAT requirements, in order to ensure the overall U.S. quota is not exceeded, NMFS expects to take action later this year to reduce the various category quotas consistent with the estimated overharvest. While that action is not yet final, NMFS must still consider the implications of reduced quotas for various categories, including the Angling category. Based on that consideration, and assuming catch rates this year are as high as those from last year, NMFS believes it is likely that the Angling category quota may be reached before the end of the fishing year and therefore the Angling category may need to be closed, potentially later this summer or fall with this retention limit adjustment. However, after considering the other criteria, NMFS is adjusting the retention limits to provide opportunities for anglers to take advantage of the BFT that are currently available on the fishing grounds. NMFS believes this adjustment should provide a reasonable opportunity to harvest the available Angling category quota while maintaining equitable fishing opportunities across the fishery. If needed, NMFS could take another action later in the year to modify the retention limits or close the fishery.

In addition to the specific criteria laid out in § 635.27(a)(7), NMFS considered other relevant factors. Specifically, in implementing this retention limit adjustment, NMFS considered that ICCAT recommendations limit the allowance for landings of school BFT to 10 percent of the U.S. baseline quota (*i.e.,* 134.1 mt, *see* § 635.27(a)(2)), as well as input on recreational retention limits from the HMS Advisory Panel in 2024 and most recently at its May 2025 meeting. The 2024 school BFT landings represented approximately 11.4 percent of the U.S. baseline annual quota for 2024, slightly exceeding the ICCAT established 10-percent limit. In contrast to previous years, NMFS is currently not setting higher school BFT retention limits than those established in this action due to the potential risk of exceeding the ICCAT tolerance limit on school BFT, and other considerations such as potential effort shifts to BFT fishing as a result of current recreational retention limits for New England groundfish and striped bass and high variability in BFT availability (related to § 635.27(a)(7)(vii)).

Furthermore, the large school/small medium quota for 2024 was exceeded. NMFS examined the results of the 2024 fishing year under the applicable daily retention limits, as well as the observed trend in the recreational fishery toward heavier fish, particularly in the large school and small medium size classes. NMFS believes the retention limits established through this action provide

opportunities to harvest the available large school/small medium BFT subquota. If needed, NMFS could take another action later in the year to modify the large school/small medium retention limits or close the fishery.

Lastly, NMFS has also concluded that implementation of separate retention limits for private and charter/headboat vessels is appropriate, recognizing the different nature, social and economic needs, and recent landings results of these components of the recreational BFT fishery. For example, charter operators historically have indicated that a retention limit greater than the default limit of one fish is vital to their ability to attract customers. In addition, Large Pelagics Survey estimates indicate that charter/headboat BFT landings averaged 26 percent of Angling category landings for 2024, with the remaining 74 percent landed by private vessels. In past years, NMFS has acknowledged that a higher limit for headboats (than charter boats) was appropriate, given the limited number of headboats participating in the BFT fishery. However, given that the Angling category quota and subquotas in 2024 were exceeded and there is potential risk to exceeding the 2025 Angling category quota and subquotas, NMFS believes that setting the same charter and headboat daily retention limit is appropriate at this time.

Given these considerations, NMFS has determined that the Angling category daily retention limits applicable to HMS Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels should be adjusted from the current limits. The retention limits established through this action are intended to provide a reasonable opportunity to harvest the available Angling category quota and subquotas, without exceeding them, while maintaining equitable fishing opportunities. NMFS acknowledges that the BFT daily retention limits in this action may result in landings during 2025 that could reach or exceed the annual Angling category quota and subquotas. However, lower retention limits could result in substantial social and economic impacts for the recreational BFT fishery. Furthermore, if effort is lower than previous years or if catch rates are not as high as anticipated, maintaining the current retention limit could result in an underharvest of the Angling category quota and subquotas. As described earlier, if needed and appropriate, NMFS could take another action(s) later in the year to increase or decrease the retention limits or close the fishery. Although NMFS has not closed the recreational fishery prior to the end of the fishing year in recent years (*i.e.,* the fishery has remained open through December), the possibility of NMFS needing to close the fishery earlier in the fishing year (*e.g.,* in the summer or fall) is more likely this year.

Monitoring and Reporting

NMFS will continue to monitor the BFT fishery closely. HMS Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessel owners are required to report the catch of all BFT retained or discarded dead, within 24 hours of the landing(s) or the end of each trip, by accessing *https://hmspermits.noaa.gov,* using the HMS Catch Reporting app, or calling 888–872–8862 (Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Eastern Time).

Depending on the level of fishing effort and catch rates of BFT, NMFS may determine that additional retention limit adjustments or closures are necessary to ensure available quota is not exceeded or to enhance scientific data collection from, and fishing opportunities in, all geographic areas. If needed, subsequent adjustments will be published in the **Federal Register**. In addition, fishermen may access *https://hmspermits.noaa.gov,* for updates on quota monitoring and inseason adjustments.

HMS Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat permit holders may catch and release (or tag and release) BFT of all sizes, subject to the requirements of the catch-and-release and tag-and-release programs at § 635.26. All BFT that are released must be handled in a manner that will maximize their survival, and without removing the fish from the water, consistent with requirements at § 635.21(a)(1). For additional information on safe handling, see the ''Careful Catch and Release'' brochure available at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/outreach-and-education/careful-catch-and-release-brochure.*

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1855(d)) and regulations at 50 CFR part 635 and this action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

The Assistant Administrator for NMFS (AA) finds that pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 533(b)(B), there is good cause to waive an opportunity for public comment on this action because it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the following reasons. Specifically, the regulations implementing the HMS FMP and its amendments provide for inseason retention limit adjustments to respond to the unpredictable nature of BFT availability on the fishing grounds, the migratory nature of this species, and the regional variations in the BFT fishery. Based on available quotas, fishery performance in recent years, and the availability of BFT on the fishing grounds, responsive adjustment of the daily retention limit is warranted to provide additional flexibility to maximize fishing opportunities to land the available BFT quota. It is impracticable for NMFS to have proposed this action earlier, as it needed to consider and respond to complete 2024 and the most recent recreational landings data, as well as the most recent information about daily landing trends and the availability of BFT on the fishing grounds. If NMFS was to offer a public comment period now, after having appropriately considered that information, it would preclude the fishery from harvesting BFT that are legally available consistent with all of the regulatory criteria, and/or could result in selection of a retention limit inappropriately high or low for the amount of quota available for the period. Rather, as fisheries are currently underway under the current Angling category daily retention limit, the additional time between now and July 1 will provide fishery participants the ability to prepare to utilize the additional flexibility and fishing opportunity this retention limit adjustment will provide. Delays in this action from a public comment period would adversely affect those HMS Angling and HMS Charter/Headboat permitted vessels that would otherwise have an opportunity to harvest one large school/small medium BFT per vessel per day/trip, contrary to the public interest. Analysis of available data shows that adjustment to the BFT daily retention limit from the current level would result in minimal risk of exceeding the ICCAT-allocated quota given NMFS's ability to further adjust the retention limit or close the fishery as needed. NMFS provides notification of retention limit adjustments by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register**, emailing individuals who have subscribed to the Atlantic HMS News electronic newsletter, and updating the information posted on the Atlantic Tunas Information Line and on *https://hmspermits.noaa.gov.* Taking this action does not raise conservation and management concerns, and would support effective management of the BFT fishery. NMFS notes that the public had an opportunity to comment on the underlying rulemakings that established

the U.S. BFT quota and the inseason adjustment criteria.

Because this retention limit adjustment relieves a restriction by providing more flexibility and fishing opportunity to Angling category participants, it is not subject to the 30-day delayed effectiveness provision of the Administrative Procedure Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1). Under the current daily retention limits, only school BFT may be retained by recreational fishermen. Due to the unpredictable nature of BFT availability on the fishing grounds, the migratory nature of this species, and the regional variations in the BFT fishery, school-sized BFT may only be available in certain areas and during certain times of the year. Through this action, the allowance of large school/small medium sized BFT for retention would optimize fishing opportunities by providing additional flexibilities.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.* and 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Kelly Denit,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10954 Filed 6–12–25; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 114
Monday, June 16, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0925; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00671–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–18–01, which applies to certain Airbus SAS Model A330–200 series airplanes, A330–200 Freighter series airplanes, A330–300 series airplanes, Model A330–800 series airplanes, and A330–900 series airplanes. AD 2022–18–01 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. Since the FAA issued AD 2022–18–01, the FAA has determined that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This proposed AD would require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. 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 July 31, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: Go to regulations.gov.* 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–2025–0925; 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 European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) material identified in this proposed AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.* It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0925.
- 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: Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 847–294–8068; email: *emma.m.copeland@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 using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0925; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00671–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 Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 847–294–8068; email: *emma.m.copeland@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2022–18–01, Amendment 39–22152 (87 FR 54355, September 6, 2022) (AD 2022–18–01), for certain Airbus SAS Model A330–200 series airplanes, A330–200 Freighter series airplanes, A330–300 series airplanes, A330–800 series airplanes, and A330–900 series airplanes. AD 2022–18–01 was prompted by an MCAI originated by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. EASA issued AD 2021–0246, dated November 17, 2021 (EASA AD 2021–0246) (which corresponds to FAA AD 2022–18–01), to correct an unsafe condition.

AD 2022–18–01 requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA issued AD 2022–18–01 to address fatigue cracking, accidental damage, or corrosion in

principal structural elements, and possible failure of certain life-limited parts, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane. This proposed AD would supersede AD 2022–18–01.

Actions Since AD 2022–18–01 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2022–18–01, EASA superseded AD 2021–0246R1, dated October 12, 2022 (which superseded EASA AD 2021–0246), and issued EASA AD 2024–0213, dated November 14, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0213) (also referred to as the MCAI), for all Airbus SAS Model A330–200 series airplanes, A330–200 Freighter series airplanes, A330–300 series airplanes, A330–800 series airplanes, and A330–900 series airplanes. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

Airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued after October 1, 2024, must comply with the airworthiness limitations specified as part of the approved type design and referenced on the type certificate data sheet; this proposed AD therefore does not include those airplanes in the applicability.

The FAA is proposing this AD to address fatigue cracking, accidental damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements, and possible failure of certain life-limited parts. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0925.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed EASA AD 2024–0213. This material specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This proposed AD would also require EASA AD 2021–0246, which the Director of the **Federal Register** approved for incorporation by reference as of October 11, 2022 (87 FR 54355, September 6, 2022).

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

FAA's Determination

These products have been approved by the 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 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 retain certain requirements of AD 2022–18–01. This proposed AD would also require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, which are specified in EASA AD 2024–0213 already described, as proposed for incorporation by reference. Any differences with EASA AD 2024–0213 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 (m)(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 retain the incorporation by reference (IBR) of EASA AD 2021–0246 and incorporate EASA AD 2024–0213 by reference in the FAA final rule. This proposed AD would, therefore, require compliance with EASA AD 2021–0246 and EASA AD 2024–0213 through that incorporation, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. Using common terms that are the same as the heading of a particular section in EASA AD 2021–0246 or EASA AD 2024–0213 does not mean that operators need comply only with that section. For example, where the AD requirement refers to ''all required actions and compliance times,'' compliance with this proposed AD requirement is not limited to the section titled ''Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s)'' in EASA AD 2021–0246 or EASA AD 2024–0213. Material required by EASA AD 2021–0246 and EASA AD 2024–0213 for compliance will be available at *regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2025–0925 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 and intervals are approved as an AMOC in accordance with the procedures specified in the AMOCs paragraph under ''Additional AD Provisions.'' This new format includes a ''New 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 138 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2022–18–01 to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2022–18–01, Amendment 39–22152 (87 FR 54355, September 6, 2022); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

Airbus SAS: Docket No. FAA–2025–0925; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00671–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

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

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2022–18–01, Amendment 39–22152 (87 FR 54355, September 6, 2022) (AD 2022–18–01).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS Model airplanes, identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this AD, certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before October 1, 2024.

(1) Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, and –243 airplanes.

(2) Model A330–223F and –243F airplanes.

(3) Model A330–301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, and –343 airplanes.

(4) Model A330–841 airplanes.

(5) Model A330–941 airplanes.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking, accidental damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements, and possible failure of certain life-limited parts. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program, With a New Terminating Action

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (l) of AD 2022–18–01, with a new terminating action. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before July 1, 2021: Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD, comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2021–0246, dated November 17, 2021 (EASA AD 2021–0246). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (j) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2021–0246, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the exceptions specified in paragraph (m) of AD 2022–18–01, with no changes.

(1) Where EASA AD 2021–0246 refers to its effective date, this AD requires using October 11, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–18–01).

(2) The requirements specified in paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2021–0246 do not apply to this AD.

(3) Paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2021–0246 specifies revising ''the AMP'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after October 11, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–18–01).

(4) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (2) of EASA 2021–0246 is at the applicable ''limitations'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2021–0246, or within 90 days after October 11, 2022 (the effective date of AD 2022–18–01), whichever occurs later.

(5) The provisions specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) of EASA AD 2021–0246 do not apply to this AD.

(6) The ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2021–0246 does not apply to this AD.

(i) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions, Intervals, With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (n) of AD 2022–18–01, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph (j) of this AD, after the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) and intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2021–0246.

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

Except as specified in paragraph (k) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2024–0213, dated November 14, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0213). Revising the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(k) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0213

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2024–0213.

(2) Paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0213 specifies revising ''the AMP'' within 12 months after its effective date, but this AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (1) of EASA AD 2024–0213 is at the applicable ''limitations'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (2) of EASA AD 2024–0213, or within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraphs (3) and (4) of EASA AD 2024–0213.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0213.

(l) New Provisions for Alternative Actions and Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (j) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections) and intervals are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2024–0213.

(m) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(n) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 847–294–8068; email: *emma.m.copeland@faa.gov*.

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

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

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0213, dated November 14, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on October 11, 2022 (87 FR 54355, September 6, 2022).

(i) EASA AD 2021–0246, dated November 17, 2021.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

Note 1 to paragraph (o)(5): EASA AD 2021–0246 can be accessed in the zipped file at the bottom of the web page for EASA AD 2021–0246R1, dated October 12, 2022. When EASA posts a revised AD on their website, they watermark the previous AD as ''Revised,'' alter the file name by adding ''_revised'' to the end, and move it into a zipped file attached at the bottom of the AD web page.

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

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

Issued on June 9, 2025.

Lona C. Saccomando,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10822 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1103; Project Identifier AD–2024–00141–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024–01–01, which applies to certain The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes. AD 2024–01–01 requires repetitive general visual inspections (GVIs) of the area under all lavatory washbasins for evidence of intermittent and active leaks at the faucet control module (FCM) and applicable on-condition actions. The FAA has determined that the affected FCMs must be replaced with an improved design FCM to address the unsafe condition. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions of AD 2024–01–01 and would require replacing the FCM as terminating action for the repetitive GVIs, performing a leak test, installing moisture management devices, and performing 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 July 31, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *regulations.gov*. 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–2025–1103; 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–2025–1103.

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:

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–2025–1103; Project Identifier AD–2024–00141–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 Courtney Tuck, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3986; email: *Courtney.K.Tuck@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2024–01–01, Amendment 39–22652 (89 FR 6422, February 1, 2024) (AD 2024–01–01), for The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes with certain line numbers. AD 2024–01–01 was prompted by reports of undetected water leaks from the FCM migrating below the passenger floor in multiple lavatory locations during flight, and into the electronic equipment bay(s). AD 2024–01–01 requires repetitive GVIs of the area under all lavatory washbasins for evidence of intermittent and active leaks at the FCM. If there are leaks, AD 2024–01–01 requires replacing the FCM with a new or serviceable FCM and doing a leak test. The agency issued AD 2024–01–01 to address undetected water leaks, which could damage flight critical equipment.

Investigation identified the o-ring seal at the top of the FCM mixing chamber as the source of the leaking. As a result, Boeing developed an FCM with an improved design that is not susceptible to leaking. The FAA has determined that replacing FCM part number (P/N) AFUT000200A0001 or AFUT000200A0002 with the new FCM P/N AFUT000200A0004 is necessary to address the unsafe condition and would be terminating action for the GVIs required by AD 2024–01–01.

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–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025. This material specifies procedures for a repetitive general visual inspection of the area under all lavatory washbasins for evidence of intermittent and active leaks at the FCM and applicable on-condition actions. On-condition actions include replacing the affected FCM with new or serviceable FCM at affected lavatory washbasin(s) and performing a leak test. If a leak is found during the leak test, this material specifies completing applicable corrective action, repeating the leak test, and making sure no leak is found.

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024. This material specifies procedures for replacing the FCM, performing a leak test and repairing any leaks, and installing moisture management devices if not previously installed. This material also specifies procedures for reviewing and updating, if necessary, the existing maintenance program documentation to include Maintenance Review Board Report item number 38–025–00. This material specifies that replacement of the FCM terminates the repetitive inspections (which are required by AD 2024–01–01).

This proposed AD would also require Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 001, dated November 1, 2022, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of March 7, 2024 (89 FR 6422, February 1, 2024).

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

Proposed AD Requirements in This NPRM

This proposed AD would retain the repetitive inspections and all other requirements in AD 2024–01–01. This proposed AD would also require replacing the FCM as specified in the material already described, except for any differences identified as exceptions in the regulatory text of this proposed AD. The FCM replacement would be terminating action for the repetitive inspections.

For information on the procedures and compliance times, see this material at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1103.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 155 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
GVI of area under all lavatory washbasins (retained actions from AD 2024–01–01).	2 work-hour × $85 per hour = $170 per inspection cycle.	$0	$170 per inspection cycle.	$26,350 per inspection cycle.

ESTIMATED COSTS—Continued

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Replacement of FCM (new proposed action).	3 work-hours × $85 per hour = $255	6,021	$6,276	$972,780.
Install moisture management devices (new proposed action).	79 work-hours × $85 per hour = $6,715	1,610	$8,325	$432,900 (52 airplanes).
Review maintenance program documentation (new proposed action).	1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	0	$85	$13,175.

* The FAA has received no definitive data on which to base the cost estimate for the FCM replacement parts.

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
Replacement	1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$6,021	$6,106

The FAA has determined that revising the existing maintenance or inspection program would take 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 FAA estimates the average total cost per operator would be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

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:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2024–01–01, Amendment 39–22652 (89 FR 6422, February 1, 2024), and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–1103; Project Identifier AD–2024–00141–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

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

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2024–01–01, Amendment 39–22652 (89 FR 6422, February 1, 2024) (AD 2024–01–01).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 787–8, 787–9, and 787–10 airplanes, certificated in any category, having line numbers 6 through 687 inclusive, 689 through 954 inclusive, 956 through 970 inclusive, 972 through 982 inclusive, 984 through 989 inclusive, 991 through 996 inclusive, 999, 1001 through 1008 inclusive, 1012, 1013, 1016 through 1019 inclusive, 1021, 1022, 1024 through 1026 inclusive, 1029 through 1032 inclusive, 1038, 1040, 1041, 1044, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1054 through 1062 inclusive, 1071, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1082, 1085, 1087, 1091, 1094, 1095, 1098, 1099, 1103, 1109, 1112 through 1114 inclusive, 1117, 1118, 1121, 1122, 1125, 1126, 1128 through 1134 inclusive, 1136 through 1145 inclusive, 1147, 1148, 1151, 1161, and 1167.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 38, Water/waste.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of undetected water leaks from the faucet control module migrating below the passenger floor in multiple lavatory locations

during flight, and into the electronic equipment bay(s). The FAA is issuing this AD to address undetected water leaks, which could damage flight critical equipment. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of multiple line replaceable units and subsequent loss of continued safe flight and landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Retained Inspection, With Revised Service Information

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2024–01–01, with revised service information. Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 001, dated November 1, 2022, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 001, dated November 1, 2022, or Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025. As of the effective date of this AD, only use Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025, for the actions required by this paragraph.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00, Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025.

(h) Retained Exception to Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, With No Change

This paragraph restates the exception in paragraph (h) of AD 2024–01–01, with no change. Where the Compliance Time column of the table in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 001, dated November 1, 2022, uses the phrase ''the Issue 001 date of the Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB,'' this AD requires using March 7, 2024 (the effective date of AD 2024–01–01).

(i) New Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (j) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024.

Note 1 to paragraph (i): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (i) of this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024.

(j) Exception to Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB

(1) Where the Boeing Recommended Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024, refer to the Issue 001 date of Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) For Group 4, Configuration 3 airplanes identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024: The actions in Table 1 and Table 2 of the Accomplishment Instructions in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024, are not required by this AD.

(k) Terminating Action for Repetitive Inspections

Replacing faucet control module (FCM) part number (P/N) AFUT000200A0001 or AFUT000200A0002 with FCM P/N AFUT000200A0004 terminates the repetitive inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD.

(l) Credit for Previous Actions

For Group 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 airplanes and Group 4, Configuration 1 and 2 airplanes, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024: This paragraph provides credit for the actions required by paragraph (i) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 001, dated August 30, 2023.

(m) 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 Continued Operational Safety Branch, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (n)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

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

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

(4) AMOCs approved for AD 2024–01–01 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(n) 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 (o)(5) of this AD.

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250291–00 RB, Issue 002, dated November 22, 2024.

(ii) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 002, dated January 31, 2025.

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on March 7, 2024 (89 FR 6422, February 1, 2024).

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin B787–81205–SB250290–00 RB, Issue 001, dated November 1, 2022.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) 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.*

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

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

Issued on June 11, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11050 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1105; Project Identifier AD–2024–00721–T]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to supersede Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2013–08–11, which applies to certain The Boeing Company Model 737–900 and –900ER series airplanes. AD 2013–08–11 requires repetitive inspections for cracking of the fuselage skin along chem-mill steps at certain crown skin and shear wrinkle areas and repair if necessary. Since the FAA issued AD 2013–08–11, the FAA has determined that the compliance times are not adequate. This proposed AD would continue to require the actions in AD 2013–08–11 but at reduced compliance times and would require post-modification inspections if an optional modification is accomplished. 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 July 31, 2025.

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

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *regulations.gov*. 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–2025–1105; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Boeing material identified in this proposed AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–1105.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luis Cortez-Muniz, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3958; email: *luis.a.cortez-muniz@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–2025–1105; Project Identifier AD–2024–00721–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 Luis Cortez-Muniz, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3958; email: *luis.a.cortez-muniz@faa.gov.* Any commentary that the FAA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The FAA issued AD 2013–08–11, Amendment 39–17428 (78 FR 24338, April 25, 2013) (AD 2013–08–11), for The Boeing Company Model 737–900 and –900ER series airplanes with certain line numbers. AD 2013–08–11 was prompted by reports of early fatigue cracks at chem-mill areas on the crown skin panels. AD 2013–08–11 requires repetitive inspections for cracking of the fuselage skin along chem-mill steps at certain crown skin and shear wrinkle areas, as applicable, and repair if necessary. AD 2013–08–11 requires the initial inspections before the airplane accumulates 43,000 total flight cycles. AD 2013–08–11 also provides modification of the inspection areas as an optional terminating action for the repetitive inspections. The agency issued AD 2013–08–11 to detect and correct fatigue cracking of the skin panel at the specified chem-mill step locations, which could result in rapid decompression of the airplane.

Actions Since AD 2013–08–11 Was Issued

Since the FAA issued AD 2013–08–11, the FAA received reports of three suspected fuselage fatigue cracks found adjacent to non-chem-mill skin bays on Model 737–700 airplanes with between 40,000 and 43,000 total flight cycles—earlier than the inspection thresholds specified by AD 2013–08–11. Boeing has reported that the inspection compliance times and repetitive intervals in Boeing Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 1, dated March 14, 2012, are not adequate. The reports indicate that crack growth is faster and cracks are more distributed along the chem-mill steps between the tear straps, resulting in longer cracks than initially observed in the test data that prompted Boeing Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 1, dated March 14, 2012. As a result of these findings, the FAA has determined that reduced inspection thresholds and intervals for the chem-mill areas and the post modification inspections (for airplanes on which the optional terminating action is accomplished) are now necessary to address the unsafe condition.

The FAA is considering superseding similar ADs for Model 737–600, –700, –700C, and –800 series airplanes, which have crown skin panels that are of a similar design as those on Model 737–900 and –900ER series airplanes and may be subject to the same unsafe condition.

FAA's Determination

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024. This material specifies procedures for repetitive external detailed inspections and either (1) external medium frequency eddy current (MFEC), magneto optic imager (MOI), or C-scan inspections or (2) external ultrasonic phased array (UTPA) inspections, and repairing any cracks. This material also describes procedures for installing modification doublers in certain locations, which involves an external detailed inspection and an external non-destructive (MFEC, MOI, C-Scan, or UTPA) inspection for any cracking of the area to be modified prior to the doubler being placed on that area, and a high frequency eddy current inspection of all existing holes for cracking. This material specifies that accomplishment of the modification terminates the repetitive inspections provided post-modification inspections are performed for the modified areas.

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–2025–1105.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD, if adopted as proposed, would affect 56 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
Inspections	31 work-hours × $85 per hour = $2,635 per inspection cycle.	$0	$2,635 per inspection cycle.	$147,560 per inspection cycle.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR OPTIONAL ACTIONS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product
Modification	632 work-hours × $85 per hours = $53,720	Minimal	$53,720.
Post-modification inspection	50 work-hours × $85 per hour = $4,250 per inspection cycle.	$0	$4,250 per inspection cycle.

The extent of cracking found during the inspections could vary significantly from airplane to airplane. The FAA has no way of determining which conditions may be found on each airplane, the cost to correct or repair each airplane, or the number of airplanes that may require repair.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive AD 2013–08–11, Amendment 39–17428 (78 FR 24338, April 25, 2013), and

■ b. Adding the following new airworthiness directive:

The Boeing Company: Docket No. FAA–2025–1105; Project Identifier AD–2024–00721–T.

(a) Comments Due Date

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

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2013–08–11, Amendment 39–17428 (78 FR 24338, April 25, 2013) (AD 2013–08–11).

(c) Applicability

(1) This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 737–900 and –900ER series airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024.

(2) Installation of Supplemental Type Certificate (STC) ST00830SE does not affect the ability to accomplish the actions required by this AD. Therefore, for airplanes on which STC ST00830SE is installed, a ''change in product'' alternative method of compliance (AMOC) approval request is not necessary to comply with the requirements of 14 CFR 39.17.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 53, Fuselage.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of fatigue cracks at chem-mill areas on the crown skin panels and by recent reports of fuselage fatigue cracks adjacent to non-chem-mill skin bays. The FAA is issuing this AD to detect and correct fatigue cracking of the skin panel at the specified chem-mill step locations. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in rapid decompression of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Inspections of Crown Skin Areas

At the applicable times specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024, except as required by paragraph (k) of this AD, do an external detailed inspection and an external nondestructive inspection (a medium frequency eddy current (MFEC), magneto optic imager (MOI), C-scan, or ultrasonic phased array (UTPA) inspection) for cracking in the fuselage skin along the chem-mill steps at certain locations specified in, and in accordance with, paragraph 3.B.2.a. of the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024. Repeat the inspections thereafter at the applicable times specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024.

(h) Inspections of Shear Wrinkle Areas

For Group 1 airplanes as identified in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024: At the applicable time specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024, except as required by paragraph (k) of this AD, do an external detailed inspection and an external nondestructive inspection (MFEC, MOI, C-scan, or UTPA) for cracking in the fuselage skin along the chem-mill steps at certain shear wrinkle locations specified in, and in accordance with, paragraph 3.B.2.b. of the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024. Repeat the inspections thereafter at the applicable times specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024.

(i) Repair

If any cracking is found during any inspection required by paragraph (g) or (h) of this AD, before further flight, repair the cracking using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (m) of this AD.

(j) Optional Terminating Actions

Accomplishment of the actions in paragraphs (j)(1) through (3) of this AD terminates the repetitive inspections required by paragraph (g) of this AD for the modified area only.

(1) Do an external detailed inspection and an external nondestructive inspection (MFEC, MOI, C-scan, or UTPA) for cracking of the area to be modified, and if no cracking is found, do the modification, including doing a high frequency eddy current inspection of all existing holes for cracking in accordance with paragraph 3.B.3., ''Part 3: Modification,'' of the Accomplishment Instructions in Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024.

(2) Repair, before further flight, any cracking found during any inspection specified in paragraph (j)(1) or (3) of this AD using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (l) of this AD.

(3) Do the post-modification repetitive inspections specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, and in Part 5 of the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024. The inspections must be performed and repeated at the applicable times specified in paragraph 1.E., Compliance, of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024, except as required by paragraph (k) of this AD.

(k) Exceptions to Service Bulletin Specifications

Where the Compliance Time column in the tables under the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024, refer to the Revision 2 date of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, dated May 22, 2024, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(l) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the optional actions in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD, if the modification was performed before the effective date of this AD using Boeing Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, dated October 21, 2011, as revised by Boeing Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 1, dated March 14, 2012.

(m) 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 (n) 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.

(n) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Luis Cortez-Muniz, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3958; email: *luis.a.cortez-muniz@faa.gov*.

(o) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 737–53–1312, Revision 2, dated May 22, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Issued on June 12, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11032 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–1159; Airspace Docket No. 25–AGL–5]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V–300; Northcentral United States

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to amend Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V–300 due to the planned relocation of the Wiarton, Ontario (ON), Canada, VOR/Distance Measuring Equipment (VOR/DME) navigational aid (NAVAID). This action is in support of NAV CANADA's NAVAID Modernization Program.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 31, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send comments identified by FAA Docket No. FAA–2025–1159 and Airspace Docket No. 25–AGL–5 using any of the following methods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: 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 would modify the National Airspace System as necessary to preserve the safe and efficient flow of air traffic.

Comments Invited

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

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

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

Availability of Rulemaking Documents

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

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Operations office (see **ADDRESSES** section for address, phone number, and hours of operations). An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Operations Support Group, Central Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177.

Incorporation by Reference

VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(a) of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document proposes to amend the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These updates would be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

Background

NAV CANADA, which operates Canada's civil air navigation service, is implementing changes to Canada's instrument flight rules (IFR) navigation infrastructure as part of their NAVAID Modernization Program. This

modernization program is designed to enhance the efficiency of Canada's flying operations. The relocation of the Wiarton, ON, Canada, VOR/DME being accomplished by NAV CANADA in August 2025 affects VOR Federal Airway V–300 that extends across the United States (U.S.)/Canada border.

NAV CANADA is planning to relocate the Wiarton, ON, Canada, VOR/DME approximately 80 feet West of the current NAVAID location. As a result, the V–300 ground track and associated points where the airway crosses the U.S./Canada border will also change. Additionally, the FAA is replacing the Computer Navigation Fixes (CNFs) where the airway currently crosses the U.S./Canada border with named Fixes where the amended V–300 will cross the U.S./Canada border due to the Wiarton VOR/DME being relocated.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing to amend 14 CFR part 71 by amending VOR Federal Airway V–300 due to the planned relocation of the Wiarton, ON, Canada, VOR/DME by NAV CANADA as part of their NAVAID Modernization Program. The proposed ATS route action is described below.

V–300: V–300 currently extends between the Sault Ste Marie, MI, VOR/DME and the Wiarton, ON, Canada, VOR/DME, excluding the airspace within Canada. The FAA proposes to amend the airway to describe the two airway segments within U.S. airspace. The first segment extends between the Sault Ste Marie, MI, VOR/DME and the intersection of the Sault Ste Marie VOR/DME 125° True (T)/129° Magnetic (M) and Pellston, MI, VORTAC 029° (T)/035° (M) radials (RIBIR Fix). The second segment extends between the intersection of the Sault Ste Marie VOR/DME 125° (T)/129° (M) and Pellston VORTAC 054° (T)/060° (M) radials (IILND Fix) replacing the ''CFNKB'' CNF on the U.S./Canada border and the intersection of the Sault Ste Marie VOR/DME 125° (T)/129° (M) and Pellston VORTAC 067° (T)/073° (M) radials (MRUCI Fix) replacing the ''MKPDG'' CNF on the U.S./Canada border. The new airway segments within U.S. airspace would continue to provide route continuity and cross-border connectivity with the V–300 airway segments being established by NAV CANADA within Canadian airspace.

The NAVAID radials listed in the VOR Federal Airway V–300 description in the proposed regulatory text of this NPRM are stated in degrees True and Magnetic north.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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

Environmental Review

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

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

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

■ 1. The authority citation for 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 6010(a) VOR Federal Airways.

* * * * *

V–300 [Amended]

From Sault Ste Marie, MI; to INT Sault Ste Marie 125° True (T)/129° Magnetic (M) and Pellston, MI, 029° (T)/035° (M) radials. From INT Sault Ste Marie 125° (T)/129° (M) and Pellston 054° (T)/060° (M) radials; to INT Sault Ste Marie 125° (T)/129° (M) and Pellston 067° (T)/073° (M) radials.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 9, 2025.

Brian Eric Konie,

Acting Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2025–10898 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Parts 733, 842

[Docket No. OSM–2025–0018; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520]

RIN 1029–AC89

Rescission of the ''Ten-Day Notices and Corrective Action for State Regulatory Program Issues'' Rule, Issued April 9, 2024

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is proposing to rescind the ''Ten-Day Notices and Corrective Action for State Regulatory Program Issues'' Rule adopted on April 9, 2024. We are undertaking this change to align the regulations with the single, best meaning of the statutory language in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). This proposed rule would streamline the process for OSMRE's coordination with State regulatory authorities to minimize duplication of efforts in the administration of SMCRA and appropriately recognize that State regulatory authorities are the primary regulatory authorities of non-Federal, non-Indian lands within their borders. We solicit comment on all aspects of this proposed rule.

DATES: OSMRE must receive your comments on this proposed rule on or before July 16, 2025. OSMRE is not obligated to consider any comments received after this date in making its decision on the final rule.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

Electronically: Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket Number OSM–2025–0018. Follow the instructions at this website.

By hard copy: Submit by U.S. mail to the Division of Regulatory Support, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Attn: James Tyree, 1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 4557, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Tyree, Chief, Division of Regulatory Support, (202) 208–4479, *jtyree@osmre.gov*. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SMCRA allows states with federally approved programs to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Federal, non-Indian lands within their borders. *See, e.g.,* 30 U.S.C. 1253. Once a State program is approved, ''the State's laws and regulations implementing the program become operative for the regulation of surface coal mining, and the State officials administer the program, giving the State 'exclusive jurisdiction over the regulation of surface coal mining' within its borders . . . .'' *Bragg* v. *W. Va. Coal Ass'n,* 248 F.3d 275, 288 (4th Cir. 2001) (internal citations omitted). After a state receives primary jurisdiction (''primacy'') to administer SMCRA, the statute provides the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) with oversight of the State regulatory programs and limited ongoing enforcement authority in two separate scenarios: (1) when the Secretary has reason to believe there have been violations of SMCRA and; (2) where the Secretary has reason to believe that violations of an approved State program are due to a State regulatory authority not properly enforcing its State program. 30 U.S.C. 1271(a) and (b).

In the first scenario, for a non-imminent harm situation, the Secretary can issue a notice, known as a ''ten-day notice'' (TDN), to a State regulatory authority if the Secretary has a ''reason to believe'' that ''any *person* is in violation of any requirement of [SMCRA].'' *Id.* § 1271(a) (emphasis added). SMCRA directs the Secretary to determine whether there is a potential violation ''on the basis of *any information* available to him.'' *Id.* (emphasis added). If so, SMCRA provides that the Secretary, acting through the Director of OSMRE, will issue a TDN to the State regulatory authority. A TDN gives the State regulatory authority ten days to respond to OSMRE to show that it either has taken ''appropriate action'' to ''cause said violation to be corrected'' or to show ''good cause'' for not doing so. *Id.* SMCRA directs the Secretary to then determine whether there is a violation ''on the basis of *any information* available to him.'' *Id.* (emphasis added). Under certain circumstances, such as if the State regulatory authority fails to respond in ten days or if OSMRE disagrees with the State's response to the TDN, the Secretary is authorized to conduct a Federal inspection. For imminent harm situations, the TDN process is waived when there is adequate proof of an imminent harm and the State's failure to take action, and OSMRE would conduct a Federal inspection. *Id.*

In the second scenario, SMCRA provides a separate enforcement process if the Secretary suspects a violation of an approved State program is due to a failure on the part of the State to properly enforce its approved program. *Id.* § 1271(b). Here, the Secretary must issue ''public notice'' and ''hold a hearing thereon in the State within thirty days of such notice.'' *Id.* If the Secretary finds that there are violations stemming from the State's failure to enforce its own State program effectively and the State ''has not adequately demonstrated its capability and intent to enforce such State program,'' the Secretary must take over the enforcement and issuance of permits. *Id.; see also* 30 U.S.C. 1254(a).

''Reason to Believe'' Determination

Before the 2024 Rule, the Department's implementing regulations regarding the information that the Secretary can consider when determining whether a potential violation exists mirrored the statutory language providing for consideration of ''any information available to him,'' 30 U.S.C. 1271(a)(1); the Secretary could determine whether there was a violation by looking to ''any information readily available to him or her, from any source[.]'' 30 CFR 842.11(b)(1)(i) (2021 version). Despite SMCRA's direction to the Secretary to base his determination on ''any information available to him,'' the 2024 Rule artificially limited the types of information that OSMRE can consider before issuing a TDN to: (i) ''information received from a citizen complaint''; (ii) ''information available in OSMRE files at the time that OSMRE is notified of the possible violation''; (iii) ''and publicly available electronic information.'' 30 CFR 842.11(b)(1)(i). The 2024 Rule made similar changes to §§ 842.11(b)(2) and 842.12(a). As such, the 2024 Rule narrowed OSMRE's investigatory sources in a manner that is inconsistent with the best reading of SMCRA, including by, for example, directing OSMRE to ignore other information that may be readily available from State regulatory authorities, who have primacy, or operators. *See Loper Bright Enterprises* v. *Raimondo,* 603 U.S. 369 (2024). Therefore, we propose to return to the language that was in the rule prior to the 2024 Rule and that better implements the best reading of SMCRA.

Definition of ''Citizen Complaint'' and ''Ten-Day Notice''

We propose to return the text of 30 CFR 842.11(b)(1)(i), 842.11(b)(2), and 842.12(a) to the text that existed before the 2024 Rule, which would, in part, remove references to the phrase ''citizen complaint'' across these subsections. The 2024 Rule added an unnecessary definition of ''citizen complaint'' at 30 CFR 842.5, a term that is not used anywhere in SMCRA. *See* 30 U.S.C. 1271(h)(1). The 2024 Rule then used the filing of ''citizen complaint[s]'' to short-circuit the longstanding requirement that citizens request a Federal inspection by modifying the regulations so that ''[a]ll citizen complaints [are] considered as requests for a Federal inspection.'' 30 CFR 842.11(b)(2), 842.12(a). When the automatic treatment of all citizen complaints as requests for a Federal inspection is read together with the 2024 Rule's restrictions on the types of information that OSMRE can consider when deciding whether to issue a TDN, the 2024 Rule violates principles of cooperative federalism and is inconsistent with the statutory structure of SMCRA. For example, SMCRA gives States with approved programs primacy and assigns OSMRE an oversight role with limited enforcement authority to ensure SMCRA compliance, but the 2024 Rule pushes OSMRE to conduct unnecessary inspections while disallowing OSMRE from considering all available information when deciding whether it has reason to believe a possible violation may exist.

Similarly, reverting the text of 30 CFR 842.12(a) to the language that existed before the 2024 Rule will reestablish the requirement that a person requesting a Federal inspection notify both the OSMRE authorized representative and the State regulatory authority, if any, which better aligns the regulations with the statutory structure of SMCRA and the goals of cooperative federalism. It also ensures that both OSMRE and the

State regulatory authority have the opportunity to understand and, if appropriate, address the concerns raised in a complaint.

Furthermore, and in line with this Administration's deregulatory agenda, we propose rescinding the newly created ''ten-day notice'' definition because it is unnecessary. As the 2024 Rule explains, ''SMCRA section 521(a)(1) [ ] provides that, after OSMRE notifies [a State regulatory authority] of a possible violation, the State must take 'appropriate action' or 'show good cause' for not doing so 'within ten days.' '' 89 FR 24714, 24716. All regulated entities understand that this is the ten-day notice process. A definition is not necessary.

''Person[s]'' Subject to a TDN

The 2024 Rule also found that a State regulatory authority can be a ''*person*'' in a manner that is inconsistent with SMCRA. 30 U.S.C. 1271(a) (emphasis added). The preamble to the 2024 Rule also included a statement that OSMRE would treat a State regulatory authority as a person for purposes of finding a potential violation that warranted issuing a TDN to the State. 89 FR at 24716. This direction goes beyond the text of SMCRA, which excludes a State regulatory authority from its definition of ''person.'' SMCRA defines ''person'' as an ''individual, partnership, association, society, joint stock company, firm, company, corporation, or other business organization,'' and separately defines ''State regulatory authority'' as ''the department or agency in each State which has primary responsibility at the State level for administering this Act.'' *Compare* 30 U.S.C. 1291(26) *with* 1291(19). Properly understood, a State regulatory authority can only be a ''person'' that could ''be in violation of any requirement of the Act'' in order to trigger a TDN if the State is acting as a business organization of some type, such as a permit holder operating a surface coal mining operation. Because the 2024 Rule's direction in the preamble announced its intention to treat a State regulatory authority as a ''person'' for purposes of the TDN process, which is not in accordance with the best reading of SMCRA, OSMRE is proposing to return to its prior understanding of who can be found in violation of the SMCRA and its implementing regulations for purposes of a TDN. *See Loper Bright,* 603 U.S. 369.

Types of TDN Violations

The 2024 Rule sought to ensure that ''all possible violations, except those that create an imminent harm,'' would be subject to the TDN process, including those that result from a State regulatory authority issuing a defective permit, which has commonly been called a permit defect. 89 FR at 24716. As mentioned, section 521(a) of SMCRA says that the Secretary can issue a TDN when ''any person is in violation of any requirement of this Act.'' 30 U.S.C. 1271(a). And as noted above, SMCRA defines ''person'' as an ''individual, partnership, association, society, joint stock company, firm, company, corporation, or other business organization,'' 30 U.S.C. 1291(19), and that does not include a State regulatory authority, unless it is itself acting as a business organization. Consequently, the TDN process is not a permissible way under SMCRA for OSMRE to review the actions of a State regulatory authority. Instead, section 521(b) of SMCRA creates a separate enforcement process for programmatic violations where ''the Secretary has reason to believe that the *violations of all or any part of an approved State program* result from a failure of the State to enforce such State program or any part thereof effectively.'' 30 U.S.C. 1271(b) (emphasis added). The latter enforcement mechanism exists for circumstances where, for example, a State regulatory authority uses its approved State program to issue defective permits. To the extent that the 2024 Rule subjected a State regulatory authority to the TDN process for ''violations of all or any part of an approved State program,'' it was inconsistent with SMCRA and offends principles of cooperative federalism by funneling such violations into the TDN process by allowing OSMRE to use that process as an avenue for regulatory oversight of a State regulatory authority that is not contemplated for such violations in SMCRA. If it were true that programmatic violations were subject to the TDN process laid out in 30 U.S.C. 1271(a), it would render 30 U.S.C. 1271(b) duplicative. And it is a fundamental principle of statutory interpretation to assume every word or subsection in a statute has a purpose and should not be rendered superfluous. This interpretation also accords with OSMRE's interpretation of this issue over the years. *See, e.g.,* Letter from Assistant Secretary Rebecca Watson to Joseph M. Lovett, Appalachian Center for the Economy and the Environment (Oct. 21, 2005). This proposed rule would therefore restore SMCRA's statutory dichotomy between OSMRE's oversight of violations through the TDN process as reflected in 30 CFR 842.12 and OSMRE's oversight of programmatic violations through a separate review process for approved State programs, as reflected in 30 CFR part 733.

Time Frames

In the 2024 Rule, OSMRE created deadlines for itself to develop and approve an action plan within 60 days of identifying a State regulatory program issue and instituted a 10-business-day deadline following identification of a State regulatory program issue for OSMRE and the State regulatory authority to develop interim remedial measures to abate the existing issue. 30 CFR 733.12(b). The Department does not normally regulate its bureaus and offices in its regulations, and it is unnecessary and arbitrary to do so here. Depending on the nature and extent of the State regulatory program issue identified and the other competing agency priorities, it may take more or less time than 60 days to develop an action plan or the 10 days to develop interim remedial measures in consultation with the State regulatory authority. Thus, the timeframes are both too restrictive, because some of the State regulatory program issues could be of a type that those timeframes are not long enough to take the necessary action, and too generous, because some State regulatory program issues should not take that long to develop an action plan or develop interim remedial measures, yet Parkinson's Law, the theory that work expands to fill the time available for its completion, suggests that OSMRE and the State will use all of the time allotted. In addition, these administrative deadlines are not necessary for, and might even inhibit, achieving the end-goal of these processes, which is to arrive at a thoughtful and durable resolution of a State regulatory program issue.

Therefore, we are instead proposing to return to instructing OSMRE to ''take action to make sure the identified State regulatory program issue is corrected as soon as possible . . .'' and ''ensure that the State regulatory authority corrects a State regulatory program issue in a timely and effective manner,'' and to give a State regulatory authority the discretion to resolve a State regulatory program issue without an action plan, unless the Director determines that resolving the issue is likely to take more than 180 days or result in a violation of the approved State program. This process allows for greater coordination and better flexibility in how OSMRE and the State regulatory authority address the State regulatory program issue. Years of administering SMCRA and this Administration's deregulatory agenda counsel us to decrease the number of administrative deadlines and

prescriptive practices in regulations that are not mandated by statute and that could stifle productive, informal discussion and resolution between OSMRE and State regulatory authorities of State program issues.

Similar Possible Violations

The 2024 Rule codified the longstanding practice of OSMRE issuing a single TDN for a group of substantively similar possible violations. In line with this Administration's deregulatory agenda, we do not believe it is necessary to include this longstanding practice in the regulations because nothing in SMCRA or the pre-2024 regulations prohibits OSMRE from grouping similar violations into a single TDN if it is more effective to do so, even without a regulatory provision. Therefore, we are proposing to remove this codification and return the regulation to the version that was in place before the 2024 Rule.

Citizen Justification for Possible Violation

The 2024 Rule removed regulatory language from 30 CFR 842.12(a) that required a person who requests a Federal inspection under § 842.11(b) to include in his or her statement ''the basis for the person's assertion that the State regulatory authority has not taken action with respect to the possible violation.'' The 2024 Rule preamble mischaracterized this pre-existing language, stating that the person seeking a Federal inspection ''should not need to state their allegation in statutory or regulatory language.'' 89 FR at 24718. The regulatory language we are proposing to restore does not require the person who is requesting a Federal inspection to provide citations to statutes or regulations but merely to provide the basis for the assertion that the State regulatory authority has not taken action with respect to a possible violation. This is not a high bar. Any information the citizen can provide to OSMRE about the State regulatory authority's response would be very helpful in OSMRE's efforts to efficiently determine whether there is reason to believe that a violation exists. The preamble to the 2020 TDN Rule affirms that OSMRE ''is merely asking the requester of the Federal inspection to provide any information he or she may have about the State regulatory authority's action or inaction.'' 85 FR 75150, 75160. For these reasons, the Department is proposing in revised § 842.12(a) to require the citizen to include in his or her complaint the basis for the assertion that the State regulatory authority has not taken action with respect to the possible violation.

Action Plans as Appropriate Action

If OSMRE issues a TDN, the State regulatory authority must respond within ten days by either taking ''appropriate action'' to cause the possible violation to be corrected or showing ''good cause'' for not taking action. The 2024 TDN rule removed corrective action plans associated with a State regulatory program issue as a possible ''appropriate action'' in response to a TDN, asserting that an action plan to remedy a state regulatory program issue does not remedy violations. However, that is a misstatement. The action plan process in § 733.12 that was in place before the 2024 Rule was not a vehicle to avoid Federal enforcement or avoid the correction of any violation; instead, the action plan process was and is a tool for OSMRE, in collaboration with a State regulatory authority, to address State regulatory program issues promptly, which would include the correction of any violations of SMCRA on any permit identified. Thus, an action plan ''will cause said violation to be corrected'' so the development of an action plan is better characterized as ''appropriate action.'' This is also consistent with the fact that OSMRE has historically allowed programmatic resolution of State regulatory program issues, such as implementation of remedies under 30 CFR part 732, to constitute ''appropriate action'' in a given situation. To avoid confusion or uncertainty for the regulated community, State regulatory authorities, and the public at large, the proposed rule in § 733.12 seeks to remove ambiguity and definitively states that ''appropriate action'' may include corrective action to resolve State regulatory program issues.

Conclusion

Consistent with Section 4.b. of Secretary's Order 3418, OSMRE has determined that the foregoing reasons together justify rescission of the 2024 Rule and a return to the regulations that were in effect immediately before the promulgation of that rule. Regardless of any benefits of that rule, OSMRE must not maintain regulations that are inconsistent with the statutory authority. *See Dep't of Homeland Sec.* v. *Regents of the Univ. of California,* 591 U.S. 1, 32 (2020). Moreover, regardless of the inconsistency, OSMRE has no interest in maintaining a rule that subjects a State regulatory authority to more requirements than are mandated by statute. To do otherwise would be against the cooperative federalism structure of SMCRA.

To the extent there is any uncertainty about the costs and benefits of the 2024 Rule, it is the policy of OSMRE to err on the side of deregulation. We therefore propose to rescind the 2024 Rule in full, revert to the pre-existing regulations, and seek comment on that proposal. We especially seek comment on whether there are any portions of the 2024 Rule that are consistent with the best reading of the statute and would be beneficial to retain, especially the 2024's language on the Similar Possible Violations mentioned above, or whether any portions of the preexisting regulations could be improved to better meet this Administration's objectives as set out in an Executive Orders (E.O.), such as E.O. 14154 ''Unleashing American Energy,'' E.O. 14219 ''Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President's 'Department of Government Efficiency' Deregulatory Initiative'' (Feb. 19, 2025), and the Presidential Memorandum ''Directing the Repeal of Unlawful Regulations'' (Apr. 9, 2025).

Procedural Determinations

Executive Order 12630—Governmental Actions and Interference With Constitutionally Protected Property Rights

This rule does not result in a taking of private property or otherwise have regulatory takings implications under E.O. 12630. The rule rescinds a regulation that OSMRE determined does not represent the best reading of SMCRA and is inconsistent with principles of cooperative federalism but does not impact any property rights; therefore, the rule will not result in private property being taken for public use without just compensation. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Executive Order 12866—Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563—Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

E.O. 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant.

E.O. 13563 reaffirms the principles of E.O. 12866, while calling for improvements in the Nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, reduce uncertainty, and use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. E.O. 13563 directs agencies to consider

regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. E.O. 13563 emphasizes further that agencies must base regulations on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. The Department developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

Executive Order 12988—Civil Justice Reform

This proposed rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. Among other things, this rule:

(a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation;

(b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

Executive Order 13132—Federalism

Under the criteria of section 1 of E.O. 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. While revising the existing regulations governing the TDN process would have a direct effect on the States and the Federal Government's relationship with the States, this effect would not be significant, as it would neither impose substantial unreimbursed compliance costs on States nor preempt State law. Furthermore, this final rule does not have a significant effect on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The final rule would not significantly increase burdens on State regulatory authorities to address and resolve underlying issues. As such, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

Executive Order 13175—Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Tribes through a commitment to consultation with Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. OSMRE has evaluated this rule under the Department's consultation policy and under the criteria in E.O. 13175 and determined that it does not have substantial direct effects on Federally recognized Tribes and that consultation under the Department's Tribal consultation policy is not required. Moreover, no Tribes have yet achieved primacy. Thus, this rule will not impact the regulation of surface coal mining operations on Indian lands as that term is defined under SMCRA.

Executive Order 13211—Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This direct final rule is not a significant energy action as defined in E.O. 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

National Environmental Policy Act

This rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.,* is not required because the rule is covered by a categorical exclusion. Specifically, OSMRE has determined that the final rule is administrative or procedural in nature in accordance with the Department of the Interior's NEPA regulations at 43 CFR 46.210(i). OSMRE has also determined that the final rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose any new information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act. OMB has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and has assigned OMB control number 1029–0118. This rule does not impose an information collection burden because OSMRE is not making any changes to the information collection requirements. OSMRE estimates that the number of burden hours associated with TDN processing will stay the same as what is currently authorized by OMB control number 1029–0118.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

OSMRE certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). OSMRE previously evaluated the impact of the regulatory changes at the time that the 2020 Rule was promulgated and determined that the rule changes would not induce, cause, or create any unnecessary burdens on the public, State regulatory authorities, or small businesses; would not discourage innovation or entrepreneurial enterprises; and would be consistent with SMCRA, from which the regulations draw their implementing authority.

Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Specifically, the direct final rule: (a) will not have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; (b) will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and (c) will not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or Tribal governments, or the private sector, of more than $100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or Tribal governments, or the private sector. The rule merely revises the Federal regulations to remove an obsolete provision that is no longer used. Therefore, a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

List of Subjects

30 CFR Part 733

Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

30 CFR Part 842

Law enforcement, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Adam G. Suess,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of the Interior proposes to revise 30 CFR parts 733 and 842 to read as as follows:

PART 733—EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTION, MAINTENANCE OF STATE PROGRAMS, PROCEDURES FOR SUBSTITUTING FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OF STATE PROGRAMS, AND WITHDRAWING APPROVAL OF STATE PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 733 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

■ 2. Revise § 733.5 to read as follows:

§ 733.5 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms have the specified meanings:

Action plan means a detailed schedule OSMRE prepares to identify specific requirements a State regulatory authority must achieve in a timely manner to resolve State regulatory program issues identified during oversight of State regulatory programs.

State regulatory program issue means an issue OSMRE identifies during oversight of a State or Tribal regulatory program that could result in a State regulatory authority not effectively implementing, administering, enforcing, or maintaining all or any portion of its State regulatory program, including instances when a State regulatory authority has not adopted and implemented program amendments that are required under 30 CFR 732.17 and 30 CFR subchapter T, and issues related to the requirement in section 510(b) of the Act that a State regulatory authority must not approve a permit or revision to a permit unless the State regulatory authority finds that the application is accurate and complete and that the application is in compliance with all requirements of the Act and the State regulatory program.

■ 3. Revise § 733.12 to read as follows:

§ 733.12 Early identification and corrective action to address State regulatory program issues.

(a) When the Director identifies a State regulatory program issue, he or she should take action to make sure the identified State regulatory program issue is corrected as soon as possible in order to ensure that it does not escalate into become an issue that would give the Director reason to believe that the State regulatory authority is not effectively implementing, administering, enforcing, or maintaining all or a portion of its State regulatory program.

(1) The Director may become aware of State regulatory program issues through oversight of State regulatory programs or as a result of information received from any source, including a citizen complaint.

(2) If the Director concludes that the State regulatory authority is not effectively implementing, administering, enforcing, or maintaining all or a portion of its State regulatory program, the Director may substitute Federal enforcement of a State regulatory program or withdraw approval of a State regulatory program as provided in this part.

(b) The Director or his or her delegate may employ any number of compliance strategies to ensure that the State regulatory authority corrects a State regulatory program issue in a timely and effective manner. However, if the Director or delegate does not expect that the State regulatory authority will resolve the State regulatory program issue within 180 days after identification or that it is likely to result in a violation of the approved State program, then the Director or delegate will develop and institute an action plan.

(1) An action plan will be written with specificity to identify the State regulatory program issue and an effective mechanism for timely correction.

(2) An action plan will identify any necessary technical or other assistance that the Director or his or her designee can provide and remedial measures that a State regulatory authority must take immediately.

(3) An action plan must also include:

(i) An action plan identification number;

(ii) A concise title and description of the State regulatory program issue;

(iii) Explicit criteria for establishing when complete resolution will be achieved;

(iv) Explicit and orderly sequence of actions the State regulatory authority must take to remedy the problem;

(v) A schedule for completion of each action in the sequence; and

(vi) A clear explanation that if the action plan, upon completion, does not result in correction of the State regulatory program issue, the provisions of § 733.13 may be triggered.

(c) All identified State regulatory program issues and any associated action plan must be tracked and reported in the applicable State regulatory authority's Annual Evaluation report. These State regulatory authority Annual Evaluation reports will be accessible through OSMRE's website and at the applicable OSMRE office. Within each report, benchmarks identifying progress related to resolution of the State regulatory program issue must be documented.

(d) Nothing in this section prevents a State regulatory authority from taking direct enforcement action in accordance with its State regulatory program, or OSMRE from taking appropriate oversight enforcement action, in the event that a previously identified State regulatory program issue results in or may imminently result in a violation of the approved State program.

PART 842—FEDERAL INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

■ 1. The authority citation for part 842 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

§ 842.5 [Removed and reserved]

■ 4. Remove and reserve § 842.5.

■ 5. Revise § 842.11(b) to read as follows:

§ 842.11 Federal inspections and monitoring.

* * * * *

(b)(1) An authorized representative of the Secretary must immediately conduct a Federal inspection:

(i) When the authorized representative has reason to believe on the basis of any information readily available to him or her, from any source, including any information a citizen complainant or the relevant State regulatory authority submits (other than information resulting from a previous Federal inspection), that there exists a violation of the Act, this chapter, the State regulatory program, or any condition of a permit or an exploration approval, or that there exists any condition, practice, or violation that creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or is causing or could reasonably be expected to cause a significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources and—

(ii)(A) There is no State regulatory authority or the Office is enforcing the State regulatory program under section 504(b) or 521(b) of the Act and part 733 of this chapter; or

(B)(*1*) The authorized representative has notified the State regulatory authority of the possible violation and more than ten days have passed since notification, and the State regulatory authority has not taken appropriate action to cause the violation to be corrected or to show good cause for not doing so, or the State regulatory authority has not provided the authorized representative with a response. After receiving a response from the State regulatory authority, but before a Federal inspection, the authorized representative will determine in writing whether the standards for appropriate action or good cause have been satisfied. A State regulatory authority's failure to respond within ten days does not prevent the authorized representative from making a determination, and will constitute a waiver of the State regulatory authority's right to request review under paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

(*2*) For purposes of this subchapter, an action or response by a State regulatory authority that is not arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion under the state program shall be considered ''appropriate action'' to cause a violation to be corrected or ''good cause'' for failure to do so.

(*3*) Appropriate action includes enforcement or other action authorized under the approved State program to cause the violation to be corrected. Appropriate action may include OSMRE and the State regulatory authority immediately and jointly initiating steps to implement corrective action to resolve any issue that the authorized representative and applicable Field Office Director identify as a State regulatory program issue, as defined in 30 CFR part 733.

(*4*) Good cause includes:

(*i*) The possible violation does not exist under the State regulatory program;

(*ii*) The State regulatory authority has initiated an investigation into a possible violation and as a result has determined that it requires a reasonable, specified additional amount of time to determine whether a violation exists. When analyzing the State regulatory authority's response for good cause, the authorized representative has discretion to determine how long the State regulatory authority should reasonably be given to complete its investigation of the possible violation and will communicate to the State regulatory authority the date by which the investigation must be completed. At the conclusion of the specified additional time, the authorized representative will re-evaluate the State regulatory authority's response including any additional information provided;

(*iii*) The State regulatory authority demonstrates that it lacks jurisdiction over the possible violation under the State regulatory program;

(*iv*) The State regulatory authority demonstrates that it is precluded from taking action on the possible violation because an administrative review body or court of competent jurisdiction has issued an order concluding that the possible violation does not exist or that the temporary relief standards of the State regulatory program counterparts to section 525(c) or 526(c) of the Act have been satisfied; or

(*v*) Regarding abandoned sites, as defined in 30 CFR 840.11(g), the State regulatory authority is diligently pursuing or has exhausted all appropriate enforcement provisions of the State regulatory program.

(*vi*) Regarding abandoned sites, as defined in 30 CFR 840.11(g), the State regulatory authority is diligently pursuing or has exhausted all appropriate enforcement provisions of the State regulatory program.

(C) The person supplying the information supplies adequate proof that an imminent danger to the public health and safety or a significant, imminent environmental harm to land, air or water resources exists and that the State regulatory authority has failed to take appropriate action.

(iii)(A) The authorized representative shall immediately notify the state regulatory authority in writing when in response to a ten-day notice the state regulatory authority fails to take appropriate action to cause a violation to be corrected or to show good cause for such failure. If the State regulatory authority disagrees with the authorized representative's written determination, it may file a request, in writing, for informal review of that written determination by the Deputy Director. Such a request for informal review may be submitted to the appropriate OSMRE field office or to the office of the Deputy Director in Washington, DC. The request must be received by OSMRE within 5 days from receipt of OSMRE's written determination.

(B) Unless a cessation order is required under § 843.11, or unless the state regulatory authority has failed to respond to the ten-day notice, no Federal inspection action shall be taken or notice of violation issued regarding the ten-day notice until the time to request informal review as provided in § 842.11(b)(1)(iii)(A) has expired or, if informal review has been requested, until the Deputy Director has completed such review.

(C) After reviewing the written determination of the authorized representative and the request for informal review submitted by the State regulatory authority, the Deputy Director shall, within 15 days, render a decision on the request for informal review. He shall affirm, reverse, or modify the written determination of the authorized representative. Should the Deputy Director decide that the State regulatory authority did not take appropriate action or show good cause, he shall immediately order a Federal inspection or reinspection. The Deputy Director shall provide to the State regulatory authority and to the permittee a written explanation of his decision, and if the ten-day notice resulted from a request for a Federal inspection under § 842.12 of this part, he shall send written notification of his decision to the person who made the request.

(b)(2) An authorized representative will have reason to believe that a violation, condition, or practice referred to in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section exists if the facts that a complainant alleges, or facts that are otherwise known to the authorized representative, constitute simple and effective documentation of the alleged violation, condition, or practice. In making this determination, the authorized representative will consider any information readily available to him or her, from any source, including any information a citizen complainant or the relevant State regulatory authority submits to the authorized representative.

* * * * *

■ 6. Revise § 842.12(a) to read as follows:

§ 842.12 Requests for Federal inspections.

(a) Any person may request a Federal inspection under § 842.11(b) by providing to an authorized representative a signed, written statement (or an oral report followed by a signed written statement) setting forth information that, along with any other readily available information, may give the authorized representative reason to believe that a violation, condition, or practice referred to in § 842.11(b)(1)(i) exists. The statement must also set forth the fact that the person has notified the State regulatory authority, if any, in writing, of the existence of the possible violation, condition, or practice, and the basis for the person's assertion that the State regulatory authority has not taken action with respect to the possible violation. The statement must set forth a phone number, address, and, if available, an email address where the person can be contacted.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–10999 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0463]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; 100th Annual Pony Swim, Chincoteague Inlet and Surrounding Waters, Sector Virginia Captain of the Port Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a temporary Special Local Regulation on the waters around Assateague, Chincoteague, and Wallops Islands. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters from potential hazards during the week of the 100th Annual Pony Roundup, Swim & Auction. All non-participants would be prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area without permission from the Captain of the Port or a designated representative. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before June 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0463 using the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. This notice of proposed rulemaking with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less proposed rule summary will be available in this same docket.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

A Captain of the Port, after approving plans for the holding of a ''regatta or marine parade'' (an organized water event of limited duration which is conducted according to a prearranged schedule, 33 CFR 100.05(a)) within his or her Captain of the Port Zone, is authorized to promulgate such special local regulations (SLRs) as he or she deems necessary to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters immediately prior to, during, and immediately after the approved regatta or marine parade. 33 CFR 100.35. Each year, the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Company notifies the Coast Guard that it will be conducting a pony round up and auction which requires closure of the Assateague Channel for a ''pony swim,'' the passage of the animals from Assateague Island to Chincoteague Island and submits a permit under 33 CFR 100.15. To provide for the closure of the Assateague Channel and to reserve sufficient space to designate spectator areas around the event, a permanent Special Local Regulation (SLR) was created in table 3 to paragraph (i)(3) to 33 CFR 100.501 to support this recurring Permitted Marine Event.

This year's event is the 100th of its kind and it is therefore expected to draw many more spectators than in previous years. Due to the expected increased number of spectators, increased vessel traffic, and an increased population on and around Chincoteague Island, the Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia (COTP) has determined this year's event will present safety concerns over a significantly larger area than the regulated area of the permanent SLR. We are therefore proposing this temporary rule to allow for supervision over a larger area and more specific traffic control measures than the permanent regulation covers. The Coast Guard is proposing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The COTP is proposing to establish an SLR which would be in effect and subject to enforcement from 6 a.m. on July 26th, 2025 to 10 p.m. on August 1, 2025. The SLR would create a buffer zone, a neutral area that surrounds the perimeter of the regulated area, covering all navigable waters within the boundary of a perimeter drawn from points: 37 57′ N, 075 27′ W; 37 57′ N, 075 21′ W; 37 52′ N, 075 21′ W; 37 52′ N, 075 27′ W. It would extend to persons and vessels transiting through the waters around Chincoteague Island, Assateague Island and the North shores of Wallops Island, on the week of the event.

This proposed rulemaking would prevent persons and vessels from impacting the movement of emergency services in the regulated area and provide traffic control measures in the buffer zone when directed by the COTP or a designated representative. The proposed enforcement period for the rule and the size of the special local regulation's regulated area and buffer zone have been chosen to ensure the safety of life on these navigable waters before, during, and after the scheduled multi-day event. The rule would allow vessels to operate using conventional navigational rules within the buffer zone unless unsafe conditions or vessel concentrations are identified. The COTP and Coast Guard Event Patrol Commander (PATCOM) would, however, control the movement of all vessels and persons, including event participants, in the buffer zone and regulated area, and could forbid such movement, as warranted by the circumstances.

Because unsafe conditions are most likely to occur in the vicinity of channel narrowing bridges, and because the proper functioning the roadways into and out of the island will be significantly impacted by the increase in vessels attending the event, specific regulations around the movement of vessels around bridges has been prescribed within the regulation. These will be broadcast during the week of the event to aid in managing the congestion expected. The Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the enforcement of the SLR. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

We are providing a comment period of 14 days on the assumption we will have enough time to receive comments, consider them, make any appropriate changes, and publish a temporary final rule by July 26, 2025, when the event begins.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analysis based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this rule a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed it.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the SLR. Vessel traffic would be able to safely transit normally though this buffer zone and regulated area during the evenings,

when vessel traffic is normally low. Moreover, within the buffer zone, beyond the immediate vicinity of the Pony Swim, the Coast Guard will only be controlling traffic when there are unsafe concentrations of marine traffic, or where the concentration of marine traffic would impact the safe transit of emergency services.

B. Impact on Small Entities

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

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

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

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the proposed rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

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

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

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

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves an SLR lasting approximately 6 days that would supplement existing Coast Guard authorities to manage traffic and existing navigation rules for the expected vessel concentrations associated with a high spectator marine event. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0463 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this proposed rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you click on the Dockets tab and then the proposed rule, you should see a ''Subscribe'' option for email alerts. The option will notify you when comments are posted, or a final rule is published.

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

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

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

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

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

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

■ 2. Add § 100.T599–0463 to read as follows:

§ 100.T599–0463 100th Annual Pony Roundup, Swim & Auction, Chincoteague Island and Surrounding Waters, Virginia.

(a) *Regulated area.* The regulations in this section apply to the following area: The navigable waters of Assateague Channel from shoreline to shoreline, bounded to the east by a line drawn from latitude 37°55′01″ N, longitude 075°22′40″ W, thence south to latitude 37°54′50″ N, longitude 075°22′46″ W; and to the southwest by a line drawn from latitude 37°54′54″ N, longitude 075°23′00″ W, thence east to latitude 37°54′49″ N, longitude 075°22′49″ W.

(b) *Buffer zone.* All navigable waters from surface to bottom, encompassed by a boundary line connecting the following four points beginning 37 57′ N, 075 27′ W; then to 37 57′ N, 075 21′ W; thence to 37 52′ N, 075 21′ W; then to 37 52′ N, 075 27′ W and back to the beginning point. All coordinates in this rule are based on WGS 84.

(c) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

Buffer zone means a neutral area that surrounds the perimeter of the regulated area. The buffer zone provides separation between the regulated area and vessels that are operating in the vicinity of the regulated area for a marine event. The purpose of a buffer zone is to minimize potential collision conflicts between participants, participants and non-participants, or between participants and non-participants with nearby transiting vessels. While non-participant vessels may operate within the buffer zone, they must abide by the provisions of paragraph (d)(4) (''Approaching Bridge Foundations'').

Designated representative means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Virginia (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulations in this section.

Participant means any person or vessel registered with the event sponsor as a participant in the event.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participants are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia or their designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter or transit the Regulated Area, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by VHF/FM Channel 16. Those in the regulated area must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the designated representative.

(3) The Event PATCOM or official patrol vessel may forbid and control the movement of all persons and vessels in the buffer zone described in paragraph (b) or regulated area described in paragraph (a). When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, the person or vessel being hailed must immediately comply with all directions given. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the buffer zone, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(4) Any vessel operating beneath a bridge anywhere within the regulated area or the buffer zone must make a direct, immediate and expeditious passage beneath the bridge while remaining within the navigable channel. No vessel may stop, moor, anchor or loiter beneath a bridge at any time. No vessel may approach within a 25-yard radius of any bridge foundation, support, stanchion, pier or abutment except as required for the direct, immediate and expeditious transit beneath a bridge.

(5) The COTP will provide notice of the regulated area through advanced notice via broadcast notice to mariners and by on-scene designated representatives.

(e) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced 24 hours a day starting at 6 a.m. on July 26, 2025 and ending at 10 p.m. on August 1, 2025.

Dated: June 4, 2025.

Peggy M. Britton,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10938 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2025–0320]

RIN 1625–AA11

Regulated Navigation Area; Illinois River, Naplate, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is proposing to establish a regulated navigation area for certain waters of the Illinois River. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of human health and the environment on these navigable waters near Naplate, IL due to an Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Alternative Site. This proposed rulemaking would prohibit persons and vessels from anchoring or pushing their vessels onto the bank of the river in the regulated navigation area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Lake Michigan or a designated representative, or in the event of an emergency. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2025–0320 using the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments. This notice of proposed rulemaking with its plain-language, 100-word-or-less proposed rule summary will be available in this same docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email LT Matthew Jones, Chief, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 630–986–2131, email *D09-SMB-MSUChicago-WWM@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

In October of 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Pilkington North America, Inc. (PNA), Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) began discussions to explore establishing a Regulated Navigation Area for Operable Unit 2 (OU2) of the Ottawa Township Flat Glass (OTFG) Superfund Alternative Site (the Site; EPA ID: ILD005468616) along the Illinois River. The purpose of this Regulated Navigation Area is to prevent disturbance of riverbed sediment in OU2 that has been contaminated with arsenic due to historic Site operations. In 2000, PNA characterized arsenic contamination in Illinois River sediment, collecting sediment samples and conducting bathymetric surveys with EPA oversight. Sampling results indicated that arsenic concentrations in sediment adjacent to the Site and Original Sand Pond source area on the north side of the Illinois River were above background levels. PNA performed additional work in 2002 to determine if sediment deposits within OU2 were stable and to evaluate whether arsenic exceedances had an adverse impact on benthic organisms living in the sediment. Through various sampling efforts, radioisotope, and bioassay studies conducted by the State of Illinois and PNA, EPA concluded that contaminated arsenic sediment deposits in OU2 were stable, not prone to washout by yearly flood events, and has negligible effect on river water quality or toxicity to aquatic organisms. As part of the 2023 Five-Year Review for the Site, EPA recommended that a no anchorage area be established along the OU2 portion of the Illinois River to prohibit the disturbance of contaminated sediment. In December of 2024, EPA identified for the Coast Guard the appropriate area for a Regulated Navigation Area. The Ninth District Commander has determined that the protection provided by this remedy will also protect human health and the environment.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy for OU2, as outlined in the 2008 EPA Record of Decision for the OTFG Site, by prohibiting anchoring or pushing a vessel onto the bank within the Regulated Navigation Area except as otherwise set forth herein. The Coast Guard is proposing this rulemaking under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The Ninth District Commander is proposing to establish a Regulated Navigation Area to protect the integrity of the OTFG Site remedy. The Regulated Navigation Area would cover the Illinois River Operable Unit (OU2). Specific coordinates are included in the supplemental regulatory text. All vessels and persons are prohibited from activities that would disturb the integrity of the riverbed to limit disturbance of contaminated sediments within the Regulated Navigation Area. Activities may include, but are not limited to: anchoring, dragging, spudding, or dredging. The regulatory text we are proposing appears at the end of this document.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

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

This regulatory action determination is based on the necessity to avoid disrupting contaminated soils on the Illinois Riverbed under most circumstances and preserve the health of the humans and the environment. In the event of an emergency, anchoring and other actions will be authorized.

B. Impact on Small Entities

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

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

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

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the proposed rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

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

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132 (Federalism), if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

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

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves all vessels conducting operations potentially disturbing contaminated seabed in the regulated area to include, but not limited to: anchoring, dragging, spudding, or dredging. Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L[60a] of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

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

Submitting comments. We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal Decision-Making Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* To do so, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2025–0320 in the search box and click ''Search.'' Next, look for this document in the Search Results column, and click on it. Then click on the Comment option. If you cannot submit your material by using *https://www.regulations.gov,* call or email the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this proposed rule for alternate instructions.

Viewing material in docket. To view documents mentioned in this proposed rule as being available in the docket, find the docket as described in the previous paragraph, and then select ''Supporting & Related Material'' in the Document Type column. Public comments will also be placed in our online docket and can be viewed by following instructions on the *https://www.regulations.gov* Frequently Asked Questions web page. Also, if you click on the Dockets tab and then the proposed rule, you should see a ''Subscribe'' option for email alerts. The option will notify you when comments are posted, or a final rule is published.

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

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

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard is proposing to amend 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3

■ 2. Add § 165.946 to read as follows:

§ 165.946 Regulated navigation area; EPA Superfund Site, Naplate, Illinois.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a Regulated Navigation Area (RNA): All waters of the Illinois River, from surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following points beginning at 41°19′24.495″ N, 88°53′23.388″ W; thence to 41°19′22.5156″ N, 88°53′25.2198″ W; thence to 41°19′17.4684″ N, 88°53′17.4876″ W; thence to 41°19′17.259″ N, 88°53′15.3126″ W; thence to 41°19′21.9468″ N, 88°52′44.8206″ W; thence to 41°19′27.4404″ N, 88°52′33.9708″ W; thence to 41°19′32.3862″ N, 88°52′29.1534″ W; thence to 41°19′33.8088″ N, 88°52′31.8612″; and along the shore line back to the beginning point. These coordinates are based on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

(b) *Regulations.* In addition to the general RNA regulations in § 165.13, the following regulations apply to the RNA described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) All vessels and persons are prohibited from anchoring, dredging, laying cable, dragging, seining, bottom fishing, conducting salvage operations, or any other activity which could potentially disturb the seabed in the designated area. Vessels may otherwise transit or navigate within the RNA.

(2) The prohibition described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section does not apply to vessels or persons engaged in activities associated with remediation efforts related to the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Superfund Alternative Site, provided that the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Lake Michigan (COTP) is given advance notice of those activities by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(c) *Contact information.* If you observe violations of the regulations in this section, you may notify the COTP by email, at *D09-SMB-MSUChicago-WWM@uscg.mil,* or by phone, 414–747–7080.

Dated: May 22, 2025.

J.P. Hickey,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2025–10937 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 26

[WT Docket No.13–115; Report No. 3226; FR ID 298792]

Petition for Reconsideration of Action in Rulemaking Proceeding; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Petition for reconsideration; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission) published a document in the **Federal Register** of May 30, 2025, concerning two Petitions for Reconsideration by which replies to oppositions must be filed. The document contained an incorrect date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark DeSantis, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Mobility Division, (202) 418–0678 or *mark.desantis@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of May 30, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–09819 make the following correction, in the **DATES** section. On page 22891, in the third column, remove the date ''June 24, 2025'' and add, in its place, ''June 26, 2025''.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10997 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket No. 17–97; FCC 25–25; FR ID 298605]

Call Authentication Trust Anchor

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) proposes to require that providers that continue to rely on non-IP networks implement non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks, including proposing to develop criteria for evaluating whether non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are developed and reasonably available, as required by the TRACED Act, and proposing to conclude that certain existing frameworks satisfy those requirements.

DATES: Comments are due on or before July 16, 2025, and reply comments are due on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Pursuant to §§ 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments, identified by WC Docket No. 17–97, by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS): *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/. See Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings,* 63 FR 24121 (1998).
- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. *All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.*
- Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

Accessible formats. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*NPRM*), contact Chris Laughlin, Deputy Division Chief, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, at *Chris.Laughlin@fcc.gov.* For additional information concerning the Paperwork Reduction Act proposed information collection requirements contained in this document, send an email to *PRA@fcc.gov* or contact Nicole Ongele at (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *NPRM,* FCC 25–25, in WC Docket No. 17–97, adopted on April 28, 2025, and released on April 29, 2025. The complete text of this document is available for download at *https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-25-25A1.pdf.*

Paperwork Reduction Act: The *NPRM* may contain proposed new and revised information collection requirements. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to comment on the information collection requirements described in this document, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), we seek specific comment on how we might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act: Consistent with the Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act, Public Law 118–9, a summary of this document will be available on *https://www.fcc.gov/proposed-rulemakings.*

Ex Parte Rules: The proceeding the *NPRM* initiates shall be treated as a ''permit-but-disclose'' proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules. Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with Section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules. In proceedings governed by Section 1.49(f) of the Commission's rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must, when feasible, be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format

(*e.g.,* .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

Synopsis

I. Discussion

We propose to conclude that effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are developed and reasonably available, and therefore propose to mandate that voice service providers, gateway providers, and non-gateway intermediate providers that have not upgraded their networks to IP implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in their non-IP networks by a date certain. Although § 4(b)(1)(B) of the TRACED Act applies to ''provider[s] of voice service'' and defines ''voice service'' to include any service that is ''interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user,'' 47 U.S.C. 227b(a)(2), the Commission has adopted rules that also apply caller ID authentication obligations to gateway providers and non-gateway intermediate providers, relying on its authority under sections 251(e) and 227(e) of the Communications Act. In this item, we propose amending certain rules that are currently applicable to these three categories of providers. For purposes of this item, we will use the general term ''providers'' to encompass the three categories of providers covered by our caller ID authentication rules, unless otherwise specified. Under the TRACED Act, the Commission must mandate that providers that continue to rely on non-IP technology ''take reasonable measures to implement an effective call authentication framework in [their] non-[IP] networks.'' We propose to conclude that a ''call authentication framework'' under section 227b(b)(1)(B) consists of any standards or other structures that define how to authenticate calls. This is supported by the TRACED Act's requirement that the Commission mandate implementation of the STIR/SHAKEN framework, which consists of the STIR and SHAKEN standards. To fulfill this ''reasonable measures'' requirement, the Commission requires that voice service providers either upgrade their entire network to IP or participate in efforts to develop a non-IP caller ID authentication solution, and said that it ''will continue to evaluate whether an effective non-IP caller ID authentication framework emerges.'' We propose to clarify that the Commission's rules requiring providers with non-IP networks to either upgrade their networks to IP or participate in efforts ''to develop a non-IP solution,'' refer to the development of a ''call authentication framework'' for non-IP networks under section 227b(b)(1)(B) of the TRACED Act. This is consistent with the Commission's description when it established these rules in the *First Caller ID Authentication Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (85 FR 22029, Apr. 21, 2020). There, the Commission made clear that it was implementing the ''reasonable measures'' requirement in section 227b(b)(1)(B) and it referred to the STIR/SHAKEN framework as a ''SIP-based solution.'' The TRACED Act requires the Commission to ''grant a delay of required compliance'' with the implementation deadline for non-IP caller ID authentication for voice service providers materially reliant on non-IP networks ''until a call authentication protocol has been developed for calls delivered over non-[IP] networks and is reasonably available.'' The Commission issued this continuing extension in the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020). We propose to conclude, under the best reading of the statute, that the phrase ''call authentication protocol'' in section 227b(b)(5)(B) refers to the technical procedures underlying the standards or other procedures developed for authenticating calls.

In light of the record developed in response to the *Notice of Inquiry* and marketplace developments, we propose to conclude that certain non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirements. This proposed conclusion is based upon the application of criteria we propose to establish for evaluating whether a given framework is first, developed and reasonably available, and second, effective. In turn, we propose to repeal the continuing extension from caller ID authentication requirements granted to providers that rely on non-IP technology and modify our rule interpreting the TRACED Act's ''reasonable measures'' requirement to mandate that providers either upgrade their networks to IP or implement non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. Continuing to allow providers to complete their IP transitions rather than implement non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks enables them to avoid the additional obligation associated with the new requirement. We propose to give providers a reasonable transition period to either complete their IP transitions or implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in their non-IP networks. The Cloud Communications Alliance et al. asks that we seek comment on requiring all providers to convert their networks to IP by a date certain. We support providers' completing their transition to IP, which is a key goal of the Commission, but this proposal is outside the scope of this proceeding. We propose to rely on the TRACED Act and other Commission authority to implement this mandate. Below, we seek comment on these proposals and any other considerations not addressed or specifically asked about herein.

A. Determining Whether Effective Non-IP Caller ID Authentication Frameworks Exist

Below we propose criteria for evaluating whether non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks meet TRACED Act requirements to first, be developed and reasonably available, and second, be effective and, applying that criteria, propose to conclude that certain standards promulgated by Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions (ATIS) constitute frameworks meeting those requirements. We seek comment on these proposals.

1. Criteria for Evaluating Whether Non-IP Caller ID Authentication Frameworks Meet TRACED Act Requirements

We propose to establish criteria for evaluating whether a given non-IP caller ID authentication framework meets the TRACED Act's requirements. Consistent with the TRACED Act, we propose to apply the criteria in two steps. First, the Commission must determine whether any frameworks are ''developed'' and ''reasonably available'' to meet the TRACED Act's requirements for repealing the continuing extension from caller ID authentication requirements for providers materially reliant on non-IP networks. Second, the Commission must determine whether any such frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirement to be ''effective,'' in connection with the TRACED Act's requirement that providers ''take reasonable measures to implement an effective call authentication framework'' in their non-IP networks. We discuss each step below.

Criteria for repealing the continuing extension for non-IP networks. We propose to establish criteria, based on the plain meaning of the TRACED Act, for determining whether a given non-IP caller ID authentication framework meets the TRACED Act's requirements for repealing the continuing extension. Section 4(b)(5)(B) of the TRACED Act requires the Commission to provide a continuing extension from implementing non-IP caller ID authentication for providers materially

reliant on non-IP networks ''until a call authentication protocol has been developed for calls delivered over non-[IP] networks and is reasonably available.'' The terms ''developed,'' and ''available'' are not defined in the TRACED Act, so we propose to rely on the ordinary meaning of these terms. ''Developed'' or ''develop'' means ''starts to exist'' or ''to make more available or usable,'' while ''available'' means ''able to be used or obtained'' or ''usable.''

Considering these definitions, we propose to retain the two criteria the Commission established in the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020) for evaluating whether a non-IP caller ID authentication framework satisfies the requirements in the TRACED Act for repealing the continuing extension. Specifically, the Commission determined that a framework must be: (1) ''fully developed and finalized by industry standards,'' and (2) reasonably available such that ''the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement such protocol is available on the commercial market.'' We believe that these criteria reflect a logical and straightforward understanding of the plain meaning of the statutory text. We seek comment on our proposal and any alternative interpretations of the TRACED Act's requirements. We also propose and seek comment on a set of non-exhaustive factors for each criterion, no one of which is determinative, that we should consider when evaluating whether a given non-IP caller ID authentication framework satisfies those criteria, as well as any other factors we should take into account. We believe these factors will enable the Commission to reach well-reasoned conclusions about whether a framework meets the criteria within the ordinary meaning of the statutory language.

For the first criterion, we propose to consider a set of factors to determine whether a framework is ''fully developed and finalized by industry standards.'' Consistent with the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), we propose to evaluate whether a framework is standards-based, including whether ''all fundamental aspects of the protocol which enable its effectiveness are standardized by industry.'' Relatedly, we propose to consider whether the technical elements of the framework have been published and are accessible by providers or vendors that make frameworks commercially available. As further consistent with the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), we propose to consider whether a framework is ''ready for implementation,'' including whether ''the protocol is implementable'' by providers. We also propose to consider whether the framework is undergoing further development or improvement. Given that Commission rules obligate providers using non-IP network technology to participate in industry efforts to develop a non-IP caller ID authentication solution, we further propose to consider the extent to which industry was involved in the development and approval of a framework and the standards upon which the framework is based. We seek comment on these factors and whether the Commission should consider any other factors when evaluating whether a framework is fully developed and finalized by industry standards.

For the second criterion, we propose to consider a set of factors to determine whether a framework is reasonably available such that ''the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement such protocol is available on the commercial market.'' We propose to consider evidence that a framework is being marketed or otherwise offered to providers. We also propose to consider evidence that a framework has been implemented by providers or whether providers are waiting for the Commission to mandate frameworks before investing in implementing available frameworks. Additionally, we propose to consider a framework's cost and evidence that the cost can be reasonably borne by providers. We also propose to consider the need to set up a governance structure for a framework to operate and whether any changes to Commission process or rules are necessary to implement such a structure. We seek comment on these factors and whether the Commission should consider any other factors when evaluating whether a framework is reasonably available such that the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement such protocol is available on the commercial market. For instance, should we consider the extent to which a framework can scale to serve a greater number of providers, and if so, how important is this factor if we determine that multiple frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirements? Similarly, how, if at all, should we consider whether products implementing a framework are only offered by one or a few vendors? Should we consider whether a product relies on proprietary elements not outlined in the framework and the extent to which a provider must use such proprietary elements for the product to work?

Criteria for modifying the requirement to take reasonable measures to implement effective non-IP caller ID authentication. We propose to establish criteria, based on the structure and plain meaning of the TRACED Act, for determining whether a given non-IP caller ID authentication framework meets the TRACED Act's requirement to be ''effective.''

First, we propose to conclude that for a framework to be ''effective'' under the TRACED Act, it must at least satisfy the two requirements for repealing the continuing extension in section 4(b)(5)(B) of the TRACED Act (*i.e.,* ''developed'' and ''reasonably available''). Incorporating these two baseline requirements ensures that providers cannot rely on the continuing extension to avoid implementing frameworks the Commission has concluded are effective. This understanding is also consistent with the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), wherein the Commission said it ''will consider a non-IP caller ID authentication framework to be effective only if it is: (1) fully developed and finalized by industry standards; and (2) reasonably available such that the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement such protocol is available on the commercial market.'' The Commission acknowledged, however, that while these criteria may be necessary for determining whether a solution is effective, they may not be sufficient. Were we to read the TRACED Act as not incorporating the two baseline requirements, the Commission could find that a caller ID authentication framework is effective under section 4(b)(1)(B), but a provider would not have an obligation to implement that framework if the Commission did not also find that the framework satisfies the requirements for removing the continuing extension under section 4(b)(5)(B). Similarly, the Commission could find that a solution is developed and reasonably available, satisfying the requirements for repealing the continuing extension under Section 4(b)(5)(B) and thereby triggering the requirement in section 4(b)(1)(B) for providers to take reasonable measures to implement an effective non-IP caller ID authentication solution. However, a provider would not be able to implement an effective non-IP caller ID authentication solution if the Commission had not determined at the same time or earlier that such a solution exists. The best reading of the statute and its structure therefore ties the

continuing extension from complying with the non-IP caller ID authentication obligation to the obligation to implement an effective non-IP caller ID authentication framework. We seek comment on this view and any alternative interpretations.

Next, we propose to evaluate effectiveness based on the plain meaning of the text in the TRACED Act. The TRACED Act does not define ''effective,'' and so we propose to rely on the ordinary meaning of the word. ''Effective'' is defined to mean ''producing a desired or intended result,'' ''operative,'' or ''performing within the range of normal and expected standards.'' In applying these definitions, we propose to conclude that an ''effective'' non-IP caller ID authentication framework must operate to produce the intended result of authenticating calls as described in the applicable standards. That is, when the standards are properly applied under the conditions specified in the standards, the provider is able to authenticate calls. This meaning is consistent with the Commission's understanding of its requirement under the TRACED Act to assess the efficacy of the technologies used for call authentication frameworks implemented under the statute every three years. In its Triennial Report, ''the [Wireline Competition Bureau] assesses the efficacy of the STIR/SHAKEN framework herein based on the proposed standard of how well it effectuates the authentication of caller ID information,'' and its finding ''is predicated . . . on STIR/SHAKEN technical standards and protocols being executed as required by the three ATIS standards that establish them.'' Additionally, we believe that interpreting ''effective'' to mean more than just ''developed'' and ''reasonably available'' is consistent with the canon of statutory construction against surplusage, by ensuring that each word is operative. We do not believe that ''effectiveness'' requires that a solution operate to authenticate calls in all instances. We believe our understanding is supported by the TRACED Act requirement that the Commission assess the efficacy of implemented call authentication frameworks every three years. Because Congress in the TRACED Act required the Commission to mandate that providers use STIR/SHAKEN in their IP networks, we believe it is reasonable to conclude that Congress deemed STIR/SHAKEN to be an effective caller ID authentication solution. By requiring the Commission to evaluate the efficacy of call authentication frameworks, including STIR/SHAKEN, we believe Congress acknowledged that even effective caller ID authentication solutions—*e.g.,* STIR/SHAKEN—may not result in perfect call authentication in all instances. Indeed, in conducting the triennial review of the efficacy of call authentication technologies, perfection is not the standard the Commission itself has applied to STIR/SHAKEN. We seek comment on our proposed understanding of ''effective,'' and on any alternative interpretations.

We seek comment on whether the best reading of the TRACED Act requires us to consider specific factors for evaluating whether a non-IP caller ID authentication framework is ''effective'' under the ordinary meaning of the word, and if so, what those factors are.

In particular, we invite commenters to address whether we must consider factors concerning the feasibility for providers to implement frameworks. For example, must we evaluate the need for providers to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements to implement certain frameworks? Are we required to consider the extent to which a framework will only work for providers using certain network equipment or facilities, or whether a provider would need to make changes or upgrades to their existing network before implementing a framework? Must we take into account a framework's implementation costs and burdens or its cost effectiveness in determining whether it is effective? If so, how should the Commission evaluate cost-effectiveness? Can a framework still be considered effective if it is not cost-effective for all providers or the cost is burdensome for some providers to implement? Are there other implementation challenges we must or should consider? We note that the Commission recently required all providers with a STIR/SHAKEN obligation to obtain an STI certificate.

We also invite commenters to explain whether we are required to evaluate factors concerning the inherent features and functions of each framework. To what extent must we consider technical limitations of a framework that otherwise authenticates calls as described by the standard? For example, must we evaluate whether and the extent to which a framework's ability to authenticate calls provides functional parity with STIR/SHAKEN? Is it necessary to consider whether a framework is technically futureproof, including whether it would continue to function and be able to incorporate additional functionality as providers make changes and upgrades to their networks? To what extent must we consider the security of a framework and whether it may enable bad actors to transmit false authentication information or otherwise undermine the effectiveness of STIR/SHAKEN? Must we consider a framework's resilience to Denial of Service attacks aimed at different components of the framework? Are we required to consider whether there are single-points-of-failure embedded within the design of certain frameworks and their impact? We also seek comment on whether we must consider any impacts that these frameworks' implementation may have on E911 and emergency services, and their bearing on the frameworks' effectiveness. ATIS released two reports concerning the impact of non-IP standards on 911 services. The first, ATIS–0500046, Analysis of Non-IP Call Authentication Mechanisms in Support of Emergency Services, ''discusses call authentication [including In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication] in the context of emergency services'' using ''legacy'' E911, while ATIS–1000097.v003, Appendix B describes a broader set of issues related to all three non-IP standards and their interaction with different types of 911 systems.

We seek comment on whether the best reading of the statute requires us to take into account any other factors when evaluating a framework's effectiveness. For example, in the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), the Commission said that ''significant industry consensus is an important predicate to deeming a non-IP framework 'effective,' given that cross-network exchange of authenticated caller ID information is a central component to caller ID authentication.'' Must we consider whether and the extent to which industry consensus exists on the merits of a framework and the standards upon which the framework is based? Does presence or lack of consensus bear on a framework's effectiveness? If so, how should we evaluate whether there is sufficient consensus? Should we consider whether any industry participants are withholding such consensus for reasons other than the effectiveness of the framework, such as an unwillingness to compromise on which frameworks are best or a desire to avoid having to invest in implementing a framework?

2. Evaluation of Non-IP Caller ID Authentication Frameworks

In this section, we propose to conclude that frameworks using two of the three ATIS-adopted non-IP caller ID

authentication standards satisfy the TRACED Act's requirement using the Commission's proposed criteria for evaluating non-IP frameworks. Specifically, we propose to conclude that In-Band Authentication (ATIS–1000095.v002) and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication (ATIS–1000096) are both developed and reasonably available, and therefore satisfy the requirements for repealing the non-IP caller ID authentication continuing extension. We also propose to conclude that these two standards are effective, and therefore satisfy the requirement for providers to take reasonable measures to implement effective non-IP caller ID authentication. We seek comment on whether the newest standard, Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication (ATIS–1000105) also satisfies the TRACED Act's requirements using the criteria. We also seek comment on whether any other non-IP frameworks have been developed that meet the TRACED Act's requirements using the criteria. Additionally, we propose a streamlined process for evaluating non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in the future.

(a) Developed and Reasonably Available Frameworks

We propose to conclude that frameworks using all three ATIS non-IP standards meet the first criterion for repealing the continuing extension because they are ''fully developed and finalized by industry standards.'' Specifically, we propose to conclude that because ATIS is a well-established standards development organization, frameworks using all three standards are standards-based and their fundamental aspects are standardized. We propose to recognize that the technical elements of all three frameworks have been published and are accessible by providers and vendors that make frameworks commercially available. We further propose to conclude that there is consensus within the industry that all three frameworks are developed, given that final versions of all three standards have been approved by ATIS, an industry standards organization. Additionally, we propose to conclude that because record evidence indicates that both In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication have been implemented by at least some providers, they qualify as fully developed and finalized. We seek comment on these proposed conclusions. We also seek comment on whether Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication is ready for implementation, and whether it has been implemented by any providers. We seek comment on whether there are any ongoing efforts to further develop or improve any of the standards either inside or outside of ATIS. WTA explained in 2022 that it believes that ''there is no open or ongoing ATIS proceeding regarding further refinement or revision of the In-Band standard . . . .'' If there are ongoing efforts to further develop or improve any of the standards, what are the substance of such revisions and what problems or shortcomings in the standards are they designed to solve? What progress is industry making to complete any further development? Have all fundamental aspects of each standard which enable their effectiveness been standardized by industry? Are there any other factors we should consider when evaluating whether each of the standards is fully developed and finalized by industry standards?

Next, we propose to conclude that frameworks using In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication are reasonably available such that the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement those frameworks are commercially available, and therefore meet the second criterion for repealing the continuing extension. Record evidence (from December 2022 and January 2023) indicates that frameworks using In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication have been implemented by some providers, which suggests that the necessary equipment and software is commercially available. For instance, we note that TelcoBridges explained it ''offers technology solutions for both'' standards. Regarding In-Band Authentication, NCTA noted that at least two providers ''have successfully demonstrated an in-band solution.'' With respect to Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication, the Cloud Communications Alliance stated that Neustar ''offers an out-of-band solution'' and its members ''have undertaken the expense of enabling out-of-band solutions for their networks. . . .'' TransNexus explained that it knows ''of about 50 providers currently using Out-of-Band [Multiple STI–CPS],'' and appears to continue to offer an out-of-band solution, as does TransUnion. We seek additional information concerning the commercial availability, marketing, and deployment of frameworks based on these standards. Have there been increases or decreases in deployments of such frameworks since the *Notice of Inquiry?* If so, are such increases or decreases relevant to their ''commercial availability''? We also seek comment on whether some or all current in-band and out-of-band deployments rely on proprietary elements not outlined in the standard and whether the use of or need to use proprietary elements bear on whether we should conclude that frameworks based on either standard are reasonably available. Are any of the frameworks or associated standards subject to patents or other intellectual property restrictions? We propose to conclude that the governance structure required by Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication does not affect our proposed conclusion that frameworks using this standard are reasonably available. We believe that existing governance structures utilized under STIR/SHAKEN can be expanded to fulfill Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication requirements without unreasonable burden on the existing governance structures or the Commission. We seek comment on this proposed conclusion. Additionally, we seek comment on the cost and burdens of implementing these frameworks, including whether they can be reasonably borne by providers and their relevance to a framework's ''commercial availability.'' Does the reasonability depend on the size and type of provider and structure and location of its network? How many voice service providers with 100,000 or fewer voice service subscriber lines have implemented frameworks using each of these standards? If a framework is not cost effective in some cases or for some providers, can it still be considered reasonably available? Should the Commission consider any other factors when evaluating whether a framework is reasonably available?

We seek comment on whether frameworks using Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication are reasonably available such that the underlying equipment and software necessary to implement them are commercially available, as we do not believe we have sufficient information yet to evaluate their availability. In particular, we seek comment on any pending or current implementation of frameworks using Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication by vendors or providers. Have vendors and providers had sufficient time to develop software and equipment based on the standard? If not, do they plan to do so and how long will it take? Do vendors and providers believe that it will be easier or more difficult than the other non-IP standards to implement frameworks based on Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication in their equipment and

networks? If frameworks based on Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication have been developed, are there any proprietary elements to any such frameworks? Is the standard or any associated frameworks subject to patents or other intellectual property restrictions? Are frameworks being offered and marketed to providers? What are the costs of these frameworks and can those costs be reasonably borne by providers?

(b) Effective Frameworks

We propose to conclude that frameworks using In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication satisfy the proposed criteria for determining whether a non-IP caller ID authentication framework is effective. First, we propose to conclude that these frameworks satisfy the first two criteria of effectiveness—developed and reasonably available—based on our proposed conclusion above that they satisfy these TRACED Act requirements. Second, we propose to conclude that these frameworks are effective under the plain meaning of the TRACED Act because they operate to produce the intended result of authenticating calls as described in the applicable standard. We believe that record evidence of deployments of In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication frameworks in the marketplace are *prima facie* evidence that these frameworks are in fact operating to authenticate calls as described in each standard, as providers would otherwise be unlikely to implement them in the absence of a mandate. We also note record evidence indicating that the two standards are interoperable, *i.e.,* that they will continue to operate to authenticate calls even if other providers in the call path are using frameworks based on the other standard. We seek comment on our proposed conclusion. Do commenters have additional evidence concerning testing or real-world deployments showing whether these frameworks, when implemented as designed, successfully authenticate calls? What is the experience of those who have implemented these two types of frameworks? Are there any other bases for concluding that frameworks using In-Band Authentication and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication do or do not authenticate calls as intended under the standards based on the plain meaning of the TRACED Act?

We also seek comment regarding whether frameworks using Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication are effective under the TRACED Act. We note that we propose to conclude above that, although we believe frameworks using Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication are developed, we do not have sufficient evidence to determine whether they are reasonably available, and we sought comment on that criterion. We similarly do not believe we have sufficient evidence to determine whether these frameworks are effective under the ordinary meaning of the word, and seek comment on that criterion. Is there any evidence of testing or marketplace deployments that would show that Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication frameworks operate to produce the intended result of authenticating calls as described in the standard? Will Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication undermine the effectiveness of frameworks based on the other standards or will use of those other frameworks impact the effectiveness of Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication? Are there other factors relevant under the plain meaning of the TRACED Act that we should consider? Can and should we preclude use of certain frameworks even if a framework is otherwise effective in order to prevent interoperability issues?

Other non-IP caller ID Authentication frameworks. We seek comment on whether there are any other non-IP frameworks that we should evaluate using our criteria. For instance, are there any other standards either ratified or in development by ATIS, IETF, or any other standards organization that we should consider? Are there proprietary frameworks that we should consider or be aware of that might meet the TRACED Act requirements? For example, the Commission noted in the *Notice of Inquiry* that AB Handshake has previously submitted a proprietary solution for consideration. At least two commenters explained that the AB Handshake solution, ''meets the Commission's standards for effectiveness.'' Should we consider AB Handshake or other providers' solutions? We also note that IETF appears to be developing a new out-of-band standard. We seek comment on its development status and how it may differ from the three ATIS standards discussed above. If there are other frameworks that commenters believe we should consider, we seek comment on the application of the criteria and factors described above to those frameworks, as well as other considerations we should take into account when evaluating the frameworks. Some commenters responding to the *Notice of Inquiry* discussed alternative IP voice traffic delivery methods, such as transmission over the public internet. We do not believe these alternatives bear on whether non-IP caller ID authentication solutions meet the TRACED Act's requirements and warrant mandating non-IP caller ID authentication, but commenters are invited to provide information otherwise.

Streamlined evaluation process. We propose to create a streamlined process the Commission can use going forward to determine whether other non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are ''effective'' under the criteria we propose to adopt with the *NPRM.* Specifically, we propose to delegate to the Wireline Competition Bureau the authority to seek comment on whether a non-IP caller ID authentication framework is effective under the Commission-established criteria, evaluate the framework using the criteria, and make final determinations about a framework's effectiveness. We believe this approach will ensure that providers can rapidly take advantage of such frameworks. We seek comment on this proposal, including any implementation issues we should consider. We also propose, consistent with the approach we took with STIR/SHAKEN, to permit providers continuing to rely on non-IP networks to adopt improved versions of any approved standards or frameworks as they become available in the future. We note that the Commission previously delegated to the Bureau the authority to seek comment on requiring providers to comply with new versions of the existing STIR/SHAKEN standards and to require use of such standards.

B. Mandating Implementation of Non-IP Caller ID Authentication

We propose to conclude that the development and availability of effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks warrants mandating that providers that continue to maintain non-IP infrastructure to either upgrade their networks to IP or to implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in their non-IP networks. To effectuate this mandate, we believe the Commission must, pursuant to the TRACED Act, repeal the continuing extension from caller ID authentication obligations for providers relying on non-IP network infrastructure in Section 64.6304(d) of our rules and modify Section 64.6303 (the ''reasonable measures'' rule) to require that such providers either upgrade their networks to IP or implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication solutions. We seek comment on this proposed

conclusion. Below we discuss and seek comment on repeal of the continuing extension and modification of the ''reasonable measures'' rule. We also propose and seek comment on conforming modifications to the rules governing Robocall Mitigation Database filing requirements to account for the proposed non-IP caller ID authentication mandate.

Repealing the continuing extension. In connection with our proposed determination above that non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are developed and reasonably available, we propose to repeal the continuing extension from robocall mitigation obligations granted to providers that rely on non-IP technology. Section 4(b)(5)(B) of the TRACED Act requires the Commission to ''grant a delay of required compliance'' with the implementation deadline for non-IP caller ID authentication for voice service providers materially reliant on non-IP networks ''until a call authentication protocol has been developed for calls delivered over non-[IP] networks and is reasonably available.'' The Commission issued this continuing extension in the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020). Providers reliant on non-IP technology therefore ''are deemed subject to a continuing extension'' under the Commission's rules. As explained above, we believe that frameworks based on certain ATIS standards qualify as developed and reasonably available and therefore justify repeal of the continuing extension. Are there other factors the Commission must or should consider before repealing the continuing extension? If the Commission determines that non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks have been developed and are reasonably available, does it have any discretion under the TRACED Act to maintain the continuing extension?

We also propose additional changes to our caller ID authentication rules to remove obsolete rules and make non-substantive corrections. First, we propose to delete rules in § 64.6304 that pertain to extensions for small voice service providers (except for small voice service providers that originate calls via satellite using North American Numbering Plan numbers), services scheduled for section 214 discontinuance, and provider-specific extensions, as those extensions were time-limited and have since expired. Second, we propose to delete all of § 64.6306, which we do not believe is necessary any longer, as it implemented the TRACED Act's requirement to provide an exemption from call authentication obligations for providers who certified by a date that has since passed that they were implementing call authentication. Third, we propose to make a non-substantive correction to § 64.6302 concerning intermediate providers' attestation-level decisions regarding the caller ID information of each SIP call they receive. We seek comment on these proposals.

Modifying the ''reasonable measures'' rule. In connection with our proposed determination above that available non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are effective, we propose to modify Section 64.6303 of our rules, which implements the TRACED Act's ''reasonable measures'' requirement, to mandate that providers either upgrade their networks to IP or implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. Under section 4(b)(1)(B) of the TRACED Act, voice service providers must ''take reasonable measures to implement an effective call authentication framework in [their] non-internet protocol networks.'' In the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), the Commission concluded that ''[a] voice service provider satisfies this obligation by either (1) completely upgrading its non-IP networks to IP and implementing the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework on its entire network, or (2) working to develop a non-IP authentication solution.'' At the time, the Commission stated that ''[i]f and when we identify an effective framework, we expect to revisit our 'reasonable measures' requirement and shift it from focusing on development to focusing on implementation.'' Since we propose to conclude that available non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks are effective, we propose to modify this rule to state that a provider with a non-IP network satisfies the ''reasonable measures'' requirement by either (1) completely upgrading its non-IP networks to IP and implementing the STIR/SHAKEN authentication framework on its entire network, or (2) implementing one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. We propose to make similar modifications in § 64.6303 for gateway providers and non-gateway intermediate providers receiving calls directly from an originating provider. We believe this approach would continue to promote the IP transition, which is the most effective method for achieving caller ID authentication on phone networks and obviates the need for providers to implement non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. Additionally, we propose to add a provision in § 64.6303 to make clear that intermediate providers, including gateway providers, must pass unaltered to the subsequent intermediate provider or voice service provider in the call path any non-IP caller ID authentication information it receives, except where necessary for technical reasons to complete the call and where the intermediate provider reasonably believes the non-IP caller ID authentication information presents an imminent threat to its network security, mirroring the requirement on intermediate providers for STIR/SHAKEN authentication information. We seek comment on whether additional rule revisions are necessary to ensure that both STIR/SHAKEN and non-IP caller ID authentication information are passed to the next provider in the call path regardless of whether the network is IP or non-IP. We also propose to add a definition for ''effective non-IP caller ID authentication framework'' in § 64.6300, to mean a non-internet Protocol caller identification authentication framework that the Commission has determined to be effective under 47 U.S.C. 227b(b)(1)(B).

We seek comment on these proposals and their implications. What are the costs and benefits of requiring providers to either complete their IP transitions or implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework? Would removing the option allowing providers to meet the ''reasonable measures'' requirement by working to develop a non-IP caller ID authentication solution disincentivize providers from participating in efforts to develop other non-IP caller ID authentication solutions that may be more effective or to improve the non-IP caller ID authentication solutions that have already been developed so that they are more effective? Should we require that providers who do not upgrade their networks to IP both implement non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks and continue to work to develop or improve non-IP caller ID authentication solutions? Are there any other issues or alternative approaches we should consider?

Conforming Robocall Mitigation Database rules. We propose changes to the Commission's Robocall Mitigation Database rules to conform them with the proposed non-IP caller ID authentication mandate. Specifically, we propose a new requirement for providers to certify in the Robocall Mitigation Database whether they have implemented a non-IP caller ID authentication framework in their non-IP networks. We seek comment on this

proposal and whether we should take a different approach implementing the requirement in our rules. Should we further require such providers to certify which Commission-approved non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks they have implemented? What would be the benefits and costs of such additional requirement? We also seek comment on whether and to what extent we should modify any other Robocall Mitigation Database filing requirements or rules to account for our non-IP caller ID authentication requirement. In providing such feedback, we encourage providers to consider how we would implement any rule changes in the Robocall Mitigation Database submission form.

C. Compliance Deadline

We propose a two-year timeline for providers that continue to maintain non-IP infrastructure to either complete their IP transitions or fully implement one or more of the available non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in their non-IP networks. Under our proposal, the two-year timeline would commence from the effective date of any implementing rules we adopt. We seek comment on this proposal. In the *Notice of Inquiry,* the Commission sought comment on a reasonable implementation timeline for deployment of one or both non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. Several commenters agreed the Commission should set a deadline for providers to implement a non-IP framework if they have not completed their IP transition by that date, and others proposed a specific date, which has since passed.

In the TRACED Act, Congress made clear its intention for all calls to be authenticated, and that it did not intend for the non-IP implementation extension to last indefinitely. Four years have passed since caller ID authentication obligations have been in effect, during which time advancements in the IP transition have occurred while providers continuing to rely on non-IP technology have certified that they have participated in efforts to develop non-IP caller ID authentication solutions. As proposed above, we believe there are now non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks that meet the requirements in the TRACED Act and Commission rules. Given subsequent industry progress in the IP transition and in the development and deployment of non-IP frameworks, we believe that a two-year compliance timeline appropriately balances the strong public interest in closing the non-IP caller ID authentication gap as soon as possible with the need for providers to have sufficient time to implement the approach that makes the most sense for their networks and business models. Congress directed the Commission in the TRACED Act to ''enable as promptly as reasonable full participation of all classes of providers of voice service and types of voice calls to receive the highest level of trust.'' We seek comment on this proposed compliance timeline.

Specifically, we ask that commenters address how any remaining technical, financial, or other obstacles may affect the time needed to implement any of the discussed non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. We note that the Commission previously adopted compliance timelines of roughly 15 months for voice service providers, 13 months for gateway providers, and 10 months for certain non-gateway intermediate providers to implement STIR/SHAKEN in their IP networks, and providers were generally able to meet those deadlines. Our rules adopted pursuant to the TRACED Act granted certain providers extensions from this deadline and permitted providers to request exemptions. Given those compliance timelines, would the significantly longer two-year compliance timeline we propose here be necessary to reasonably account for any additional burdens providers may face in implementing one of the non-IP frameworks? Both TransNexus and TelcoBridges say that deployment time depends on the existing network capabilities, but can be as short as a few days. Is a shorter timeline warranted given that some providers have already begun to implement one or both of the commercially available non-IP frameworks? Is two years adequate time for providers to make adjustments to any existing contractual arrangements that may be impacted by implementing one or more of the non-IP frameworks? Are there any technical or operational hurdles unique to the non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks that require additional time for providers to comply? If commenters believe that more or less time is needed to implement one or more of the commercially available non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks, they should discuss specific reasons why our proposed two-year timeline is insufficient or too long, propose an alternative timeline, and provide detail on why their proposed alternative is appropriate.

Above, we seek comment on whether the costs and operational hurdles associated with implementing non-IP frameworks vary depending on the size and type of provider and the structure and location of a provider's network. If they do, should we modify our proposed timeline for certain classes of providers? Or would doing so undermine the value of any requirements we adopt? For example, the Commission previously granted an extension of the STIR/SHAKEN implementation deadline for voice service providers with 100,000 or fewer subscriber lines, including small rural providers, and subsequently accelerated the extended deadline by one year for non-facilities-based small voice service providers. Should we similarly adopt an extension for small providers to implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework? If so, should we adopt different extensions for facilities and non-facilities-based small providers? Do certain classes of small providers, such as rural or intermediate providers, face unique challenges to implementing non-IP caller ID authentication? For purposes of the STIR/SHAKEN implementation extension for small voice service providers, the Commission considers a ''small voice service provider'' to be ''a provider that has 100,000 or fewer voice service subscriber lines (counting the total of all business and residential fixed subscriber lines and mobile phones and aggregated over all of the provider's affiliates).'' Would a similar approach be appropriate in the non-IP caller ID authentication context, or should we adopt a different threshold? If so, why? Are there certain gateway and non-gateway intermediate providers that warrant an extension, such that the extension should not be tied to the number of subscriber lines? If so, how should we determine the class or classes of such providers subject to an extension? If we grant an extension to some providers, how much additional time would be appropriate in light of the public interest in promptly closing the non-IP caller ID authentication gap? How would any extension account for the importance of ubiquitous caller ID authentication? Instead of a categorical approach, should we instead rely on individualized waiver requests pursuant to the Commission's longstanding waiver standard? The Commission may exercise its discretion to waive a rule where the particular facts at issue make strict compliance inconsistent with the public interest. In considering whether to grant a waiver, the Commission may take into account considerations of hardship, equity, or more effective implementation of overall policy on an individual basis.

We invite commenters to address how our proposed compliance timeline relates to providers' efforts to transition

their networks to IP technology. In the *Notice of Inquiry,* we sought comment on the status of providers' efforts to fully transition their networks to all-IP technology and the effect that a non-IP caller ID authentication requirement would have on the IP transition's progress. We seek additional comment on this issue in light of our proposed mandate of non-IP caller ID authentication and the Commission's recent efforts to ease regulatory barriers to IP transitions. For example, should any compliance timeline take into account providers' assertions about the time it would take to transition their networks to all IP? Do providers opting to fully upgrade their networks to IP face unique challenges that counsel for a longer compliance timeline? Would two years give providers adequate time to adjust existing contractual arrangements, or to negotiate new ones, as a result of upgrading their networks to all IP? What, if any, technical or financial circumstances affect providers' ability to transition to all-IP technology that our proposed timeline does not account for? To the extent that providers believe that transitioning their networks to IP warrants a longer compliance timeline, they should propose a specific alternative compliance timeline, and discuss in detail the reasons that such providers need additional time to comply.

D. Cost-Benefit Considerations

We seek comment on the costs and benefits associated with requiring providers to implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework. As explained above, the TRACED Act requires that the Commission provide a continuing extension from implementing a non-IP caller ID authentication framework to providers materially reliant on non-IP networks ''until a call authentication protocol has been developed for calls delivered over non-[IP] networks and is reasonably available.'' Thereafter, providers must take reasonable measures to implement an effective caller ID authentication framework in their non-IP networks, which we propose to mean implementing a non-IP caller ID authentication framework for providers that continue to rely on non-IP networks by the end of the proposed two-year transition period. Because implementation of a non-IP framework and its accompanying costs must be incurred at some point, we propose to focus our cost-effectiveness analysis on timing, rather than the implementation requirement. Under that proposed focus, we believe the Commission must weigh the costs and benefits of imminent action versus further delay.

We believe that the potential cost of mandating one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks at a particular point in time is that a more effective or efficient framework meeting the TRACED Act's requirements could become available after providers have already incurred implementation costs for any approved frameworks. Given that we propose that two commercially available non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirements, propose to allow providers to use later versions of those frameworks if any are released, and propose a streamlined process for the Bureau to evaluate going forward whether other non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirements, we believe that this potential cost is small. We seek comment on the size of this potential cost and on measures we might adopt to avoid or minimize this cost. Additionally, we seek comment on the nature and magnitude of other possible costs of requiring implementation of non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks on the timeline we propose.

We believe that the benefits of mandating implementation of non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks on the timeline we propose are vast. Reducing the billions of dollars robocalls cost from wasted time, nuisance, and fraud, which totaled $13.5 billion in 2020 alone, hinges on closing loopholes that enable robocallers to evade detection. Some large portion of that savings must be attributed to closing the non-IP caller ID authentication gap. Moreover, the Commission previously estimated that unchecked robocalls could reduce public welfare by billions of dollars annually, meaning even a small percentage reduction in those calls could confer tens of millions in benefits annually. Each type of benefit is lost every year the Commission delays implementing a non-IP fix. To better refine our benefits estimate, we seek comment on the magnitude—in both absolute and relative terms—of robocall volume originating on or transiting non-IP networks. More broadly, we seek comment on our benefit estimates and the data and methods underlying those estimates, as well as additional information that may inform our estimates. We seek comment on the nature and magnitude of any possible benefits not included in our analysis.

E. Legal Authority

We seek comment on the Commission's legal authority to adopt the proposals outlined above. In particular, we propose that the TRACED Act, the Truth in Caller ID Act, and section 251(e) of the Communications Act provide the Commission with ample authority to adopt the rules implementing the proposals discussed herein. We note that the Commission has long invoked these same statutory provisions to adopt caller ID authentication obligations. For example, in the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), the Commission found that the text of the TRACED Act provided authority to adopt rules implementing Section 4(b)(1)(B) for originating and terminating providers, while section 251(e) and the Truth in Caller ID Act provided further, independent sources of authority for rules applying to intermediate providers, as well as originating and terminating providers. We seek comment on this proposal, and on any alternative sources of legal authority upon which we could rely.

As the Commission observed in the *Notice of Inquiry,* section 4(b)(1)(B) of the TRACED Act directs the Commission to require voice service providers to take ''reasonable measures to implement'' a non-IP caller ID authentication framework in their non-IP networks. This language appears to contemplate Commission rules requiring voice service providers to implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks. Do the statutory provisions discussed above continue to provide us authority to require voice service providers to implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks? Do commenters read the language of section 4(b)(1)(B) as containing any limits on our ability to mandate implementation of a non-IP caller ID authentication framework by voice service providers? Are there other potential sources of authority we should consider?

In addition to its authority under the TRACED Act, the Commission has consistently found independent authority for caller ID authentication requirements, including those applicable to intermediate providers, in section 251(e) of the Act and the Truth in Caller ID Act. As the Commission explained in the *First Caller ID Authentication Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (85 FR 22029, Apr. 21, 2020), section 251(e) provides the Commission with exclusive, independent jurisdiction over numbering issues in the United States and ''enables us to act flexibly and expeditiously with regard to important numbering matters[,]'' including ''[w]hen bad actors unlawfully spoof the

caller ID that appears on a subscriber's phone[.]'' The Truth in Caller ID Act provides us with further authority to adopt rules that are ''necessary to . . . protect voice service subscribers from scammers and bad actors.'' Beginning with the *Second Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (85 FR 73360, Nov. 17, 2020), the Commission has repeatedly found both provisions to provide authority to impose caller ID authentication obligations on voice service providers and intermediate providers alike. We seek comment on whether these provisions grant us sufficient authority to require intermediate providers to adopt a non-IP caller ID authentication framework.

II. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) has prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the policies and rules proposed in the *NPRM* assessing the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Commission requests written public comments on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadlines for comments specified on the first page of the *NPRM.* The Commission will send a copy of the *NPRM,* including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the *NPRM* and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

To protect the American public from illegally spoofed robocalls, the *NPRM* seeks comment on proposals that would address gaps in the STIR/SHAKEN caller ID authentication framework, which works to provide trust that a calling party is who they claim to be. Although the STIR/SHAKEN framework mandated by Congress is effective, it relies on IP technology, resulting in critical information being stripped out when a call path includes non-IP networks. To address this problem, the Commission proposes to: conclude that effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks have been developed and are reasonably available; repeal the continuing extension from caller ID authentication requirements granted to providers that rely on non-IP technology; modify our rules concerning providers' obligation to take reasonable measures to implement effective caller ID authentication in their non-IP networks to require that providers implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks; and require that providers certify in the Robocall Mitigation Database that they have implemented a non-IP caller ID authentication framework. The Commission proposes to give providers a two-year transition period to implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in their non-IP networks, with a possible extension of this transition period for providers with 100,000 or fewer voice service subscriber lines. The Commission proposes to rely on the TRACED Act and other Commission authority to implement these mandates.

B. Legal Basis

The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403.

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act.'' A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions. Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein. First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from the SBA's Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 34.75 million businesses.

Next, the type of small entity described as a ''small organization'' is generally ''any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.'' The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a revenue benchmark of $50,000 or less to delineate its annual electronic filing requirements for small exempt organizations. Nationwide, for tax year 2022, there were approximately 530,109 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of $50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.

Finally, the small entity described as a ''small governmental jurisdiction'' is defined generally as ''governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.'' U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2022 Census of Governments indicate there were 90,837 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States. Of this number, there were 36,845 general purpose governments (county, municipal, and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 and 11,879 special purpose governments (independent school districts) with enrollment populations of less than 50,000. Accordingly, based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 entities fall into the category of ''small governmental jurisdictions.''

Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard). The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a ''small cable operator,'' which is ''a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed $250,000,000.'' For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250 million.

Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 3,378 providers that reported they were competitive local service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,230 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,212 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 916 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

Interexchange Carriers (IXCs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 127 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 109 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of providers in this industry can be considered small entities.

Local Exchange Carriers (LECs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Local Resellers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 207 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 202 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Other Toll Carriers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 90 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 87 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these

providers can be considered small entities.

Prepaid Calling Card Providers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. MVNOs are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 62 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of prepaid card services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 61 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Satellite Telecommunications. This industry comprises firms ''primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.'' Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with $44 million or less in annual receipts as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than $25 million. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard most satellite telecommunications service providers can be considered small entities. The Commission notes however, that the SBA's revenue small business size standard is applicable to a broad scope of satellite telecommunications providers included in the U.S. Census Bureau's Satellite Telecommunications industry definition. Additionally, the Commission neither requests nor collects annual revenue information from satellite telecommunications providers, and is therefore unable to more accurately estimate the number of satellite telecommunications providers that would be classified as a small business under the SBA size standard.

Toll Resellers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. MVNOs are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 457 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 438 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including Voice over internet Protocol (VoIP) services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.

The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite). This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services. The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 594 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 511 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

All Other Telecommunications. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar

station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Providers of internet services (*e.g.,* dial-up ISPs) or VoIP services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of $40 million or less as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than $25 million. Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of ''All Other Telecommunications'' firms can be considered small.

D. Description of Economic Impact and Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

The RFA directs agencies to describe the economic impact of proposed rules on small entities, as well as projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirements and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

In the *NPRM,* the Commission proposes and seeks comment on imposing reporting, recordkeeping and compliance obligations on various providers, many of whom may be small entities. Specifically, the Commission proposes introducing a new requirement for providers to certify in the Robocall Mitigation Database whether they have implemented a non-IP caller ID authentication framework in their non-IP networks. Additionally, the Commission proposes to require all providers using non-IP technology in their networks to implement one or more non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks within two years, and seeks comment on whether additional time for compliance should be allowed for providers that have 100,000 or fewer voice service subscriber lines. The Commission proposes that these frameworks be based on two non-IP caller ID authentication standards promulgated by the Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions (ATIS): In-Band Authentication (ATIS–1000095.v002) and Out-of-Band Multiple STI–CPS Authentication (ATIS–1000096). The *NPRM* seeks comment on whether frameworks based on a third ATIS standard, Out-of-Band Agreed STI–CPS Authentication (ATIS–1000105), or other non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks satisfy the proposed criteria to meet the TRACED Act's requirements to first, be developed and reasonably available, and second, to be ''effective.''

The *NPRM* seeks comment on the costs and benefits of its proposals and inquiries, which we anticipate will help the Commission identify and evaluate relevant compliance matters for small entities, including compliance costs and other burdens that may result from the proposals and inquiries. Specifically, the Commission proposes an analysis of the costs and benefits with respect to the timing of any mandate in the *NPRM* and seeks comment thereon. Further, the *NPRM* specifically seeks comment on the costs of requiring providers to either implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework or upgrade their networks to all IP, the costs for providers to actually implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework in their networks, and the costs for the providers to certify that they have implemented a non-IP caller ID authentication framework in the Robocall Mitigation Database. The *NPRM* also seeks comment on how many small voice service providers have implemented each of these frameworks. We seek comment from small and other entities about these costs.

E. Discussion of Significant Alternatives Considered That Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities

The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rules that would accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes, and minimize any significant economic impact on small entities. The discussion is required to include alternatives such as: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.

The *NPRM* seeks comment on proposals and alternatives that may have a significant impact on small entities. In particular, it seeks comment on the benefits and burdens of requiring all providers, including small and other entities, to implement a non-IP caller ID authentication framework. The *NPRM* specifically asks about frameworks based on standards promulgated by ATIS, as well as whether alternative non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks exist that satisfy the TRACED Act's requirements to first, be ''developed'' and ''reasonably available,'' and second, be ''effective.'' This includes whether the Commission should use proposed criteria to evaluate whether non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks meet the TRACED Act's requirements, or if any alternative criteria for how to evaluate any such frameworks should be considered. Additionally, the *NPRM* seeks comment on whether providers, including small and other entities, possess the resources necessary to implement these changes in the proposed two-year timeframe. The *NPRM* also solicits comment on whether additional time may be needed to implement these frameworks, or whether extensions should be granted for certain providers including providers that have 100,000 or fewer voice service subscriber lines. Finally, the Commission seeks comment on the proposed analysis of the costs and benefits with respect to the timing of any mandate and any alternatives that may avoid or minimize those costs.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

None.

III. Ordering Clauses

Accordingly, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 201, 202, 217, 227, 227b, 251(e), 303(r), and 403, the *NPRM is adopted.*

It is further ordered that the Commission's Office of the Secretary, *shall send* a copy of the *NPRM,* including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 64

Carrier equipment, Communications common carriers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Telecommunications, Telephone.

Federal Communications Commission

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

Proposed Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications

Commission proposes to amend 47 part 64 as follows:

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154, 201, 202, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 226, 227, 227b, 228, 251(a), 251(e), 254(k), 255, 262, 276, 403(b)(2)(B), (c), 616, 620, 716, 1401–1473, unless otherwise noted; Pub. L. 115–141, Div. P, sec. 503, 132 Stat. 348, 1091; Pub. L. 117–338, 136 Stat. 6156.

Subpart HH—Caller ID Authentication

■ 2. Amend § 64.6300 by redesignating paragraphs (c) through (o) as (d) through (p) and adding paragraph (c).

§ 64.6300 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) *Effective non-IP caller ID authentication framework.* The term ''Effective non-IP caller ID authentication framework'' means a non-internet Protocol caller identification authentication framework that the Commission has determined to be effective under 47 U.S.C. 227b(b)(1)(B).

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 64.6302 by revising paragraph (f)(2) to read as follows:

§ 64.6302 Caller ID authentication by intermediate providers.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

* * * * *

(2) Makes all attestation-level decisions regarding the caller identification information of each SIP call it receives;

* * * * *

■ 4. Amend § 64.6303 by revising the introductory text of paragraphs (a) through (c), revising paragraphs (a)(2), (b)(2), and (c)(2), and adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 64.6303 Caller ID authentication in non-IP networks.

(a) Not later than [[2 years after effective date]], a voice service provider with a network that relies on technology that cannot initiate, maintain, carry, process, and terminate SIP calls shall either:

* * * * *

(2) Implement one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks.

(b) Not later than [[2 years after effective date]], a gateway provider with a network that relies on technology that cannot initiate, maintain, carry, process, and terminate SIP calls shall either:

* * * * *

(2) Implement one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks.

(c) Not later than [[2 years after effective date]], a non-gateway intermediate provider receiving a call directly from an originating provider with a network that relies on technology that cannot initiate, maintain, carry, process, and terminate SIP calls shall either:

* * * * *

(2) Implement one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks.

(d) Except as provided in § 64.6304, not later than [[2 years after effective date]], an intermediate provider with a network that relies on technology that cannot initiate, maintain, carry, process, and terminate SIP calls shall pass unaltered to the subsequent intermediate provider or voice service provider in the call path any non-IP caller identification authentication information it receives with a call, subject to the following exceptions under which it may remove the authenticated caller identification information:

(1) Where necessary for technical reasons to complete the call; or

(2) Where the intermediate provider reasonably believes the caller identification authentication information presents an imminent threat to its network security.

■ 5. Amend § 64.6304 by revising paragraph (a)(1), removing paragraphs (c), (d), and (e), and redesignating paragraph (f) as (c) to read as follows:

§ 64.6304 Extension of implementation deadline.

(a) *Small voice service providers.*

(1) Small voice service providers that originate calls via satellite using North American Numbering Plan numbers are deemed subject to a continuing extension of § 64.6301.

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend § 64.6305 by redesignating paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(5) as (d)(3) through (d)(6), (e)(2) through (e)(5) as (e)(3) through (e)(6), and (f)(2) through (f)(5) as (f)(3) through (f)(6), adding paragraphs (d)(2), (e)(2), and (f)(2), and revising redesignated paragraphs (d)(4) through (d)(6), (e)(4) through (e)(6), (f)(4) through (f)(6) to read as follows:

§ 64.6305 Robocall mitigation and certification.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

* * * * *

(2) A voice service provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks shall certify that it has implemented one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks and all calls it originates on its non-internet Protocol networks are compliant with § 64.6303(a).

* * * * *

(4) All certifications made pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this section shall:

* * * * *

(5) * * *

* * * * *

(vi) * * *

* * * * *

(C) A voice service provider without a STIR/SHAKEN implementation obligation;

(vii) Whether the voice service provider is a voice service provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks that has deployed one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks; and

(viii) * * *

(6) A voice service provider shall update its filings within 10 business days of any change to the information it must provide pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

* * * * *

(2) A gateway provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks shall certify that it has implemented one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks and all calls it carries or processes its non-internet Protocol networks are compliant with § 64.6303(b).

* * * * *

(4) All certifications made pursuant to paragraphs (e)(1), (2), and (3) of this section shall:

* * * * *

(5) * * *

* * * * *

(vi) * * *

* * * * *

(B) A gateway provider without a STIR/SHAKEN implementation obligation;

(vii) Whether the gateway provider is a gateway provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks that has deployed one or more non-internet Protocol caller identification authentication frameworks; and

(viii) * * *

(6) A gateway provider shall update its filings within 10 business days to the information it must provide pursuant to paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of this section, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

* * * * *

(2) A non-gateway intermediate provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks shall certify that it has implemented one or more effective non-IP caller ID authentication frameworks in its non-internet Protocol networks and all calls it carries or processes its non-internet Protocol networks are compliant with § 64.6303(c).

* * * * *

(4) All certifications made pursuant to paragraphs (f)(1), (2), and (3) of this section shall:

* * * * *

(5) * * *

* * * * *

(vi) * * *

* * * * *

(B) A non-gateway intermediate provider without a STIR/SHAKEN implementation obligation;

(vii) Whether the non-gateway intermediate provider is a non-gateway intermediate provider relying on non-internet Protocol networks that has deployed one or more non-internet Protocol caller identification authentication frameworks; and

(viii) * * *

(6) A non-gateway intermediate provider shall update its filings within 10 business days of any change to the information it must provide pursuant to this paragraph (f) subject to the conditions set forth in paragraphs (d)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

* * * * *

■ 7. Remove and reserve § 64.6306.

§ 64.6306 [Removed and Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2025–10998 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 114
Monday, June 16, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by July 16, 2025 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Title: Importation and Transportation of Meat, Poultry and Egg Products.

OMB Control Number: 0583–0094.

Summary of Collection: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary as provided in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA) (21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*) These statutes mandate that FSIS protect the public by ensuring that meat, poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged. Meat and poultry products not marked with the mark of inspection and shipped from one official establishment to another for further processing must be transported under FSIS seal to prevent such unmarked product from' entering commerce. To track product shipped under seal, FSIS requires shipping establishments to complete a form that identifies the type, amount, and weight of the product.

Need and Use of the Information: FSIS will collect information using form 7350–1, Request and Notice of Shipment of Sealed Meat/Poultry. FSIS will collect the name, number, method of shipping, and destination of product, type, and description of product to be shipped, reason for shipping product, and a signature. Foreign countries that wish to export meat, poultry, and egg products to the United States must establish eligibility to do so by putting in place inspection systems that are ''equivalent to'' the U.S. inspection system (9 CFR 327.2 and 381.196) and by annually certifying that they continue to do so. Meat, poultry, and egg products intended for importation into the U.S. must be accompanied by an inspection certificate signed by an official of the foreign government responsible for the inspection and certification of the product.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 56.

Frequency of Responses: Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 3,679.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Title: Registration Requirements.

OMB Control Number: 0583–0128.

Summary of Collection: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary as provided in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) (21 U.S. C. 451 *et seq.*). These statutes mandate that FSIS protect the public by ensuring that meat and poultry are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged. According to the regulations, (9 CFR 320.5 and 381.179), parties required to register with FSIS must do so by submitting form FSIS Form 5020–1, ''Registration of Meat and Poultry Handlers.''

Need and Use of the Information: FSIS uses the information from form FSIS 5020–1 to maintain a database of the businesses. FSIS will collect the name, address of all locations at which they conduct the business that requires them to register, and all trade or business names under which they conduct the businesses. They must also inform FSIS when information on the form needs to be updated. If the information were not collected, it would reduce the effectiveness of the meat and poultry inspection program.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 1,200.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Other (Once).

Total Burden Hours: 300.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Title: Imported Undenatured Inedible Product and Samples for Laboratory Examination, Research, Evaluation Testing or Trade Show Exhibition.

OMB Control Number: 0583–0161.

Summary of Collection: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been delegated the authority to exercise the functions of the Secretary as provided in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA) (21 U.S.C. 1031 *et seq.*). These statutes mandate that FSIS protect the public by ensuring that meat and egg products are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged. FSIS uses the forms under this collection to identify and keep track of product not

subject to FSIS import reinspection requirements. Foreign governments are to petition FSIS for approval to import undenatured inedible egg products into the United States.

Need and Use of the Information: FSIS will collect the information from firms using form FSIS 9540–4, ''Permit Holder—Importation of Undenatured Inedible Products'' for the undenatured inedible product that they are importing into the United States and form FSIS 9540–5, ''Notification of Intent to Import Meat, Poultry, or Egg Products—Samples for Laboratory Examination, Research, Evaluative Testing or Trade Show Exhibition.'' FSIS will use the information on the forms to keep track of the movement of imported undenatured inedible meat and egg products. If the information is not collected it would reduce the effectiveness of the meat and poultry products inspection program.

Description of Respondents: Business or other-for profit.

Number of Respondents: 160.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Semi-annually; On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 671.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10914 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding: whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by July 16, 2025 will be considered. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Title: Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grant Program (RISE).

OMB Control Number: 0570–0075.

Summary of Collection: Section 6424 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Farm Bill), Public Law 115–334, amended subtitle D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (the ''Act,'' 7 U.S.C. 2009cc) by adding the ''Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grant Program'' (''RISE'') to be established by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The purpose of the RISE program is to create and enhance jobs and support industry clusters in low-income rural areas. This is achieved through grants awarded to a rural jobs accelerator partnerships consisting of non-profit entities, Tribal entities, institutions of higher education and public bodies with expertise in delivering economic and job training programs. RISE grant funds can be used to build or support a business incubator facility, provide worker training to assist in either the creation of new jobs, upskilling the present work force to a high-wage job, or developing a base of skilled workers that will enhance the opportunities to enter a high-wage job within existing industry segments in the region.

Need and Use of the Information: The information provided will be used to determine applicant and project eligibility and to ensure that projects meet program goals and that funds will be used for authorized purposes. Additionally, Partnerships that receive RISE grant funding are required to provide financial and program reports to ensure that the project is progressing, and that funds continue to be used for authorized purposes.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, and Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 60.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 1,839.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10915 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–XY–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Reinstatement

The Department of Agriculture will submit the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and reinstatement under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 on or after the date of publication of this notice. Comments are requested regarding: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding these information collections are best assured of having their full effect if received by July 16, 2025. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

Title: Local Food Marketing Practices Survey.

OMB Control Number: 0535–0259.

Summary of Collection: The information to be gathered in the Local Food Marketing Practices Survey (LFMPS) is vital to the USDA's and the public's understanding of the local foods sector, which in turn informs policymaking and program implementation. Section 10016(a)(1)(A) of the 2014 Farm Bill (Pub. L. 113–79) directs USDA to collect data on ''the production and marketing of locally or regionally produced agricultural food products,'' while Section 10016(b)(2) requires the Department to ''conduct surveys and analysis and publish reports relating to the production, handling, distribution, retail sales, and trend studies . . . of or on locally or regionally produced agricultural food products.'' This survey fulfills those requirements. Federal funding to the local foods sector has increased under the 2002 Farm Bill (Pub. L. 107–171), the 2008 Farm Bill (Pub. L. 110–246), the 2014 Farm Bill (Pub. L. 113–79), and the 2018 Farm Bill (Pub. L. 115–334). The LFMPS is a follow-on to the Census of Agriculture that is conducted every five years and was last completed for the 2020 calendar year (2017 Census of Agriculture). There are no significant changes to the methodology or procedures from what was conducted in 2021 for the 2020 calendar year (2017 Census of Agriculture).

Need and Use of the Information: The Local Food Marketing Practices Survey (LFMPS) is valuable because local farms have different business models than conventional farms, and the LFMPS is able to discern important data that are otherwise unavailable from pre-existing farmer surveys. This includes details on different types of market channels used, information about on-farm value-added processing, and outreach and advertising directly to community members and shoppers. Food and agriculture economists and other researchers in university, government, and nonprofit sectors analyze and rely on the data in this survey to understand local food marketing practices, make programmatic decisions, and support farms and related food production, aggregation, and distribution businesses.

Because the survey gathers data on production, risk management, and marketing practices, it will be used by a number of USDA agencies and federal policymakers to inform their policies and programs. Just some of the USDA agencies that will benefit from this data are Farm Service Agency (FSA), Risk Management Agency (RMA), Rural Development (RD), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). Farms in all 50 states will be asked to provide these data. Statistics from this survey will be used by state agencies to better understand, support, and promote their local food markets, as well as by researchers studying local foods.

Description of Respondents: Farmers and Ranchers.

Number of Respondents: 65,000.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: Annually.

Total Burden Hours: 73,841.

Levi S. Harrell,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–11042 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–20–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Agency Information Collection Activities: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Reporting of Lottery and Gambling, and Resource Verification

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice invites the general public and other public agencies to comment on this proposed information collection. This is a revision of a currently approved collection and existing burden in use in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). This information collection captures the burden associated with the requirement that States make ineligible SNAP participants with substantial lottery or gambling winnings and establish cooperative agreements with gaming entities within their States to identify SNAP participants with substantial winnings. Individuals and households are required to report substantial winnings.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be sent to: Program Design Branch, Program Development Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1320 Braddock Place, 5th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314. Comments may also be submitted via email to Jessica Luna at 703–305–4391 or via email to *SM.FNS.SNAPPDBRules@usda.gov.* Comments will also be accepted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov,* and follow the online instructions for submitting comments electronically.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this information collection should be directed to Jessica Luna at 703–305–4391.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions that were 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 use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Title: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Reporting of Lottery and Gambling, and Resource Verification.

Form Number: N/A.

OMB Control Number: 0584–0621.

Expiration Date: December 31, 2025.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Abstract:

Lottery and Gambling

In accordance with section 4009 of the Agricultural Act of 2014, households in which members receive substantial lottery and gambling winnings are ineligible for SNAP until they meet allowable financial resources and income eligibility requirements. Substantial winnings are defined as winnings that are equal to or greater than the resource limit for elderly or disabled households as defined in 7 CFR 273.8(b). States are also required to work cooperatively with entities responsible for gaming in their State to identify individuals or households with substantial winnings. SNAP individuals or households must report substantial winnings to State SNAP agencies.

In the previous approval for this collection, the Agency assumed that 3 State SNAP agencies did not have lottery or gambling entities and were not likely to incur burden related to the lottery and gambling requirements. After further research, the Agency is adjusting this assumption for the purposes of this renewal. Five States, AL, AK, HI, NV, and UT, do not have lottery entities, though NV has a gambling entity.[1] [2] Therefore, the Agency assumes that four State SNAP agencies are not likely to incur burden related to the lottery and gambling requirements.

The Agency assumes that the 49 State SNAP agencies subject to this requirement have already established cooperative agreements with the public agency gaming entities (1 per State, 49 total) and private gaming entities (4 per State, 196 total) in their State. These agreements use computerized data matching personal identifiable information to identify winnings within the SNAP participation list. The gaming entities must input data on each individual with winnings over the winnings threshold into the matching system, which FNS estimates to take 5 minutes (.0835 hours). There is no national database of how many people win large amounts of money in State lotteries or through gaming activities. Therefore, FNS will continue to use the previously approved estimates as there has been no indication that they require adjustment. The Agency assumes that each of the public and private gaming entities would have 6,000 SNAP individuals who win over the threshold each year and whose data would need to be uploaded to the matching system. For clarity, these individuals are not necessarily SNAP applicants or participants, they are members of the general public with winnings that, if they applied for SNAP, would be over the threshold. The information technology staff from each State SNAP agency maintains the matching system, which the Agency estimates take 320 hours per year. Once the data is uploaded, the Agency assumes that matches occur automatically.

FNS estimates that 27,500 SNAP households will receive substantial lottery winnings per year, with most instances identified via the matching systems. FNS assumes that the matching systems will identify approximately 35,280 SNAP participants (average 720 per State agency) nationally each year. Of these, the State agencies will find that an estimated 22,540 (average 460 per State agency) have actual substantial winnings (the others may be simply misidentified because of a similar name, inaccurate reporting, etc.). These matches are hereinafter referred to as ''substantive matches.'' Under 7 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r), FNS estimates that the 49 State SNAP agencies will receive approximately 6,860 records (average 140 per State agency) annually with misidentified participants. It will take about 40 minutes (.668 hours) for eligibility workers to identify each misidentification.

For each substantive match, an eligibility worker will do the following:

- The eligibility worker will generate a request for contact (RFC) requesting more information. The burden associated with RFCs is already accounted for in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) regarding RFCs. Therefore, FNS estimates that eligibility workers will handle approximately 18,032 returned RFCs (average 368 per State agency) from substantive matches.
- If the matched participant responds to the RFC and the eligibility worker finds them to be a substantial winner, the worker will close the case and send a notice of adverse action. If the participant does not return the RFC (an estimated 20 percent), the worker will close the case and send a notice of adverse action for failure to return the RFC. The burden associated with notices of adverse action is accounted for in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) and is not counted in the total burden of this collection.

Under 7 CFR 273.11(r), individuals or households are also required to report their substantial winnings to their State SNAP agency. Out of the 27,500 SNAP individuals or households who will receive substantial lottery winnings, FNS estimates 23,000 substantial winners will be identified through the matching process and 4,410 individuals or households will self-report lottery and gambling winnings. In response to the 4,410 (average 90 per State agency) households that self-report winnings, State eligibility workers will do the following:

- Under 7 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r), eligibility workers will review the information submitted by the participant. FNS estimates that this will take eligibility workers approximately 11 minutes (0.1837 hours). This estimate is based on a prior estimate in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) for a similar simplified reporting requirement for able-bodied adults without dependents.
- If the eligibility worker finds the participant to be a substantial winner, the worker will close the case and send notice of adverse action. Again, this burden is accounted for in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) and is not counted in the total burden of this collection.

Under 7 CFR 273.11(r), SNAP individual and household participants identified as substantial lottery winners via the matching process will receive and potentially respond to RFCs and notices of adverse action. The participant burdens associated with RFCs and notices of adverse action are accounted for in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) and are not counted in the total burden of this collection. FNS estimates that self-reporting households will spend 10 minutes (.167 hours) per response to report their substantial winnings to the State SNAP agency. FNS utilized the estimate of 10 minutes based on a prior estimate in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) for the time it takes a household to complete a periodic report.

FNS recognizes that households who previously lost eligibility for SNAP due to lottery or gambling winnings may later re-apply to the program. The burden associated with submitting and processing applications is accounted for in OMB 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027) and is not counted in the total burden of this collection. This section of the information collection does not require any recordkeeping burden.

Resource Verification

Per Section 5(g) of the Food and Nutrition Act, all applicant households must meet the SNAP resource limits unless they are considered categorically eligible (Section 5(j) of the Food and Nutrition Act) for SNAP benefits. State eligibility workers must evaluate the resources available to each household to determine whether these households meet the SNAP resource limits as defined by 7 CFR 273.8(b). Resources are one of several criteria that SNAP State agencies use to determine SNAP eligibility, and States may elect to mandate verification of resources (7 CFR 273.2(f)(3)). All States must verify any resource information that appears to be questionable, in accordance with 7 CFR 273.2(f)(2)(i).

Individuals or households are considered categorically eligible for

[1] 2022 Annual Survey of State Government Finances Tables, Income and Apportionment of State-Administered Lottery Funds: 2022. *https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/state/historical-tables.html.*

[2] American Gaming Association's Commercial Gaming Revenue Tracker, Calendar Year 2023. *https://www.americangaming.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/CY-2024_CGRT_v2.pdf.*

SNAP if each member receives certain cash assistance benefits, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) assistance. States also have the option to implement broad-based categorical eligibility policies to deem recipients of non-cash or in-kind TANF benefits or services to be categorically eligible for SNAP. Out of 53 SNAP State agencies, 44 have adopted broad-based categorical eligibility policies. Therefore, only 9 States currently collect resource information as part of the SNAP eligibility determination process.[3] State agencies conducting this process may need to contact financial institutions, Departments of Motor Vehicles, and other entities to obtain documentation of a household's resources. Households may need to submit proof of their available resources.

In 2025, FNS consulted with all 9 States operating the resource test to estimate the amount of time that State agency staff spent verifying resources with clients at initial certification and subsequent recertifications. Through this consultation, FNS learned that 3 States verify resources when reported resources are close to the limit or questionable (hereinafter referred to as ''High Limit'' States), 2 States only verify when the report is questionable (''Self-Attestation'' States), and 2 States always verify resources (''Always'' States). For the purposes of this estimate, FNS assumes the 8th State verifies resources for all cases (''Always'') and the 9th State verifies when a household is close to the asset limit or questionable (''High Limit'').

Using the estimates obtained during State consultation on resource verification, FNS estimates that State SNAP agency staff spend the following average times on resource verification:

- ''*Always*'' *Staff:* 32.04 minutes (0.534 hours) per case at initial certification and 19.26 minutes (0.321 hours) (per case at recertification).
- ''*High Limit*'' *Staff:* 33.15 minutes (0.554 hours) per case at initial certification and 33.2 minutes (0.550 hours) per case at recertification.
- ''*Self-Attestation*'' *Staff:* 6.44 minutes (0.201 hours) per case at initial certification and 8.1 minutes (0.135 hours) per case at recertification.

To estimate the total burden hours on State agencies, FNS applied these average times to the most recently available participation data (FY24) for SNAP initial applicants and recertification applicant households in the 9 States that verify resources.[4]

FNS then estimated the burden hours for households to provide verification using the same FY24 participation data. The Agency estimates that providing verification would take 4 minutes (0.0668 hours) per household at initial certification and 6 minutes (.1002 hours) at recertification. These time estimates come from other verification activities in OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027). Using the estimates above for the number of households in each State subject to verification requirements, FNS then calculated the total number of households in each State that would have to participate in this annual burden in the chart below.

This information collection does not require any new recordkeeping burden. The related recordkeeping burden for State agencies is currently covered under the approved information collection burden for application processing, OMB Control Number 0584–0064 (expiration 6/30/2027), which accounts for the case file documentation the States maintain for each SNAP household at 7 CFR 273.2(f)(6).

Reporting

Affected Public Individuals/Household

Respondent Type: SNAP households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,744,793.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.00.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 1,744,793.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.082.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 142,426.08.

Affected Private Businesses

Respondent Type: SNAP households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 196.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 6,000.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 1,176,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.0835.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 98,196.00.

Affected Public State Agencies

Respondent Type: State SNAP agencies (51), State gambling and gaming entities (49).

Estimated Number of Respondents: 100.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 20,637.35.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 2,063,735.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.377.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 778,528.90.

Total Affected Public

Respondent Type: SNAP households, State SNAP agencies, State gambling and gaming entities, and business private gambling and gaming entities.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,745,089.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 2.86.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 4,984,528.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.204.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 1,019,150.98.

REFERENCE BURDEN TABLE BELOW

Burden activities	Reg. section	Respondent type	Description of activity	Estimated number of respondents	Estimated frequency of response	Estimated total annual responses	Estimated number of burden hours per response	Estimated total burden hours
Lottery & Gambling.	7 CFR 273.11(r)	SNAP Individuals/ Households.	* Self-report lottery or gambling winnings to State SNAP Agency.	4,410	1	4,410	0.1670	736.47
Resource Verification.	7 CFR 273.2(f)(1) & (2).	SNAP Individuals/ Households.	Verification of resources at initial application.	978,945	1	978,945	0.0668	65,393.53

[3] SNAP State Options Report, 16th Edition. *https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/snap-16th-state-options-report-june24.pdf.*

[4] National Data Bank data from FY2024, FNS 366–B, Initial Applications Approved and Recertification Applications Approved. OMB Control Number 0584–0594 (expiration 9/30/2026).

REFERENCE BURDEN TABLE BELOW—Continued

Burden activities	Reg. section	Respondent type	Description of activity	Estimated number of respondents	Estimated frequency of response	Estimated total annual responses	Estimated number of burden hours per response	Estimated total burden hours
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(8)(i).	SNAP Individuals/ Households.	Verification of resources at recertification.	761,438	1	761,438	0.1002	76,296.09
SNAP Individual/Household Subtotal Reporting				1,744,793	1.00	1,744,793	0.0816	142,426.08
Lottery & Gambling.	7 CFR 272.17(a) & (b).	State SNAP Agency Managers.	** Establish cooperative agreements with State public agency and private business gaming entities.	0	0	0	0.0000	0.00
	7 CFR 272.17(c)	State Public Agency Gaming Entity Managers.	** Establish cooperative agreements with State SNAP agency.	0	0	0	0.0000	0.00
	7 CFR 272.17(c)	State SNAP IT Staff ..	** Create a data matching system with State public agency and private business gaming entities.	0	0	0	0.0000	0.00
	7 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Eligibility worker follow-up (matched, misidentified).	49	140	6,860	0.6680	4,582.48
	7 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Eligibility worker RFC follow-up (matched, substantive).	49	368	18,032	0.3340	6,022.69
	7 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Eligibility worker follow-up (self-reported winners).	49	90	4,410	0.1837	810.12
	8 CFR 272.17 and 7 CFR 273.11(r).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	*** Eligibility worker work new applications (churn).	0	0	0	0.0000	0.00
	7 CFR 272.17(c)	State Public Agency Gaming Entity Staff Member.	Input data into data matching system for use by State SNAP agency.	49	6,000	294,000	0.0800	23,520.00
	7 CFR 272.17(c)	State SNAP IT Staff ..	Maintain a data matching system with State public agency and private business gaming entities.	49	1	49	320.0000	15,680.00
Resource Verification.	7 CFR 273.2(f)(1) & (2).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at initial application (States verifying all resources).	4	108,772	435,088	0.5340	232,336.99
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(1) & (2).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at initial application (States verifying resources if questionable).	2	108,772	217,544	0.2010	43,726.34
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(1) & (2).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at initial application (States verifying resources if close to the limit).	3	108,772	326,316	0.5540	180,779.06
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(8)(i).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at recertification (States verifying all resources).	4	84,604	338,416	0.3210	108,631.54
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(8)(i).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at recertification (States verifying resources if questionable).	2	84,604	169,208	0.1350	22,843.08
	7 CFR 273.2(f)(8)(i).	State SNAP Agency Eligibility Worker.	Verification of resources at recertification (States verifying resources is close to the limit).	3	84,604	253,812	0.5500	139,596.60
State Agency Subtotal Reporting				100	20,637.35	2,063,735	0.3772	778,528.90

REFERENCE BURDEN TABLE BELOW—Continued

Burden activities	Reg. section	Respondent type	Description of activity	Estimated number of respondents	Estimated frequency of response	Estimated total annual responses	Estimated number of burden hours per response	Estimated total burden hours
Lottery & Gambling.	7 CFR 272.17(a) & (b).	Private Business Gaming Entity Managers.	** Establish cooperative agreements with State SNAP agency.	0	0	0	0.0000	0.00
	7 CFR 272.17(c)	Private Business Gaming Entity Staff Member.	Input data into data matching system for use by State SNAP agency.	196	6,000	1,176,000	0.0835	98,196.00
Business Subtotal Reporting				196	6,000	1,176,000	0.0835	98,196.00
Reporting Grand Total Burden Estimates				1,745,089	2.86	4,984,528	0.2045	1,019,150.98

* FNS assumes that all participants reporting lottery and gambling winnings will also have either an initial or recertification application in the same year. To avoid double counting, these households are not separately included in the total number of respondents for this section.

James C. Miller,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–11051 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Georgia 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 Georgia 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 discuss civil rights concerns in the state for potential study.

DATES: Tuesday, July 1, 2025, from 12:00 p.m.–1:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via Zoom Webinar.

Registration Link (Audio/Visual): https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_U-VSpBevQaGUOcnGw2FBw.

Join by Phone (Audio Only): (833) 435–1820 USA Toll-Free; Meeting ID: 161 994 3782.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Wojnaroski, Designated Federal Officer, at *mwojnaroski@usccr.gov* or (202) 618–4158.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Committee meeting is available to the public through the registration link above. Any interested members of the public may attend this meeting. 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 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 is available by selecting ''CC'' in the meeting platform. To request additional accommodations, please email *svillanueva@usccr.gov* at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the scheduled meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Sarah Villanueva at *svillanueva@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (202) 618–4158.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via the file sharing website, *https://bit.ly/42t1cCA.* 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 *svillanueva@usccr.gov.*

Agenda

I. Welcome & Roll Call
II. Announcements and Updates
III. Civil Rights Topics
IV. Next Steps
V. Public Comment
VI. Adjournment

Dated: June 10, 2025.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2025–10873 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Direct Investment Surveys: BE–11, Annual Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad

AGENCY: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Kirsten Brew, Chief, Multinational Operations Branch, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, by email to *Kirsten.Brew@bea.gov* and *PRAcomments@bea.gov.*

Please reference OMB Control Number 0608–0053 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Kirsten Brew, Chief, Multinational Operations Branch, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; via email at *Kirsten.Brew@bea.gov* or by phone at 301–278–9152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Annual Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad (BE–11) obtains sample data on the financial structure and operations of U.S. parents and their foreign affiliates. The data are needed to provide reliable, useful, and timely measures of U.S. direct investment abroad to assess its impact on the U.S. and foreign economies. The sample data are used to derive universe estimates in nonbenchmark years from similar data reported in the BE–10, Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, which is conducted every five years. The data collected include balance sheets; income statements; property, plant, and equipment; employment and employee compensation; merchandise trade; sales of goods and services; taxes; and research and development activity.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) proposes the following changes to the BE–11 survey to align its international survey program with available resources:

Discontinue collection of minority-owned foreign affiliates. This change would eliminate the annual filing requirement for minority-owned foreign affiliates that were required to report on the BE–11C or BE–11D forms. A foreign affiliate is minority owned if the combined direct and indirect voting ownership interests (or the equivalent) of the U.S. parent(s) are at least 10 percent, but not more than 50 percent. The BE–11C form was required to be reported for minority-owned foreign affiliates whose assets, sales or gross operating revenues, or net income (loss) exceed $60 million. In addition, minority-owned foreign affiliates that are newly established or acquired during the fiscal year that meet the BE–11D form filing thresholds (total assets, sales or gross operating revenues, or net income (loss) of more than $25 million but for which none of these exceed $60 million at the end of the affiliate's fiscal year) would no longer be required to report.

II. Method of Collection

BEA contacts potential respondents by mail in March of each year; responses covering a reporting company's fiscal year ending during the previous calendar year are due by May 31. Reports are required from each U.S. person that has a direct and/or indirect ownership interest exceeding 50 percent of the voting stock in an incorporated foreign business enterprise, or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated foreign business enterprise, and that meets the additional conditions detailed in the BE–11 forms and instructions. Entities required to report will be contacted individually by BEA. Entities not contacted by BEA have no reporting responsibilities.

BEA offers electronic filing through its eFile system for use in reporting on the BE–11 annual survey forms. In addition, BEA posts all its survey forms and reporting instructions on its website (*www.bea.gov/dia*). These may be downloaded, completed, printed, and submitted via fax or mail.

Potential respondents of the BE–11 are selected from those U.S. parents that reported owning foreign business enterprises in the 2024 BE–10, Benchmark Survey of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad, along with entities that subsequently entered the direct investment universe. The BE–11 is a sample survey; universe estimates are developed from the reported sample data.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0608–0053.

Form Number: BE–11.

Type of Review: Reinstatement with change of a previously approved collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 3,000 respondents (U.S. parents). A complete response includes a BE–11 A form for the U.S. parent's domestic operation and one or more BE–11 B or D forms for its foreign affiliates that meet the BE–11 survey requirements. BEA estimates that U.S. parents will submit 3,000 A forms, 22,000 B forms, 130 D forms, and 500 Claim for Exemption forms.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 285,630 hours. Total annual burden is calculated by multiplying the estimated number of submissions of each form by the average hourly burden per form, which is 7 hours for the A form, 12 hours for the B form, 1 hour for the D form, and 1 hour for the Claim for Exemption form.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 95.2 hours per respondent (285,630 hours/3,000 U.S. parents) is the average but may vary considerably among respondents because of differences in company structure, complexity, and the number of foreign affiliates each U.S. parent must report.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (Pub. L. 94–472, 22 U.S.C. 3101–3108, as amended).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department of Commerce/Bureau of Economic Analysis to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) 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; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10908 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket No. 250612–0097; XRIN: 0694–XC122]

Implementation of Duties on Steel Pursuant to Proclamation 10896 Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In the Proclamation of February 10, 2025, *Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States* (Steel Presidential Proclamation), the President imposed specified rates of duty on imports of steel. That Proclamation authorized and directed the Secretary of Commerce to publish modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) so that it conforms to the amendments and effective dates in the Proclamation. The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published a notice, *Implementation of Duties on Steel Pursuant to Proclamation 10896 Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States,* on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce on March 5, 2025, that fulfilled this directive. The revised HTSUS was set out in Annex 1 to the March 5 notice. In this notice, BIS revises Annex 1 to add additional steel derivative products.

DATES: *Steel derivatives added to the annex in this notice:* The duties set out in the annex for these additional steel derivatives are effective with respect to certain products that are entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. Eastern Time on June 23, 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 10, 2025, the President issued the Steel Presidential Proclamation adjusting imports of steel into the United States (Proclamation 10896 of February 10, 2025) (90 FR 9817). The Steel Presidential Proclamation instructed the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with the Commissioner of United States Customs and Border Protection within the Department of Homeland Security, and the heads of other relevant executive departments and agencies, to revise the HTSUS so that it conforms to the amendments and effective dates directed in the Steel Presidential Proclamation. The Proclamation directed and authorized the Secretary of Commerce to publish any such modifications to the HTSUS in the **Federal Register**. BIS published such modifications in Annex 1 to the notice, *Implementation of Duties on Steel Pursuant to Proclamation 10896 Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States,* on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce on March 5, 2025 (90 FR 11249). On June 3, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10947, *Adjusting Imports of Aluminum and Steel into the United States,* which adjusted the Section 232 tariff rates on aluminum and steel imports and (except for products of the United Kingdom) imposed an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* tariff to aluminum and steel imports and derivative aluminum and steel articles (90 FR 24199).

In this notice, BIS revises Annex 1 to add the following additional steel derivative products:

(1) combined refrigerator-freezers under HTSUS subheading 8418.10.00;

(2) small and large dryers under HTSUS subheadings 8451.21.00 and 8451.29.00;

(3) washing machines under HTSUS subheadings 8450.11.00 and 8450.20.00;

(4) dishwashers under HTSUS subheading 8422.11.00;

(5) chest and upright freezers under HTSUS subheadings 8418.30.00 and 8418.40.00;

(6) cooking stoves, ranges, and ovens under HTSUS subheading 8516.60.40;

(7) food waste disposals under HTSUS subheading 8509.80.20; and

(8) welded wire rack under statistical reporting number 9403.99.9020.

The tariff imposed under Proclamation 10896 will be assessed on these derivative products for the value of the steel content in each product.

All other tariff codes for steel and steel derivative products in Annex 1 remain unchanged.

Note that products classified under statistical reporting number 9403.99.9020 continue to be subject to tariffs under Proclamation 10895 as derivative products of aluminum for their aluminum content.

Julia Khersonsky,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic Trade.

Annex 1

A. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 23, 2025, subchapter III of chapter 99 is modified:

''1. Subdivision (n) of note 16 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified:

a. by inserting '': (1)'' before the phrase ''all imported derivative iron or steel products'' in line 1 of the subdivision; and

b. by inserting the following phrase at the end of the sentence after ''9406.90.01'':

''and (2) all imported derivative iron or steel products that are classified in the following subheadings of the HTSUS, including products admitted into a U.S. foreign trade zone under ''privileged foreign status'' as defined by 19 CFR 146.41, prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 23, 2025, unless the derivative iron or steel product was processed in another country from steel articles that were melted and poured in the United States: 8418.10.00; 8418.30.00; 8418.40.00; 8422.11.00; 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8451.21.00; 8451.29.00; 8509.80.20; 8516.60.40; 9403.99.9020''.

''2. Subdivision (u) of note 16 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified:

a. by inserting '': (1)'' before the phrase ''all imported derivative iron or steel products'' in line 1 of the subdivision; and

b. by inserting the following phrase at the end of the sentence after ''9406.90.01'':

''and (2) all imported derivative iron or steel products that are classified in the following subheadings of the HTSUS, including products admitted into a U.S. foreign trade zone under ''privileged foreign status'' as defined by 19 CFR 146.41, prior to 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 23, 2025, unless the derivative iron or steel product was processed in another country from steel articles that were melted and poured in the United States: 8418.10.00; 8418.30.00; 8418.40.00; 8422.11.00; 8450.11.00; 8450.20.00; 8451.21.00; 8451.29.00; 8509.80.20; 8516.60.40; 9403.99.9020''.

[FR Doc. 2025–11067 Filed 6–12–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–117]

Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Rescission, in Part, of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2023–2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that exporters subject to this review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), February 1, 2023, through January 31, 2024. Further, Commerce is also rescinding this review with respect to 20 of the 38 companies/company groupings under review. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results of review.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Smith or Hannah Lee, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1766 or (202) 482–1216, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 2, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on wood mouldings and millwork products (millwork products) from China.[1] After receiving multiple review requests,[2] Commerce initiated this review.[3] In May 2024, various companies/company groupings submitted no shipment certifications.[4] Also in May 2024, various companies filed separate rate applications or certifications, along with responses to Commerce's quantity and value questionnaire. In June and July 2024, interested parties timely withdrew review requests of four companies for which no other party requested review.[5]

On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.[6] On November 5, 2024, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results of this review until March 7, 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 June 5, 2025.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the *Order* is wood mouldings and millwork products. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

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 four companies 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 listed in Appendix III.

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 CBP showed no suspended entries of subject merchandise from the 20 companies identified in Appendix IV, on October 1, 2024, 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 IV, we are rescinding this administrative review with respect to these companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), we calculated normal value in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act. For a full description of the methodology underlying our preliminary results, *see* the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

In the *Initiation Notice,* we informed parties that all firms for which an 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]

We preliminarily determine that both mandatory respondents, Longquan Jiefeng Trade Co., Ltd. (Longquan Jiefeng) and Zhejiang Senya Board Industry Co., Ltd. (Senya Board) (collectively, Longquan Jiefeng/Senya Board) [13] and Fujian Yinfeng Imp & Exp Trading Co., Ltd. (Yinfeng)/Fujian Province Youxi City Mangrove Wood

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review and Join Annual Inquiry Service List,* 89 FR 7366, 7367 (February 2, 2024).

[2] *See* the Petitioner's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29, 2024; *see also* Yinfeng's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29, 2024; Bel Trade Wood Industrial Co., Ltd Youxi Fujian *et al.'s* Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29, 2024; Jeld-Wen. Inc.'s Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29, 2024; Composite Technology International Limited's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29,2024;) Perfect Window Fashions Co., Ltd. (Perfect Window's) Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 29, 2024; Foutiou Frames Limited's Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 28, 2024; and Zhangzhou Wangjiamei Industry & Trade Co., Ltd.'s Letter, ''Request for Administrative Review,'' dated February 27, 2024.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 89 FR 24780 (April 9, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

[4] *See* Jim Fine Wooden Products Co., Ltd. (Jim Fine's) Letter, ''Submission of Jim Fine's No Shipment Certification,'' dated May 6; *see also* Jiangsu Wenfeng Wood Co., Ltd.'s (Jiangsu Wenfeng's) Letter, ''Separate Rate Certification and No Shipment Certification'', dated May 7, 2024; Baixing's Letter, ''No Sales Certification & Separate Rate Certification,'' dated May 9, 2024; and); Fujian Zhangping Kimura Forestry Products Co., Ltd.'s (Zhangping Kimura's) Letter, ''No Sales Certification & Separate Rate Certification,'' dated May 9, 2024.

[5] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Partial Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated July 8, 2024; *see also* Letters, ''Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review'', dated June 25, 2024 and July 8, 202{4}.

[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 November 5, 2024.

[8] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[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 October 1, 2024.

[12] *See Initiation Notice,* 89 FR at 24781.

[13] We have determined that it is appropriate to treat affiliates Longquan Jiefeng and Senya Board as a single entity for purposes of this administrative review. For further discussion, *see* Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Machining Co., Ltd. (Mangrove) (collectively, Yinfeng/Mangrove), as well as 12 other companies have demonstrated separate rate eligibility.[14]

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.

Preliminary Results of Review

Commerce preliminarily determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the POR:

Exporter	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Longquan Jiefeng Trade Co., Ltd./Zhejiang Senya Board Industry Co., Ltd	140.79
Fujian Yinfeng Imp & Exp Trading Co., Ltd./Fujian Province Youxi City Mangrove Wood Machining Co., Ltd	101.70
Non-Selected Companies Under Review Receiving a Separate Rate[16]	109.42

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results 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 accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

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.[17] 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.[18] 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.[19]

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 briefs 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.[20] 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).[21]

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.[22] We will instruct CBP to liquidate POR entries of subject merchandise exported by the companies 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 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

[14] *See* Appendix II.

[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* Appendix II.

[17] *See* 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii).

[18] *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*).

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

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

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

[22] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

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 220.87 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 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 the countervailing 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: June 5, 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. Single Entity Determinations
V. Discussion of the Methodology
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Non-Selected Companies Under Review Receiving a Separate Rate

1. Anji Huaxin Bamboo & Wood Products Co., Ltd.
2. Bel Trade Wood Industrial Co., Ltd. Youxi Fujian
3. Composite Technology International Limited
4. Fotiou Frames Limited
5. Fujian Hongjia Craft Products Co., Ltd.
6. Fujian Jinquan Trade Co., Ltd./Fujian Province Youxi County Baiyuan Wood Machining Co., Ltd.
7. Nanping Huatai Wood & Bamboo Co., Ltd.
8. Sanming Lintong Trading Co., Ltd.
9. Shaxian Hengtong Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
10. Sun Valley Shado Co., Ltd.
11. Tim Feng Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
12. Zhangzhou Wanjiamei Industry & Trade. Co., Ltd.

Appendix III

Companies Rescinded From Review for Which All Review Requests Were Withdrawn

1. Gaomi Hongtai Home Furniture Co., Ltd.
2. Fujian Shunchang Shengsheng Wood Industry Limited
3. Huaan Longda Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
4. Nanjing Hualianxing Electronics Co., Ltd.

Appendix IV

Companies Rescinded From Review Which Have No Reviewable Entries

1. Baixing Import and Export Trading Co., Ltd Youxi Fujian
2. Fujian Sanming City Donglai Wood Co., Ltd.
3. Fujian Shunchang Shengsheng Wood Industry Limited Company
4. Fujian Youxi Best Arts & Crafts Co. Ltd.
5. Fujian Zhangping Kimura Forestry Products Co., Ltd.
6. Homebuild Industries Co., Ltd.
7. Jiangsu Chen Sheng Forestry Development Co., Ltd.
8. Jiangsu Wenfeng Wood Co., Ltd.
9. Jim Fine Wooden Products Co., Ltd.
10. Omni One Co., Limited
11. Perfect Window Fashions Co., Ltd.
12. Putian Yihong Wood Industry Co., Ltd.
13. Raoping HongRong Handicrafts Co., Ltd. (d.b.a. Chen Chui Global Corp.).
14. Sanming Lintong Trading Co., Ltd.
15. Shandong Miting Household Co., Ltd.
16. Shaxian Shiyiwood, Ltd.
17. Shuyang Kevin International Co., Ltd.
18. Suqian Sulu Import & Export Trading Co., Ltd.
19. Wuxi Boda Bamboo & Wood Industrial Co., Ltd
20. Zhangzhou Yihong Industrial Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2025–10950 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–211, A–560–844, A–552–851]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Theodora Mattei at (202) 482–4834 (the People's Republic of China (China)), Joy Zhang at (202) 482–1168 (Indonesia), and Kabir Archuletta at (202) 482–2593 (the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On May 22, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam filed in proper form on behalf of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the petitioner),[1] the members of which are domestic producers of hardwood and decorative plywood.[2] The AD Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) Petitions concerning imports of imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam.[3]

Between May 28 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[4] Between May 30 and

[1] The members of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the Coalition) are Columbia Forest Products (Columbia Forest), Commonwealth Plywood Inc. (Commonwealth Plywood), Manthei Wood Products (Manthei), States Industries LLC (States Industries), and Timber Products Company (Timber Products).

[2] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated May 22, 2025 (Petitions).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated May 28, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire) and ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated June 9, 2025 (Third General Issues Questionnaire); *see also* Country-Specific Supplemental Questionnaires: China Supplemental, Indonesia Supplemental, and Vietnam Supplemental, dated May 28, 2025; Memorandum, ''Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner,''

June 10, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[5]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the hardwood and decorative plywood in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(F) of the Act.[6] Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.[7]

Periods of Investigations

Because the Petitions were filed on May 22, 2025, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the Indonesia LTFV investigation is April 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025. Because China and Vietnam are non-market economy (NME) countries, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for both the China and Vietnam LTFV investigations is October 1, 2024, through March 31, 2025.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between May 28 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[8] Between June 2 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.[9] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[10] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information,[11] all such factual information should be limited to public information. Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on July 1, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 11, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.[12] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of hardwood and decorative plywood to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) or cost of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful

dated June 4, 2025 (June 4, 2025, Memorandum); and Country-Specific Memoranda, ''Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner,'' dated June 4 and 5, 2025.

[5] *See* Petitioner's Letters, ''Petitioner Response to the 1st Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated May 30, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); *see also* First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: First China AD Supplement, First Indonesia AD Supplement, and First Vietnam AD Supplement, dated June 2, 2025; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second China AD Supplement, Second Indonesia AD Supplement, and Second Vietnam AD Supplement, dated June 6, 2025; ''Petitioner's Response to the 2nd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated June 9, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement); and ''Petitioner's Response to the 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated June 10, 2025 (Third General Issues Supplement).

[6] Columbia Forest, Commonwealth Plywood, Manthei, States Industries, and Timber Products are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, while the Coalition is an interested party under section 771(9)(F) of the Act.

[7] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[8] *See* First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* June 4, 2025, Memorandum.

[9] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 2–7 and Exhibits I–Supp–5 and I–Supp–6; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1–4 and Exhibits I–Supp2–1 and I–Supp2–2; and Third General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit I–Supp3–2.

[10] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[11] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

[12] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name,* 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx* and a handbook can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.*

commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe hardwood and decorative plywood, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 1, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 11, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[13] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[14]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[15] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that hardwood and decorative plywood, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[16]

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its own production of the domestic like product in 2024 and compared this to total production of the domestic like product by the U.S. hardwood and decorative plywood industry.[17] We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.[18]

On June 4, 2025, we received timely filed comments on industry support from M&G Respondents,[19] U.S. importers of hardwood and decorative plywood.[20] On June 4, 2025, we also received timely filed comments on industry support from Shelter Forest International Acquisition (Shelter Forest), a U.S. importer of hardwood and decorative plywood.[21] On June 6, 2025, the petitioner responded to the comments from M&G Respondents and Shelter Forest in a timely filed rebuttal submission.[22]

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, Second General Issues Supplement, the Third General Issues Supplement, Petitioner's Response, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.[23] First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.,* polling).[24] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like

[13] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[14] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[15] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[16] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[17] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[18] *Id.*

[19] Affiliated Resources, LLC, Argo Fine Imports LLC, Buckeye Pacific LLC, Canusa Wood Products Limited, Concannon Corporation dba Concannon Lumber Company, Genesis Products LLC, Hardwoods Specialty Products US LP, MBCI and Masterbrand Cabinets LLC, McCorry & Company Limited, MJB Wood Group, LLC, Northwest Hardwoods, Inc., Patriot Timber Products Inc., Principal Trading LLC, Richmond International Forest Products LLC, and Taraca Pacifica Inc. (collectively, M&G Respondents).

[20] *See* M&G Respondents' Letter, ''Comments on Industry Support,'' dated June 4, 2025.

[21] *See* Shelter Forest's Letter, ''Shelter Forest's Industry Support Comments and Request to Postpone Initiation for Lack of Standing and to Poll the Domestic Industry,'' dated June 4, 2025.

[22] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitioner's Response to Industry Support Comments,'' dated June 6, 2025 (Petitioner's Response).

[23] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[24] *Id.; see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

product.[25] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[26] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[27]

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam individually exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[28]

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by the significant increase in the volume of subject imports; significant market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; adverse impact on financial performance; declines in the domestic industry's shipments and capacity utilization; and the magnitude of the alleged dumping margins.[29] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[30]

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigations of imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, the petitioner based export price (EP) on pricing information for hardwood and decorative plywood produced in each country and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market during the POI.[31] For each country, the petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[32]

Normal Value [33]

For Indonesia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to obtain home market or third-country pricing information for hardwood and decorative plywood in Indonesia to use as a basis for NV.[34] Therefore, for Indonesia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV. For further discussion of CV, *see* the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.''

Commerce considers China and Vietnam to be NME countries.[35] In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China and Vietnam as NME countries for purposes of the initiation of these LTFV investigations. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) is an appropriate surrogate country for China because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.[36] The petitioner provided publicly available information from Türkiye to value all FOPs.[37] Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Türkiye as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

The petitioner claims that Indonesia is an appropriate surrogate country for Vietnam because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of Vietnam and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.[38] The petitioner provided publicly available information from Indonesia to value all FOPs.[39] Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Indonesia as a surrogate country for Vietnam to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determinations.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese and Vietnamese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of hardwood and decorative plywood as a surrogate to value Chinese and Vietnamese manufacturers' FOPs.[40] Additionally, for China and Vietnam, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), and profit based on the experience of producers of comparable merchandise domiciled in Türkiye and Indonesia, respectively.[41]

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for Indonesia, the petitioner stated that it was unable to

[25] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[26] *Id.*

[27] *Id.*

[28] For further discussion, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Attachment III).

[29] *See* Attachment III of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[30] *Id.*

[31] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[32] *Id.*

[33] In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the Indonesia LTFV investigation, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

[34] *See* Indonesia AD Initiation Checklist.

[35] *See, e.g., Raw Honey from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review,* 89 FR 64411 (August 7, 2024), and accompanying NME Analysis Memorandum at 5; and *See, e.g., Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances,* 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

[36] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

[37] *Id.*

[38] *See* Vietnam AD Initiation Checklist.

[39] *Id.*

[40] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[41] *Id.*

obtain home market or third-country prices for hardwood and decorative plywood to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for Indonesia, the petitioner calculated NV based on CV.[42]

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioner calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.[43] In calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioner relied on the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of hardwood and decorative plywood, valued using publicly available information applicable to Indonesia.[44] In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioner relied on the 2024 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise domiciled in Indonesia.[45]

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for hardwood and decorative plywood from each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) China—540.07 percent; (2) Indonesia—84.94 percent; and (3) Vietnam—138.04 to 152.41 percent.[46]

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of these initiations.

Respondent Selection

Indonesia

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 57 companies in Indonesia as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.[47] For Indonesia, in the event Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to potential respondents. Following standard practice in AD investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings listed in the scope of the investigations. However, for these investigations, due to the wide variety of hardwood and decorative plywood products covered by the scope, we cannot rely on CBP data in selecting respondents. Notwithstanding the decision to rely on Q&V questionnaires for respondent selection, due to the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will issue to producers and/or exporters based on CBP data for hardwood and decorative plywood from Indonesia during the POI under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.[48] Accordingly, for Indonesia, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the CBP entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements.* Exporters/producers of hardwood and decorative plywood from Indonesia that do not receive Q&V questionnaires by mail may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Enforcement and Compliance's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on June 25, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

China and Vietnam

In the Petitions, the petitioners named over 100 companies in China and nearly 100 companies in Vietnam as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.[49] Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on Q&V questionnaires in cases where it has determined that the number of companies is large and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. For China and Vietnam, given the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the CBP data for which there is complete address information on the record.[50]

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements.* Producers/exporters of aluminum extrusions from China and Vietnam that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese and Vietnamese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on June 25, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An

[42] *See* Indonesia AD Initiation Checklist.

[43] *Id.*

[44] *Id.*

[45] *Id.*

[46] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[47] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 17 and Exhibit I–I6); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 2 and Exhibit I–Supp–2.

[48] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated June 10, 2025.

[49] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 17 and Exhibit I–I6); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit I–Supp–2.

[50] *See* Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated June 9, 2025.

electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Separate Rates

Upon applying an NME methodology for China and Vietnam, Commerce will consider assigning separate rates to exporters and producers. In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/nme/nme-sep-rate.html.* Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.[51] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[52] Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.[53]

Use of Combination Rates

Upon applying an NME methodology, Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

> {w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of ''combination rates'' because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question *and* produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.[54]

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petitions has been provided to the governments of China, Indonesia, and Vietnam via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and/or Vietnam are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[55] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[56] Otherwise, these LTFV investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [57] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[58] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that ''if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.'' When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.,* a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

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

[51] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws,* 89 FR 101694, 101759–60 (December 16, 2024).

[52] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

[53] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

[54] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, ''Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries,'' (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf.*

[55] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

[56] *Id.*

[57] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[58] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.,* a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[59] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[60]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[61] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[62] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.,* by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[63]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood, and certain veneered panels as described below. For purposes of these investigations, hardwood and decorative plywood is defined as a generally flat, multilayered plywood or other veneered panel, consisting of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core or without a core. The veneers and, if present, the core are glued or otherwise bonded together. A hardwood and decorative plywood panel must have at least either the face or back veneer composed of one or more species of hardwood, softwood, or bamboo, regardless of any surface coverings. Hardwood and decorative plywood may include products that meet the American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood, ANSI/HPVA HP–1–2024 (including any revisions to that standard).

For purposes of the investigations a ''veneer'' is a slice of wood regardless of thickness which is cut, sliced or sawed from a log, bolt, or flitch. The face and back veneers are the outermost veneer of wood irrespective of additional surface coatings or covers as described below. The core of hardwood and decorative plywood (for those products that include a core) consists of the layer or layers of one or more material(s) that are situated between the face and back veneers. The core may be composed of a range of materials, including but not limited to hardwood, softwood, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF).

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations regardless of whether or not the face and/or back veneers are surface coated or covered and whether or not such surface coating(s) or covers obscures the grain, textures, or markings of the wood. Examples of surface coatings and covers include, but are not limited to: ultra violet light cured polyurethanes; oil or oil-modified or water-based polyurethanes; wax; epoxy-ester finishes; moisture-cured urethanes; paints; stains; paper; aluminum; high pressure laminate; MDF; medium density overlay (MDO); and phenolic film. Additionally, the face veneer of hardwood and decorative plywood may be sanded; smoothed or given a ''distressed'' appearance through such methods as hand-scraping or wire brushing.

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope even if it is trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or has undergone other forms of minor processing. All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations, without regard to dimension (overall thickness, thickness of face veneer, thickness of back veneer, thickness of core, thickness of inner veneers, width, or length). However, the most common panel sizes of hardwood and decorative plywood are 1219 x 1829 mm (48 x 72 inches), 1219 x 2438 mm (48 x 96 inches), and 1219 x 3048 mm (48 x 120 inches). Subject merchandise also includes hardwood and decorative plywood that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

The scope of the investigations excludes the following items: (1) structural plywood (also known as ''industrial plywood'' or ''industrial panels'') that (a) is certified, manufactured, and stamped to meet U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), including, but not limited to, the ''bond performance'' requirements and the performance criteria detailed in U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), and (b) where the relevant standard identifies core species requirements, has a core made entirely of one or more of the following wood species: Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir), Larix occidentalis (Western Larch), Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock), Abies balsamea (Balsam Pine/Balsam Fir), Abies magnifica (California Red Fir), Abies grandis (Grand Fir), Abies procera (Noble Fir), Abies amabilis (Pacific Silver Fir), Abies concolor (White Fir), Abies lasiocarpa (Subalpine Fir), Picea glauca (White Spruce), Picea engelmannii (Engelmann Spruce), Picea mariana (Black Spruce), Picea rubens (Red Spruce), Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce),

[59] *See* 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule,* 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm.*

[60] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule.*

[61] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[62] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html.*

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

Pinus banksiana (Jack Pine), Pinus taeda (Loblolly Southern Pine), Pinus palustris (Longleaf Southern Pine), Pinus echinata (Shortleaf Southern Pine), Pinus elliottii (Slash Southern Pine), Pinus serotina (Pond Pine), Pinus resinosa (Red Pine), Pinus virginiana (Virginia Pine), Pinus monticola (Western White Pine), Picea mariana (Black Spruce), Picea rubens (Red Spruce), Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce), Pinus contorta (Lodgepole Pine), Pinus strobus (Eastern White Pine), and Pinus lambertiana (Sugar Pine); (2) products which have a face and back veneer of cork; (3) hardwood plywood subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on hardwood plywood from China. *See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order,* 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); and *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018); (4) multilayered wood flooring, as described in the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on multilayered wood flooring from China. *See Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order,* 76 FR 76690 (December 8, 2011); and *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011), as amended by *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Antidumping and Countervailing Orders,* 77 FR 5484 (February 3, 2012); (5) multilayered wood flooring with a face veneer of bamboo or composed entirely of bamboo; (6) plywood which has a shape or design other than a flat panel, with the exception of any minor processing described above; (7) products made entirely from bamboo and adhesives (also known as ''solid bamboo''); and (8) Phenolic Film Faced Plyform (PFF), also known as Phenolic Surface Film Plywood (PSF), defined as a panel with an ''Exterior'' or ''Exposure 1'' bond classification as is defined by The Engineered Wood Association, having an opaque phenolic film layer with a weight equal to or greater than 90g/m3 permanently bonded on both the face and back veneers and an opaque, moisture resistant coating applied to the edges.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are wooden furniture goods that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations is ''ready to assemble'' (RTA) furniture. RTA furniture is defined as (A) furniture packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.,* screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of furniture; (B) unassembled bathroom vanity cabinets, having a space for one or more sinks, that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional component shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a singled shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately; or (C) unassembled bathroom vanity linen closets that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a single shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are kitchen cabinets that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are RTA kitchen cabinets. RTA kitchen cabinets are defined as kitchen cabinets packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes: (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.,* screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, hooks, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of cabinetry. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished table tops, which are table tops imported in finished form with pre-cut or drilled openings to attach the underframe or legs. The table tops are ready for use at the time of import and require no further finishing or processing. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished countertops that are imported in finished form and require no further finishing or manufacturing.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are laminated veneer lumber (LVL) door and window components with (1) a maximum width of 44 millimeters, a thickness from 30 millimeters to 72 millimeters, and a length of less than 2413 millimeters, (2) water boiling point exterior adhesive, (3) a modulus of elasticity of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch or higher, (4) finger-jointed or lap-jointed core veneer with all layers oriented so that the grain is running parallel or with no more than 3 dispersed layers of veneer oriented with the grain running perpendicular to the other layers; and (5) top layer machined with a curved edge and one or more profile channels throughout.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are certain door stiles and rails made of LVL that have a width not to exceed 50 millimeters, a thickness not to exceed 50 millimeters, and a length of less than 2,450 millimeters.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished two-ply products that are made of one ply of wood veneer and one ply of a non-wood veneer material and the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies or that are made of two plies of wood veneer and have undergone staining, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or other processing on the surface of the veneer such that the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood are primarily entered under the following HTSUS numbers: 4412.10.0500; 4412.31.0520; 4412.31.0540; 4412.31.0560; 4412.31.0620; 4412.31.0640; 4412.31.0660; 4412.31.2510; 4412.31.2520; 4412.31.2610; 4412.31.2620; 4412.31.4040; 4412.31.4050; 4412.31.4060; 4412.31.4070; 4412.31.4080; 4412.31.4140; 4412.31.4150; 4412.31.4155; 4412.31.4160; 4412.31.4165; 4412.31.4180; 4412.31.4200; 4412.31.4500; 4412.31.4850; 4412.31.4860; 4412.31.4863; 4412.31.4865; 4412.31.4866; 4412.31.4869; 4412.31.4875; 4412.31.4880; 4412.31.5130; 4412.31.5135; 4412.31.5150; 4412.31.5155; 4412.31.5160; 4412.31.5165; 4412.31.5170; 4412.31.5175; 4412.31.5235; 4412.31.5255; 4412.31.5260; 4412.31.5262; 4412.31.5264; 4412.31.5265; 4412.31.5266; 4412.31.5268; 4412.31.5270; 4412.31.5275; 4412.31.6000; 4412.31.6100; 4412.31.9100; 4412.31.9200; 4412.32.0520; 4412.32.0540; 4412.32.0560; 4412.32.0570; 4412.32.0620; 4412.32.0640; 4412.32.0670; 4412.32.2510; 4412.32.2520; 4412.32.2530; 4412.32.2610; 4412.32.2630; 4412.32.3130; 4412.32.3135; 4412.32.3140; 4412.32.3150; 4412.32.3155; 4412.32.3160; 4412.32.3165; 4412.32.3170; 4412.32.3175; 4412.32.3185; 4412.32.3235; 4412.32.3255; 4412.32.3265; 4412.32.3275; 4412.32.3285; 4412.32.5600; 4412.32.5700; 4412.33.0620; 4412.33.0640; 4412.33.0670; 4412.33.2630; 4412.33.3235; 4412.33.3255; 4412.33.3265; 4412.33.3275; 4412.33.3285; 4412.33.5700; 4412.34.2600; 4412.34.3235; 4412.34.3255; 4412.34.3265; 4412.34.3275; 4412.34.3285; 4412.34.5700; 4412.39.4051; 4412.39.4052; 4412.39.4059; 4412.39.4061; 4412.39.4062; 4412.39.4069; 4412.39.5050; 4412.41.0000; 4412.42.0000; 4412.51.1030; 4412.51.1050; 4412.51.3111; 4412.51.3121; 4412.51.3141; 4412.51.3161; 4412.51.3175; 4412.51.4100; 4412.52.1030; 4412.52.1050; 4412.52.3121; 4412.52.3161; 4412.52.3175; 4412.52.4100; 4412.91.0600; 4412.91.1020; 4412.91.1030; 4412.91.1040; 4412.91.3110; 4412.91.3120; 4412.91.3130; 4412.91.3140; 4412.91.3150; 4412.91.3160; 4412.91.3170; 4412.91.4100; 4412.92.0700; 4412.92.1120; 4412.92.1130; 4412.92.1140; 4412.92.3120; 4412.92.3150; 4412.92.3160; 4412.92.3170; 4412.92.4200; 4412.94.1020; 4412.94.1030; 4412.94.1040; 4412.94.1050; 4412.94.3110; 4412.94.3111; 4412.94.3120; 4412.94.3121; 4412.94.3130; 4412.94.3131; 4412.94.3140; 4412.94.3141; 4412.94.3150; 4412.94.3160; 4412.94.3161; 4412.94.3170; 4412.94.3171; 4412.94.3175; 4412.94.4100; 4412.99.0600; 4412.99.1020; 4412.99.1030; 4412.99.1040; 4412.99.3110; 4412.99.3120; 4412.99.3130; 4412.99.3140; 4412.99.3150; 4412.99.3160; 4412.99.3170; 4412.99.4100; 4412.99.5100; 4412.99.5115; 4412.99.5701; and 4412.99.5710.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 4412.10.9000; 4412.94.5100; 4412.94.9500; 4412.99.6000; 4412.99.7000; 4412.99.8000; 4412.99.9000; 4412.99.9500; 9403.90.7005; 9403.90.7010; and 9403.90.7080.

The HTSUS codes are provided for the convenience of the U.S. government and

customs purposes, and do not define the scope of the investigations. The written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–11074 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–877]

Stainless Steel Flanges From India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published notice in the **Federal Register** of June 5, 2025, in which Commerce announced the final results of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on stainless steel flanges from India. This notice corrects the spelling of a company name that is part of the collapsed entity comprising one of the mandatory respondents, BFN/Viraj.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benito Ballesteros, 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) 482–7425.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 5, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the AD order on stainless steel flanges from India.[1] We mispelled the company name ''Flanschen werk Bebitz GmbH'' as ''Fanschen werk Bebitz GmbH,'' which is part of the collective entity comprising the mandatory respondent BFN/Viraj.[2]

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of June 5, 2025, in FR Doc 2025–10229, on page 23889, in the second column, correct the first sentence of footnote 1 as follows: ''BFN/Viraj is a collective entity consisting of BFN Forgings Private Limited; Flanschen werk Bebitz GmbH; Viraj Alloys, Ltd.; Viraj Forgings, Ltd.; Viraj Impoexpo, Ltd.; and Viraj Profiles Limited.''

Also, in FR Doc 2025–10229, on page 23890, in the first column of the dumping margin rate table, correct the company name of the BFN/Viraj collective entity as follows: BFN Forgings Private Limited; Flanschen werk Bebitz GmbH; Viraj Alloys, Ltd.; Viraj Forgings, Ltd.; Viraj Impoexpo, Ltd.; and Viraj Profiles Limited.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10946 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–909]

Certain Steel Nails From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Rescission of Review, In Part; 2022–2023

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Shanghai Yueda Nails Co., Ltd., a.k.a. Shanghai Yueda Nails Industry Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Yueda), an exporter of certain steel nails from the People's Republic of China (China), sold subject merchandise in the United States at prices below normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hannah Lee, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1216.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review.[1] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[2] On March 20, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results by 42 days.[3] On May 15, 2025, Commerce further extended the deadline for the final results. The current deadline for the final results of this review is June 10, 2025.[4] For the events subsequent to the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[5]

Scope of the Order [6]

The products covered by the *Order* are nails from China. A full description of the scope of the *Order* is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised by interested parties in briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is 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.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested

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[1] *See Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 90 FR 23889 (June 5, 2025).

[2] BFN/Viraj is a collective entity consisting of BFN Forgings Private Limited; Flanschen werk Bebitz GmbH; Viraj Alloys, Ltd.; Viraj Forgings, Ltd.; Viraj Impoexpo, Ltd.; and Viraj Profiles Limited. *See, e.g., Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstance Determination,* 83 FR 40745 (August 16, 2018), where Commerce collapsed these entities.

[1] *See Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Intent to Rescind, in Part; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 74882 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 20, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 15, 2025.

[5] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China; 2022–2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[6] *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China,* 73 FR 44961 (August 1, 2008) (*Order*).

parties regarding the *Preliminary Results,* and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, Commerce made certain changes to the margin calculations for Shanghai Yueda.[7]

Final Recission of Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), it is Commerce's practice to rescind an administrative review of an AD order when there are no reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR for which liquidation is suspended.[8] Normally, upon completion of an administrative review, the suspended entries are liquidated at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.[9] Therefore, for an administrative review to be conducted, there must be a reviewable, suspended entry that Commerce can instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate at the AD assessment rate calculated for the review period.[10]

On September 6, 2024, we issued a memorandum to all interested parties listing eight companies for which we initiated this administrative review and for which there was no evidence of any suspended entries during the POR.[11] *See* Appendix II for a list of these companies. We invited parties to comment, and we received no comments. Accordingly, in the absence of suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR, we are hereby rescinding this administrative review for these eight companies, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

China-Wide Entity

In our *Preliminary Results,* we determined that S-Mart (Tianjin) Technology Development Co., Ltd. (S-Mart) failed to establish its eligibility for a separate rate because it did not file a separate rate application with Commerce. As such, we preliminarily determined that S-Mart is part of the China-wide entity.[12] We received no arguments since the issuance of the *Preliminary Results* that provide a basis for reconsideration of this determination. Therefore, for these final results, we continue to find that S-Mart is a part of the China-wide entity.

Final Results of Administrative Review

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margin exists for the period August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023:

Exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Shanghai Yueda Nails Co., Ltd., a.k.a. Shanghai Yueda Nails Industry Co., Ltd	11.73

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed for the final results of this review to parties in this proceeding within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce has determined, and U.S Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. For Shanghai Yueda, which has been assigned a weighted-average dumping margin that is not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), we calculated importer-specific per-unit assessment rates by dividing the total amount of dumping for reviewed sales of subject merchandise to that importer (or customer) by the total quantity sold to that importer (or customer).

We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific assessment rate calculated is above *de minimis* (*i.e.,* 0.50 percent). To determine whether the duty assessment rates are *de minimis,* in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we calculate importer- (or customer-) specific *ad valorem* ratios based on the estimated entered value. Where an importer-specific per-unit assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.[13]

Pursuant to a refinement in our non-market economy practice, for sales that were not reported in the U.S. sales data submitted by Shanghai Yueda, we will instruct CBP to liquidate entries associated with those sales at the rate for the China-wide entity. For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by Shanghai Yueda for which they did not know their merchandise was destined for the United States, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company or companies involved in the transaction.

We will instruct CBP to apply an *ad valorem* assessment rate of 118.04 percent to all POR entries of subject merchandise which were exported by the companies in the China-wide entity, including S-Mart. In addition, we will instruct CBP to assess any suspended entries of subject merchandise associated with the companies listed in the ''Recission of Review'' section above at a rate equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i).

Commerce intends to issue 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 upon publication of these final results for all shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) for Shanghai Yueda, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin listed in the table above; (2) for previously examined Chinese and non-Chinese exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior completed segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific cash deposit rate; (3) for all

[7] *See* Memorandum, ''Final Results Calculation Memorandum for Shanghai Yueda,'' dated concurrently with this notice; and Memorandum, ''Surrogate Values for the Final Results,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

[8] *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 4154 (January 24, 2023).

[9] *See* 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3).

[11] *See Preliminary Results* PDM.

[12] Because no interested party requested a review of the China-wide entity and Commerce no longer considers the China-wide entity as an exporter conditionally subject to administrative reviews, we did not conduct a review of the China-wide entity. Thus, the rate (*i.e.,* 118.04 percent) for the China-wide entity is not subject to change as a result of this review. *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, 65969–70 (November 4, 2013).

[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate for the China-wide entity (*i.e.,* 118.04 percent); and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

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 POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results of administrative review and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix I

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 Issues
Comment 1: Surrogate Country Selection and Selection of Surrogate Values and Financial Statements
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Collapse Shanghai Yueda Nails Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Yueda) and Shanghai Yueda Nails (Chuzhou) Ltd. (Chuzhou Yueda)
Comment 3: Timeliness of Shanghai Yueda's Surrogate Value Submission
Comment 4: Correction to Movement Expenses
Comment 5: Correction to Unit of Measurement for U.S. Quantity
Comment 6: Correction to Packing Cost Calculation
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies for Which the Administrative Review Has Been Rescinded

1. Hebei Minmetals Co., Ltd.
2. Nanjing Caiqing Hardware Co., Ltd.
3. Nanjing Yuechang Hardware Co., Ltd.
4. Shandong Qingyun Hongyi Hardware Products Co., Ltd.
5. Shanxi Hairui Trade Co., Ltd.
6. Suntec Industries Co., Ltd.
7. Tianjin Jinchi Metal Products Co., Ltd.
8. Xi'an Metals & Minerals Import & Export Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2025–10947 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

University of Washington et. al; Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before July 7, 2025. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 40005, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Please also email a copy of those comments to *Eva.Kim@trade.gov.*

Docket Number: 25–011. Applicant: University of Washington, 4300 Roosevelt Way NE, Roosevelt Commons West, Seattle, WA 98105–4718. Instrument: Femtosecond lasers with ultrahigh power. Manufacturer: Ultronphotonics Co. Ltd, China. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to study two-dimensional materials, which are atomically thin structures with unique quantum properties. It will also be used to investigate semiconductors to better understand how they process information and energy. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 12, 2025.

Docket Number: 25–012. Applicant: Harvard University, 60 Oxford Street, Room M01, Cambridge, MA 02138. Instrument: Narrow Linewidth Laser. Manufacturer: Shanghai Precilaser Technology Co. Ltd., China Intended Use: The instrument will be used in the construction and exploration of novel architectures for quantum information processing *via* a dual-species (rubidium and ytterbium), continuously reloaded atom array. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 25, 2025.

Docket Number: 25–013. Applicant: South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, 501 E Saint Joseph St. Rapid City, SD 57701. Instrument: 2D material transfer stage with an optical microscope. Manufacturer: High Hope Zhongding Corporation, China. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to control exciton-polariton interactions in 2D material heterostructures for applications in optoelectronic, electronic devices such as photodetectors, light-emitting devices. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 3, 2025.

Docket Number: 25–014. Applicant: William Marsh Rice University, P.O. Box 1892, MS094, Houston, TX 77251–1892. Instrument: Erbium Vacuum System. Manufacturer: Limit Vacuum Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., China. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to develop quantum simulation technologies to investigate fundamental quantum mechanical properties of quantum matter and potentially develop new novel quantum materials. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: March 21, 2025.

Docket Number: 25–015. Applicant: California Institute of Technology, 1200 E California Blvd. Pasadena, CA 91125. Instrument:Narrow Linewidth Laser

System. Manufacturer: Shanghai Precilaser Technology Co. Ltd., China. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to conduct quantum science experiments with cesium-133 atoms to demonstrate deep quantum circuits and error-corrected quantum simulation. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 25, 2025.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Tyler J. O'Daniel,

Acting Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement & Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–10949 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–469–817]

Ripe Olives 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 certain producers/exporters subject to this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Kebker or Maria Aymerich, 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) 482–5075 and (202) 482–1785, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 12, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of the 2022–2023 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on ripe olives from Spain and invited comments from interested parties.[1] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled administrative deadlines by 90 days.[2] On March 18, 2025, Commerce extended the deadline for issuing the final results until June 9, 2025.[3] For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4] Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order [5]

The products covered by the *Order* are ripe olives from Spain. For a full description of the scope of the *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[6]

Analysis of Comments Received

The issues raised by the interested parties in their case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. The topics discussed and the issues raised by parties to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum are listed 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 at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on the comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the *Preliminary Results.* For further discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rate for Non-Examined Companies

The statute and Commerce's regulations do not address the establishment of a rate to be assigned to respondents not selected for individual examination when Commerce limits its examination of companies subject to the administrative review pursuant to section 777A(c)(2)(B) of the Act. 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 rate for respondents not individually examined in an administrative review. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally ''an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}.'' Accordingly, in the final results of review, we are assigning to the companies not individually examined, listed in the chart below, an estimated weighted-average dumping margin based on the average of Agro Sevilla Aceitunas, S. Coop.And.'s (Agro Sevilla), and Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L.'s (Camacho) rates weighted by their publicly available ranged U.S. sales values.[7]

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Agro Sevilla Aceitunas, S. Coop. And	2.64
Angel Camacho Alimentación, S.L	3.68
Aceitunera del Norte de Cáceres, S.Coop.Ltda. de 2 Grado	3.08

[1] *See Ripe Olives from Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, and Partial Rescission of Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 74207 (September 12, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated March 18, 2025.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Ripe Olives from Spain; 2022–2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See Ripe Olives from Spain: Antidumping Duty Order,* 83 FR 37465 (August 1, 2018); *see also Ripe Olives from Spain: Notice of Correction to Antidumping Duty Order,* 83 FR 39691 (August 10, 2018) (collectively, *Order*).

[6] *See* Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[7] *See Preliminary Results* PDM at 4, unchanged in these final results; *see also* Memorandum, ''Calculation of the Final Margin for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Alimentary Group DCOOP, S.Coop. And	3.08

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations and analysis performed to interested parties for these preliminary results 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 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 has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. Because the weighted-average dumping margins for Agro Sevilla and Camacho are not zero or *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent) in the final results of this review, we calculated an importer-specific assessment rate 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).[8] Where an importer-specific assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.,* less than 0.5 percent), the entries by that importer will be liquidated without regard to antidumping duties. 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.[9]

For all non-selected separate rate applicants subject to this review, we will instruct CBP to liquidate all entries of subject merchandise that entered the United States during the POR at the average of the rates calculated for Agro Sevilla and Camacho as listed above. 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.[10]

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

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the following cash deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of ripe olives from Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for companies subject to this review will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margins established in the final results of the review; (2) for merchandise exported by companies not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 19.98 percent,[11] the all-others rate established in the LTFV investigation. 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 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 the countervailing duties.

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

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 Issues
Comment 1: Whether Commerce Included the Correct Expenses in Agro Sevilla's U.S. Direct Selling Expenses in the Margin Program
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Included the Correct Expenses in Camacho's U.S. International Movement Expenses in the Margin Program
Comment 3: Whether Commerce Properly Accounted for Certain of Camacho's Home Market Advertising Expenses in the Comparison Market Program
Comment 4: Whether Commerce Referenced the Correct All-Others Rate in the *Preliminary Results*
Comment 5: Whether to Make Certain Changes to Commerce's Major Input Analysis of Agro Sevilla

[8] In these final results, Commerce applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification,* 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

[9] *See* section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

[10] For a full discussion of this practice, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties,* 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

[11] *See Ripe Olives from Spain: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 83 FR 28193 (June 18, 2018).

Comment 6: Whether Commerce Erred in Applying Its Differential Pricing Analysis to Agro Sevilla's and Camacho's Sales
VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10944 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–212, C–560–845, C–552–852]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood From the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable June 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Janz (the People's Republic of China (China)), Samuel Evans (Indonesia), and Sofia Pedrelli (the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2972, (202) 482–2420, and (202) 482–4310, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On May 22, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam filed in proper form on behalf of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the petitioner),[1] the members of which are domestic producers of hardwood and decorative plywood.[2] The CVD Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam.[3]

Between May 23 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[4] Between May 29 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[5]

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Government of China (GOC), Government of Indonesia (GOI), and Government of Vietnam (GOV), (collectively, Governments) are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of hardwood and decorative plywood in China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing hardwood and decorative plywood in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating CVD investigations, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(F) of the Act.[6] Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigations.[7]

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on May 22, 2025, the period of investigation for the China, Indonesia, and Vietnam CVD investigations is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.[8]

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between May 28 and June 9, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[9] Between June 2 and June 10, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.[10] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.,* scope).[11] Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[12] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit

[1] The members of the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the Coalition) are Columbia Forest Products (Columbia Forest), Commonwealth Plywood Inc. (Commonwealth Plywood), Manthei Wood Products (Manthei), States Industries LLC (States Industries), and Timber Products Company (Timber Products).

[2] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated May 22, 2025 (Petitions).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated May 28, 2025 (First General Issues Questionnaire) and ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated June 9, 2025 (Third General Issues Questionnaire); *see also* ''Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: China CVD Supplemental, Indonesia CVD Supplemental, and Vietnam CVD Supplemental,'' dated May 23, 2025; Country-Specific Second CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: Indonesia Second CVD Supplemental and Vietnam Second CVD Supplemental,'' dated May 28, 2025; and Memorandum, ''Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioner,'' dated June 4, 2025 (June 4, 2025, Memorandum).

[5] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitioner Response to the 1st Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated May 30, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); *see also* ''Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Responses: China CVD Supplement, Indonesia First and Second CVD Supplements, and Vietnam First and Second CVD Supplements,'' dated May 29, 2025; ''Petitioner's Response to the 2nd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated June 9, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement), and ''Petitioner's Response to the 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition,'' dated June 10, 2025 (Third General Issues Supplement).

[6] Columbia Forest, Commonwealth Plywood, Manthei, States Industries, and Timber Products are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, while the Coalition is an interested party under section 771(9)(F) of the Act.

[7] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[8] *See* 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

[9] *See* First General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* June 4, 2025, Memorandum; and Third General Issues Questionnaire

[10] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 2–7 and Exhibits I–Supp–5 and I–Supp–6; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1–4 and Exhibits I–Supp2–1 and I–Supp2–2; and Third General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit I–Supp3–2.

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

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on July 1, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on July 11, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that time period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.[13] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the Governments of the receipt of the Petitions and provided an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petitions.[14] Commerce held consultations with the GOI and GOV, respectively, on June 5, 2025.[15] The GOC did not request consultations.[16]

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the ''industry.''

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the ''industry'' as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[17] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[18]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as ''a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation'' (*i.e.,* the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[19] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that hardwood and decorative plywood, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[20]

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its own production of the domestic like product in 2024 and compared this to total production of the domestic like product by the U.S. hardwood and decorative plywood industry.[21] We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.[22]

On June 4, 2025, we received timely filed comments on industry support

[13] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures,* 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name,* 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx* and a handbook can be found at *https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.*

[14] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition,'' dated May 22, 2025.

[15] *See* Memorandum, ''Consultations with the Government of Indonesia,'' dated June 6, 2025; *see also* GOI's Letter, ''Consultation Paper,'' dated June 5, 2025; Memorandum, ''Consultations with the Government of Vietnam,'' dated June 6, 2025; and GOV's Letter, ''Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition,'' dated June 6, 2025.

[16] The GOC submitted comments on the China, Indonesia, and Vietnam CVD Petitions. *See* GOC's Letters, ''Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China,'' dated June 6, 2025; ''Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from Indonesia,'' dated June 6, 2025; and ''Comments on Countervailing Duty Petition on Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,'' dated June 6, 2025.

[17] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[18] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[19] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Countervailing Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, ''Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam'' (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[20] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

[21] *Id.*

[22] *Id.*

from M&G Respondents,[23] U.S. importers of hardwood and decorative plywood.[24] On June 4, 2025, we also received timely filed comments on industry support from Shelter Forest International Acquisition (Shelter Forest), a U.S. importer of hardwood and decorative plywood.[25] On June 6, 2025, the petitioner responded to the comments from M&G Respondents and Shelter Forest in a timely filed rebuttal submission.[26]

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, Second General Issues Supplement, the Third General Issues Supplement, Petitioner's Response, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.[27] First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.,* polling).[28] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.[29] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[30] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.[31]

Injury Test

Because China, Indonesia, and Vietnam are ''Subsidies Agreement Countries'' within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to these investigations. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that imports of the subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam individually exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[32]

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by the significant increase in the volume of subject imports; significant market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; adverse impact on financial performance; and declines in the domestic industry's shipments and capacity utilization.[33] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[34]

Initiation of CVD Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating CVD investigations to determine whether imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOC, GOI, and GOV, respectively. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation.

China

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 33 of the 34 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Indonesia

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on all 12 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Vietnam

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on all 26 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the Vietnam CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

The petitioner identified over 100 companies in China, 57 companies in Indonesia, and nearly 100 companies in Vietnam as producers and/or exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood.[35] Commerce intends to follow its standard practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in these investigations. In the event that Commerce determines that the number of known producers/exporters is large, and it cannot individually examine each company

[23] Affiliated Resources, LLC, Argo Fine Imports LLC, Buckeye Pacific LLC, Canusa Wood Products Limited, Concannon Corporation dba Concannon Lumber Company, Genesis Products LLC, Hardwoods Specialty Products US LP, MBCI and Masterbrand Cabinets LLC, McCorry & Company Limited, MJB Wood Group, LLC, Northwest Hardwoods, Inc., Patriot Timber Products Inc., Principal Trading LLC, Richmond International Forest Products LLC, and Taraca Pacifica Inc. (collectively, M&G Respondents).

[24] *See* M&G Respondents' Letter, ''Comments on Industry Support,'' dated June 4, 2025.

[25] *See* Shelter Forest's Letter, ''Shelter Forest's Industry Support Comments and Request to Postpone Initiation for Lack of Standing and to Poll the Domestic Industry,'' dated June 4, 2025.

[26] *See* Petitioner's Letter, ''Petitioner's Response to Industry Support Comments,'' dated June 6, 2025 (Petitioner's Response).

[27] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

[28] *Id.; see also* section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

[29] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

[30] *Id.*

[31] *Id.*

[32] For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, *see* Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, ''Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam'' (Attachment III).

[33] *See* Attachment III of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

[34] *Id.*

[35] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 18 and Exhibit I–16); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit I–Supp–2.

based upon Commerce's resources, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to the potential respondents. Commerce normally selects mandatory respondents in CVD investigations using U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for U.S. imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings listed in the scope of the investigations. However, for these investigations, due to the wide variety of hardwood and decorative plywood products covered by the scope, we cannot rely on CBP entry data in selecting respondents. Notwithstanding the decision to rely on Q&V questionnaires for respondent selection, due to the large number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions for China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will issue to exporters and producers based on CBP data for hardwood and decorative plywood from these countries during the POI under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.[36] Accordingly, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and exporters that are identified in the CBP data for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements.* Producers/exporters of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and Vietnam that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese, Indonesian, and Vietnamese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on June 25, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petitions has been provided to the Governments via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of hardwood and decorative plywood from China, Indonesia, and/or Vietnam are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[37] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[38] Otherwise, these CVD investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors of production under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted [39] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[40] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[41] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[42]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[43] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[44] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the

[36] *See* Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated June 10, 2025.

[37] *See* section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

[38] *Id.*

[39] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[40] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

[41] *See* 19 CFR 351.302.

[42] *See* 19 CFR 351.301; *see also Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule,* 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm.*

[43] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[44] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); *see also* frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule,* available at *https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.*

submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.,* by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[45]

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is hardwood and decorative plywood, and certain veneered panels as described below. For purposes of these investigations, hardwood and decorative plywood is defined as a generally flat, multilayered plywood or other veneered panel, consisting of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core or without a core. The veneers and, if present, the core are glued or otherwise bonded together. A hardwood and decorative plywood panel must have at least either the face or back veneer composed of one or more species of hardwood, softwood, or bamboo, regardless of any surface coverings. Hardwood and decorative plywood may include products that meet the American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood, ANSI/HPVA HP–1–2024 (including any revisions to that standard).

For purposes of the investigations a ''veneer'' is a slice of wood regardless of thickness which is cut, sliced or sawed from a log, bolt, or flitch. The face and back veneers are the outermost veneer of wood irrespective of additional surface coatings or covers as described below. The core of hardwood and decorative plywood (for those products that include a core) consists of the layer or layers of one or more material(s) that are situated between the face and back veneers. The core may be composed of a range of materials, including but not limited to hardwood, softwood, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF).

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations regardless of whether or not the face and/or back veneers are surface coated or covered and whether or not such surface coating(s) or covers obscures the grain, textures, or markings of the wood. Examples of surface coatings and covers include, but are not limited to: ultra violet light cured polyurethanes; oil or oil-modified or water-based polyurethanes; wax; epoxy-ester finishes; moisture-cured urethanes; paints; stains; paper; aluminum; high pressure laminate; MDF; medium density overlay (MDO); and phenolic film. Additionally, the face veneer of hardwood and decorative plywood may be sanded; smoothed or given a ''distressed'' appearance through such methods as hand-scraping or wire brushing.

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope even if it is trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or has undergone other forms of minor processing. All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigations, without regard to dimension (overall thickness, thickness of face veneer, thickness of back veneer, thickness of core, thickness of inner veneers, width, or length). However, the most common panel sizes of hardwood and decorative plywood are 1219 x 1829 mm (48 x 72 inches), 1219 x 2438 mm (48 x 96 inches), and 1219 x 3048 mm (48 x 120 inches). Subject merchandise also includes hardwood and decorative plywood that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

The scope of the investigations excludes the following items: (1) structural plywood (also known as ''industrial plywood'' or ''industrial panels'') that (a) is certified, manufactured, and stamped to meet U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), including, but not limited to, the ''bond performance'' requirements and the performance criteria detailed in U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), and (b) where the relevant standard identifies core species requirements, has a core made entirely of one or more of the following wood species: Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir), Larix occidentalis (Western Larch), Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock), Abies balsamea (Balsam Pine/Balsam Fir), Abies magnifica (California Red Fir), Abies grandis (Grand Fir), Abies procera (Noble Fir), Abies amabilis (Pacific Silver Fir), Abies concolor (White Fir), Abies lasiocarpa (Subalpine Fir), Picea glauca (White Spruce), Picea engelmannii (Engelmann Spruce), Picea mariana (Black Spruce), Picea rubens (Red Spruce), Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce), Pinus banksiana (Jack Pine), Pinus taeda (Loblolly Southern Pine), Pinus palustris (Longleaf Southern Pine), Pinus echinata (Shortleaf Southern Pine), Pinus elliottii (Slash Southern Pine), Pinus serotina (Pond Pine), Pinus resinosa (Red Pine), Pinus virginiana (Virginia Pine), Pinus monticola (Western White Pine), Picea mariana (Black Spruce), Picea rubens (Red Spruce), Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce), Pinus contorta (Lodgepole Pine), Pinus strobus (Eastern White Pine), and Pinus lambertiana (Sugar Pine); (2) products which have a face and back veneer of cork; (3) hardwood plywood subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on hardwood plywood from China. *See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order,* 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); and *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018); (4) multilayered wood flooring, as described in the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on multilayered wood flooring from China. *See Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order,* 76 FR 76690 (December 8, 2011); and *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order,* 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011), as amended by *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Antidumping and Countervailing Orders,* 77 FR 5484 (February 3, 2012); (5) multilayered wood flooring with a face veneer of bamboo or composed entirely of bamboo; (6) plywood which has a shape or design other than a flat panel, with the exception of any minor processing described above; (7) products made entirely from bamboo and adhesives (also known as ''solid bamboo''); and (8) Phenolic Film Faced Plyform (PFF), also known as Phenolic Surface Film Plywood (PSF), defined as a panel with an ''Exterior'' or ''Exposure 1'' bond classification as is defined by The Engineered Wood Association, having an opaque phenolic film layer with a weight equal to or greater than 90g/m3 permanently bonded on both the face and back veneers and an opaque, moisture resistant coating applied to the edges.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are wooden furniture goods that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations is ''ready to assemble'' (RTA) furniture. RTA furniture is defined as (A) furniture packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.,* screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of furniture; (B) unassembled bathroom vanity cabinets, having a space for one or more sinks, that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-

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

final dimensional component shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a singled shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately; or (C) unassembled bathroom vanity linen closets that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a single shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are kitchen cabinets that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are RTA kitchen cabinets. RTA kitchen cabinets are defined as kitchen cabinets packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes: (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; (2) all accessory parts (*e.g.,* screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, hooks, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of cabinetry. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished table tops, which are table tops imported in finished form with pre-cut or drilled openings to attach the underframe or legs. The table tops are ready for use at the time of import and require no further finishing or processing. Excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished countertops that are imported in finished form and require no further finishing or manufacturing.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are laminated veneer lumber (LVL) door and window components with (1) a maximum width of 44 millimeters, a thickness from 30 millimeters to 72 millimeters, and a length of less than 2413 millimeters, (2) water boiling point exterior adhesive, (3) a modulus of elasticity of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch or higher, (4) finger-jointed or lap-jointed core veneer with all layers oriented so that the grain is running parallel or with no more than 3 dispersed layers of veneer oriented with the grain running perpendicular to the other layers; and (5) top layer machined with a curved edge and one or more profile channels throughout.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are certain door stiles and rails made of LVL that have a width not to exceed 50 millimeters, a thickness not to exceed 50 millimeters, and a length of less than 2,450 millimeters.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are finished two-ply products that are made of one ply of wood veneer and one ply of a non-wood veneer material and the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies or that are made of two plies of wood veneer and have undergone staining, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or other processing on the surface of the veneer such that the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood are primarily entered under the following HTSUS numbers: 4412.10.0500; 4412.31.0520; 4412.31.0540; 4412.31.0560; 4412.31.0620; 4412.31.0640; 4412.31.0660; 4412.31.2510; 4412.31.2520; 4412.31.2610; 4412.31.2620; 4412.31.4040; 4412.31.4050; 4412.31.4060; 4412.31.4070; 4412.31.4080; 4412.31.4140; 4412.31.4150; 4412.31.4155; 4412.31.4160; 4412.31.4165; 4412.31.4180; 4412.31.4200; 4412.31.4500; 4412.31.4850; 4412.31.4860; 4412.31.4863; 4412.31.4865; 4412.31.4866; 4412.31.4869; 4412.31.4875; 4412.31.4880; 4412.31.5130; 4412.31.5135; 4412.31.5150; 4412.31.5155; 4412.31.5160; 4412.31.5165; 4412.31.5170; 4412.31.5175; 4412.31.5235; 4412.31.5255; 4412.31.5260; 4412.31.5262; 4412.31.5264; 4412.31.5265; 4412.31.5266; 4412.31.5268; 4412.31.5270; 4412.31.5275; 4412.31.6000; 4412.31.6100; 4412.31.9100; 4412.31.9200; 4412.32.0520; 4412.32.0540; 4412.32.0560; 4412.32.0570; 4412.32.0620; 4412.32.0640; 4412.32.0670; 4412.32.2510; 4412.32.2520; 4412.32.2530; 4412.32.2610; 4412.32.2630; 4412.32.3130; 4412.32.3135; 4412.32.3140; 4412.32.3150; 4412.32.3155; 4412.32.3160; 4412.32.3165; 4412.32.3170; 4412.32.3175; 4412.32.3185; 4412.32.3235; 4412.32.3255; 4412.32.3265; 4412.32.3275; 4412.32.3285; 4412.32.5600; 4412.32.5700; 4412.33.0620; 4412.33.0640; 4412.33.0670; 4412.33.2630; 4412.33.3235; 4412.33.3255; 4412.33.3265; 4412.33.3275; 4412.33.3285; 4412.33.5700; 4412.34.2600; 4412.34.3235; 4412.34.3255; 4412.34.3265; 4412.34.3275; 4412.34.3285; 4412.34.5700; 4412.39.4051; 4412.39.4052; 4412.39.4059; 4412.39.4061; 4412.39.4062; 4412.39.4069; 4412.39.5050; 4412.41.0000; 4412.42.0000; 4412.51.1030; 4412.51.1050; 4412.51.3111; 4412.51.3121; 4412.51.3141; 4412.51.3161; 4412.51.3175; 4412.51.4100; 4412.52.1030; 4412.52.1050; 4412.52.3121; 4412.52.3161; 4412.52.3175; 4412.52.4100; 4412.91.0600; 4412.91.1020; 4412.91.1030; 4412.91.1040; 4412.91.3110; 4412.91.3120; 4412.91.3130; 4412.91.3140; 4412.91.3150; 4412.91.3160; 4412.91.3170; 4412.91.4100; 4412.92.0700; 4412.92.1120; 4412.92.1130; 4412.92.1140; 4412.92.3120; 4412.92.3150; 4412.92.3160; 4412.92.3170; 4412.92.4200; 4412.94.1020; 4412.94.1030; 4412.94.1040; 4412.94.1050; 4412.94.3110; 4412.94.3111; 4412.94.3120; 4412.94.3121; 4412.94.3130; 4412.94.3131; 4412.94.3140; 4412.94.3141; 4412.94.3150; 4412.94.3160; 4412.94.3161; 4412.94.3170; 4412.94.3171; 4412.94.3175; 4412.94.4100; 4412.99.0600; 4412.99.1020; 4412.99.1030; 4412.99.1040; 4412.99.3110; 4412.99.3120; 4412.99.3130; 4412.99.3140; 4412.99.3150; 4412.99.3160; 4412.99.3170; 4412.99.4100; 4412.99.5100; 4412.99.5115; 4412.99.5701; and 4412.99.5710.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 4412.10.9000; 4412.94.5100; 4412.94.9500; 4412.99.6000; 4412.99.7000; 4412.99.8000; 4412.99.9000; 4412.99.9500; 9403.90.7005; 9403.90.7010; and 9403.90.7080.

The HTSUS codes are provided for the convenience of the U.S. government and customs purposes, and do not define the scope of the investigations. The written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–11075 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–557–822]

Utility Scale Wind Towers From Malaysia: Final Results and Partial Rescission 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 CS Wind Malaysia Sdn Bhd (CS Wind), a producer/exporter of utility scale wind towers (wind towers) from Malaysia, received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelsie Hohenberger, 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) 482–2517.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review and invited parties to comment.[1] On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by 90 days.[2] On April 8, 2024, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results until June 10, 2025.[3] For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[4]

[1] *See Utility Scale Wind Towers from Malaysia: Preliminary Results and Preliminary Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, 2022,* 89 FR 74867 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 8, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Utility Scale Wind Towers from Malaysia; 2022,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are wind towers from Malaysia. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by interested parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by parties is provided 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 *http://access.trade.gov*. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx*.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

After evaluating the comments received from interested parties, and having re-examined certain record information, we have made certain changes to CS Wind's subsidy rate calculations. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this 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.[5] For a description of the methodology underlying Commerce's conclusions, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rescission of Administrative Review, In Part

On September 13, 2024, Commerce notified interested parties that we intended to rescind this administrative review for 11 companies for which the record information shows no suspended entries of subject merchandise during the POR. No parties commented on the notification of intent to rescind the review, in part. Therefore, we find that there were no entries of subject merchandise during the POR by the following companies: (1) CS Wind Corporation; (2) CS Wind China Co., Ltd; (3) CS Wind Taiwan Ltd; (4) CS Wind Turkey Kule İmalatı A.Ş.; (5) CS Wind UK Limited; (6) CS Wind Vietnam Co., Ltd; (7) CS Wind Portugal, S. A.; (8) GE Renewable Energy; (9) GE Renewable Malaysia Sdn. Bhd; (10) Nordex SE; and (11) Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy, S.A. As a result of our finding, we are rescinding this review, in part, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(3), with respect to these companies.

Final Results of Administrative Review

We determine that, for the period January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, the following net countervailable subsidy rate exists:

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
CS Wind Malaysia Sdn. Bhd	4.26

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed for these final results of review within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, Commerce will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review, for the above-listed company at the applicable *ad valorem* assessment rate. 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)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amount shown for the company listed above. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate 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/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

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: June 10, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Period of Review
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VI. Subsidies Valuation Information
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VIII. Analysis of Programs
IX. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Whether to Grant CS Wind an Entered Value Adjustment (EVA)
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Comment 3: Whether CS Wind Received Countervailable Benefits Under the Import Duty Exemption Program
Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Modify the Benefit Calculation for the Import Duty Exemption Program
Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Countervail the Provision of Cut-To-Length (CTL) Plate for LTAR
Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Water Benchmark
Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Revise its Electricity Benchmark
VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10945 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[5] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–836]

Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From Mexico: 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 light-walled rectangular pipe and tube (LWRPT) from Mexico was sold in the United States at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff or Charles Doss, 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) 482–1009 or (202) 482–4474, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment on those results.[1] For a summary of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2] Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). On December 9, 2024, Commerce tolled the deadline to issue the final results in this administrative review by 90 days.[3] On April 2 and May 9, 2025, we extended the deadline for the final results.[4] Accordingly, the deadline for these final results is now June 10, 2025.

Scope of the Order [5]

The products covered by the *Order* are LWRPT from Mexico. For a complete description of the scope, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached at 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*.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding the *Preliminary Results,* we made certain changes to the margin calculation for Perfiles and Maquilacero/TEFLU. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Rates for Companies Not Selected for Individual Examination

For the rate for non-selected respondents in an administrative review, generally, Commerce looks to section 735(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation. Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the all-others rate is normally ''an amount equal to the weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely {on the basis of facts available}.'' In this segment of the proceeding, we calculated a weighted-average dumping margin for both respondents, Perfiles and Maquilacero/TEFLU that are not zero, *de minimis,* or based entirely on the basis of facts available. Accordingly, consistent with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, we determined the weighted-average dumping margin for each of the non-selected companies based on the weighted-average dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents.[6]

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Maquilacero S.A. de C.V./Tecnicas de Fluidos S.A. de C.V.[7]	13.04
Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V	6.48
Aceros Cuatro Caminos S.A. de C.V./Productos Laminados de Monterrey S.A. de C.V.[8]	9.88
Nacional de Acero S.A. de C.V	9.88
Regiomontana de Perfiles y Tubos S. de R.L. de C.V	9.88
Ternium Mexico S.A. de C.V	9.88

[1] *See Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2022–2023,* 89 FR 74916 (September 13, 2024), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico; 2022–2023,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,'' dated December 9, 2024.

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated April 2, 2025; *see also* Memorandum, ''Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,'' dated May 9, 2025.

[5] *See Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders; Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the Republic of Korea: Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 73 FR 45403 (August 5, 2008) (*Order*).

[6] *See* Memorandum, ''Calculation of the Rate for Non-Selected Respondents,'' dated concurrently with this notice.

[7] Commerce has previously found Maquilacero and TEFLU to comprise a single entity. *See, e.g., Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019,* 86 FR 33646 (June 25, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 9.

[8] Commerce has previously found Aceros Cuatro Caminos S.A. de C.V./Productos Laminados de Monterrey S.A. de C.V. to comprise a single entity. *See, e.g., Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016,* 83 FR 10664 (March 12, 2018).

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose to interested parties the calculations performed for these final results in this review within five days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce shall determine, 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), where the respondent reported the entered value of its U.S. sales, we calculated importer-specific antidumping duty assessment rates by aggregating the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales of each importer and dividing each of these amounts by the total entered value associated with those sales. Where the respondent did not report entered value, we calculated a per-unit assessment rate for each importer by dividing the total amount of dumping calculated for the examined sales made to that importer by the total quantity associated with those sales. To determine whether an importer-specific, per-unit assessment rate is *de minimis,* in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we also calculated an importer-specific *ad valorem* ratio based on estimated entered values. Where either the respondent's weighted-average dumping margin is zero or *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1), or an importer-specific assessment rate is zero or *de minimis,* we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Commerce's ''automatic assessment'' will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by the mandatory respondents for which the companies did not know that the merchandise they sold to an intermediary (*e.g.,* a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate companies involved in the transaction.

Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 41 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register** in accordance with 19 CFR 356.8(a).

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 rates for the companies identified above in the ''Final Results of Review'' section will be equal to the company-specific weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this administrative review but covered in a completed 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; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or completed prior segment of this proceeding but the producer is, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recently-completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 3.76 percent, the rate established in the investigation of this proceeding.[9] 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 POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

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

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Steven Pressing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the *Order*
IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inference
V. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
VI. Discussion of the Issues
Comment 1: Whether Products Sold by TEFLU are In-Scope Merchandise
Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Continue to Collapse Maquilacero and TEFLU
Comment 3: Whether Commerce Should Remove Consideration of Manufacturer from Maquilacero/TEFLU's Margin Calculation
Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Continue to Apply Its Quarterly Cost Methodology Maquilacero/TEFLU
Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Apply a Cost Smoothing Adjustment to Maquilacero/TEFLU's Costs
Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Application of the Transactions Disregarded Adjustment to Maquilacero/TEFLU's Costs
Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Treatment of Downstream Sales in the Margin Calculation
Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Remove TEFLU's Sample Sales from Maquilacero/TEFLU's Margin Calculation
Comment 9: Whether Commerce Must Adjust its Differential Pricing Analysis for Maquilacero/TEFLU
Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Revise Perfiles' Date of Sale
Comment 11: Whether Commerce Should Revise Perfiles' Cost Recovery Test
Comment 12: Whether Commerce Should Apply Partial AFA for the Major Input Rule for Coil Purchases from Galvasid S.A. de C.V. (Galvasid)
Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Allocate Grupo LM's Unrecovered Expenses to Perfiles' General and Administrative (G&A) Expenses
Comment 14: Whether Perfiles' Total Cost of Manufacturing (TOTCOM) Should be Adjusted for a Discrepancy in Its Cost Reconciliation
Comment 15: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its Non-Selected Rate
VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–10951 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[9] *See Order,* 73 FR at 45405.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–881]

Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on malleable cast iron pipe fittings from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of this AD order.

DATES: Applicable June 10, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Whiteman, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0473.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 12, 2003, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on malleable cast iron pipe fittings from China.[1] On November 1, 2024 ITC instituted,[2] and on November 4, 2024, Commerce initiated,[3] the fourth 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 review, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Order* be revoked.[4]

On June 10, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Order* 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 Order

For purposes of this order, the products covered are certain malleable iron pipe fittings, cast, other than grooved fittings, from the People's Republic of China. The merchandise is currently classifiable under item numbers 7307.19.90.30, 7307.19.90.60, and 7307.19.90.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Excluded from the scope of this order are metal compression couplings, which are imported under HTSUS number 7307.19.90.80. A metal compression coupling consists of a coupling body, two gaskets, and two compression nuts. These products range in diameter from ½ inch to 2 inches and are carried only in galvanized finish. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, Commerce's written description of the scope of the *Order* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

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

The effective date of the continuation of the *Order* will be June 10, 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 *Order* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This five-year (sunset) review 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: June 10, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

[FR Doc. 2025–10948 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[1] *See Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China,* 68 FR 69376 (December 12, 2003).

[2] *See Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from China; Institution of a Five-Year Review,* 89 FR 87419 (November 1, 2024).

[3] *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews,* 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

[4] *See Certain Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 90 FR 11505 (March 7, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

[5] *See Iron Pipe Fittings from China,* 90 FR 24410 (June 10, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

[6] *See ITC Final Determination.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–929]

Ceramic Tile From India: Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing the countervailing duty order on ceramic tile from India.

DATES: Applicable June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Natasia Harrison at (202) 482–1240 or Jinny Ahn at (202) 482–0339, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 23, 2025, Commerce published its affirmative final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of ceramic tile from India.[1] On June 9, 2025, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determination, pursuant to section 705(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from India that Commerce

[1] *See Ceramic Tile from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part,* 90 FR 17036 (April 23, 2025) (*Final Determination*).

has determined are subsidized by the government of India.[2]

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is ceramic tile from India. For a complete description of the scope of this order, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Countervailing Duty Order

Based on the above-referenced affirmative final determination by the ITC that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of such merchandise from India,[3] and, in accordance with sections 705(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing this countervailing duty order.

According to section 706(b)(2) of the Act, countervailing duties shall be assessed on subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination if that determination is based upon the threat of material injury, other than threat of material injury as described in section 706(b)(l) of the Act. Section 706(b)(l) of the Act states, ''{i}f the Commission, in its final determination under section 705(b), finds material injury or threat of material injury which, but for the suspension of liquidation under section 703(d)(2), would have led to a finding of material injury, then entries of the merchandise subject to the countervailing duty order, the liquidation of which has been suspended under section 703(d)(2), shall be subject to the imposition of countervailing duties under section 701(a).'' In addition, section 706(b)(2) of the Act requires Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to refund any cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties posted before the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination, if the ITC's final determination is based on threat other than the threat described in section 706(b)(1) of the Act. The ITC's final determination with regard to imports of ceramic tile from India is based on the threat of material injury and is not accompanied by a finding that injury would have resulted but for the imposition of suspension of liquidation of entries since the publication of Commerce's *Preliminary Determination*[4] in the **Federal Register**, section 706(b)(2) of the Act applies.[5] As such, Commerce will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation of entries of ceramic tile from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to the publication of the ITC's notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**. Further, Commerce will also instruct CBP to refund any cash deposit with respect to entries of ceramic tile from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption before the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Critical Circumstances

Having made a determination that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of ceramic tile from India, the ITC did not reach the issue of critical circumstances regarding subject imports from India.[6]

Suspension of Liquidation and Cash Deposits

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, we will direct CBP to suspend liquidation of entries of ceramic tile from India effective on the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**. We will also direct CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, pursuant to section 706(a)(l) of the Act, countervailing duties for each entry of the subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates for the subject merchandise. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Commerce also intends, pursuant to section 706(a)(1) of the Act, to instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on the subject merchandise, a cash deposit for each entry of subject merchandise equal to the subsidy rates listed below.[7] The all-others rates apply to all producers or exporters not specifically listed below, as appropriate.

Estimated Countervailable Subsidy Rates

The estimated countervailable subsidy rates are as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
Antiqa Minerals	3.45
Win-Tel Ceramics Private Limited[8]	3.06
All Others	3.18

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the final rule titled ''*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*'' in the **Federal Register**.[9] On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the notice titled ''*Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*'' in the **Federal Register**.[10] The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.[11]

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance,* for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at *https://access.trade.gov,* within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and

[2] *See* ITC's Letter, ''Notification Letter: Investigation No. 701–TA–720 (Final),'' dated June 9, 2025 (ITC Notification Letter). *See also Ceramic Tile from India,* Investigation Nos. 701–TA–72o (Final), USITC Pub. 5630 (June 2025) (*ITC Final Report*), at 1.

[3] *See* ITC Notification Letter.

[4] *See Ceramic Tile from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part, and Alignment of Final Determination With the Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 89 FR 79245 (September 27, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*).

[5] *See ITC Final Report* at 34, Fn 217.

[6] *See* Ceramic Tile from India, Investigation No. 701–TA–720 (Final), dated June 9, 2025 (ITC Final Report).

[7] *See* section 706(a)(3) of the Act.

[8] Commerce found Win-Tel Ceramics Private Limited to be cross-owned with Theos Tiles LLP. *See Preliminary Results* PDM at 14–15, unchanged in *Final Determination.*

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

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

[11] *Id.*

under a specific segment type called ''AISL—Annual Inquiry Service List.'' [12]

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance,*[13] the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the Opportunity Notice for the anniversary month of the order is published.

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

Special Instructions for Petitioner and Foreign Governments

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

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the countervailing duty order with respect to ceramic tile from India pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of countervailing duty orders currently in effect at *https://www.trade.gov/data-visualization/adcvd-proceedings.*

This order is published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Steven Presing,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is ceramic flooring tile, wall tile, paving tile, hearth tile, porcelain tile, mosaic tile, flags, decorative tile, finishing tile, and the like (hereinafter ceramic tile). Ceramic tiles are articles containing a mixture of minerals including clay (generally hydrous silicates of alumina or magnesium) that are fired so the raw materials are fused to produce a tile that is less than 3.2 cm in thickness, exclusive of decorative features. All ceramic tile is subject to the scope regardless of end use, surface area, and weight, regardless of whether the tile is glazed or unglazed, regardless of the water absorption coefficient by weight, regardless of the extent of vitrification, and regardless of whether or not the tile is on a backing. Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile ''slabs'' or ''panels'' (tiles that are larger than 1 meter^2 (11 ft^2)).

Subject merchandise includes ceramic tile that undergoes minor processing in a third country prior to importation into the United States. Similarly, subject merchandise includes ceramic tile produced that undergoes minor processing after importation into the United States. Such minor processing includes, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: beveling, cutting, trimming, staining, painting, polishing, finishing, additional firing, affixing a decorative surface to the tile, or any other processing that would otherwise not remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Subject merchandise is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the following subheadings of heading 6907: 6907.21.1005, 6907.21.1011, 6907.21.1051, 6907.21.2000, 6907.21.3000, 6907.21.4000, 6907.21.9011, 6907.21.9051, 6907.22.1005, 6907.22.1011, 6907.22.1051, 6907.22.2000, 6907.22.3000, 6907.22.4000, 6907.22.9011, 6907.22.9051, 6907.23.1005, 6907.23.1011, 6907.23.1051, 6907.23.2000, 6907.23.3000, 6907.23.4000, 6907.23.9011, 6907.23.9051, 6907.30.1005, 6907.30.1011, 6907.30.1051, 6907.30.2000, 6907.30.3000, 6907.30.4000, 6907.30.9011, 6907.30.9051, 6907.40.1005, 6907.40.1011, 6907.40.1051, 6907.40.2000, 6907.40.3000, 6907.40.4000, 6907.40.9011, and 6907.40.9051. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings of headings 6913, 6914, and 6905: 6913.90.2000, 6914.10.8000, 6914.90.8000, 6905.10.0000, and 6905.90.0050. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025–11052 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID: 0648–XE962]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Advisory Panel will hold a public meeting, jointly with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Advisory Panel.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Monday, June 30, 2025, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. EDT. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar. Webinar connection information will be available at *www.mafmc.org/council-events.*

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331 or on their website at *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this meeting is to discuss recent performance of the summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass commercial and recreational fisheries and develop Fishery Performance Reports. These reports will be considered by the Scientific and Statistical Committee, the Monitoring Committee, the Mid-Atlantic Fishery

Management Council, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission when setting 2026–2027 catch and landings limits and reviewing other management measures for all three species.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Shelley Spedden at the Council Office, (302) 526–5251, at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11044 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE959]

Fisheries of the Gulf of America; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of SEDAR 98 Assessment Webinar III for Gulf of America Red Snapper.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR 98 assessment process for Gulf red snapper will consist of a Data Workshop, a series of assessment webinars, and a Review Workshop. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The SEDAR 98 Assessment Webinar III will be held July 17, 2025, from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar. The webinar is open to members of the public. Those interested in participating should contact Julie A. Neer at SEDAR (See Contact Information Below) to request an invitation providing webinar access information. Please request webinar invitations at least 24 hours in advance of each webinar.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, North Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Neer, SEDAR Coordinator; (843) 571–4366; email: *Julie.neer@safmc.net.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with NMFS and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a multi-step process including: (1) Data Workshop, (2) a series of assessment webinars, and (3) A Review Workshop. The product of the Data Workshop is a report that compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses. The assessment webinars produce a report that describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. The product of the Review Workshop is an Assessment Summary documenting panel opinions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the stock assessment and input data. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and NMFS Southeast Regional Office, HMS Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and NGO's; International experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion during the Assessment Webinar III are as follows:

Participants will review the assessment modelling work to date.

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

On January 20, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14172 to rename the Gulf of Mexico as the Gulf of America. Any reference to Gulf of America red snapper in SEDAR reports and other documents refers to the same species of red snapper listed in 50 CFR part 622, Appendix A, Table I (Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish).

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 business days prior to each workshop.

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

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

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11045 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; West Coast Region Groundfish Trawl Fishery Electronic Monitoring Program

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0785 in the subject line of your comments. All comments received are part of the public record and will generally be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Keeley Kent, Branch Chief, NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115–6349, (206) 526–4655, *keeley.kent@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This is a request for the renewal of an approved information collection. Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), the Pacific coast groundfish fishery is managed under the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) by the National Marine Fisheries Service West Coast Region. One sector of the groundfish fishery has limited entry permits endorsed for trawl gear and is managed under a catch share program. The catch share program implemented requirements for 100-percent observer coverage at-sea and dockside to ensure full accountability for catch of allocated species and a level playing field for all participants. To provide a cost-effective alternative to human observer coverage, vessels may choose to use electronic monitoring (EM). EM uses video cameras and integrated sensors (*e.g.,* GPS, motion sensor, hydraulic pressure sensor) to passively monitor fishing activity at-sea. The video and sensor data can be reviewed after the trip by an analyst onshore to collect information about location and amount of catch and fishing effort. EM has the potential to reduce monitoring costs because it does not require deploying a person on the vessel and the logistical and travel expenses that generates.

This information collection includes a permit application and associated documents for EM service provider companies, a permit application and associated documents for vessels participating in EM, and a logbook and video hard drive submissions for participating vessels. The information is used to allow vessels to utilize EM in lieu of the 100% human observer requirement and for fishery catch accounting to occur according to regulations in place at 50 CFR 660 subpart J.

II. Method of Collection

Paper format, electronic (internet), email, fax.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0785.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission [extension of a current information collection].

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations; Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 200.

Estimated Time per Response: Vessel Owners: Initial Application 0.5 hr., Final Application 8 hrs., VMP 1 hr., Renewal 0.5 hr., EM System Maintenance 0 minutes, SE Agreement 3 hrs., and Appeal 1 hour. *Vessel Operators:* Captain Training 1.5 hrs., Logbooks 10 minutes, and Submission 10 minutes. *EM Service Provider:* Initial Application 15 hrs., Application Two 0.16 hr., Appeal 1.3 hrs., EMSP 2 hrs., Renewal 0.4 hr., Certification 30 minutes, Reports 0.25 hr., Debriefing 1.2 hrs.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 5,123 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $1,036,067.

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

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), 50 CFR part 660, subpart J.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) 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; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this information collection request. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10996 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE852]

Applications for Membership to the American Fisheries Advisory Committee

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Applications are being sought for appointment by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) for 7 membership positions to serve on the 22-member American Fisheries Advisory Committee (AFAC or Committee). Individuals selected to serve on the Committee will serve a term of three years, unless otherwise stipulated.

DATES: Applications must have an email date stamp on or before June 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Applications should be submitted by email to: *nmfs.afac.nominations@noaa.gov,* or by mail to: Clifford Cosgrove, American Fisheries Advisory Committee Designated Staff Member, NMFS Office of Management and Budget, 1315 East-West Highway, Rm #14413, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cliff Cosgrove, American Fisheries Advisory Committee Designated Staff Member, NMFS Office of Management and Budget, by email, at *nmfs.afac.nominations@noaa.gov;* or by phone at (301) 427–8736. Please visit the Saltonstall-Kennedy (S–K) Research and Development Program web page at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-financial-services/saltonstall-kennedy-research-and-development-program.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Committee was created from Public Law (Pub. L.) 117–121 signed on May 12, 2022. The Committee currently meets no more than 3 times annually and membership is comprised of 22 individuals appointed by the Secretary with the following geographic representation:

• Region 1 consisting of Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of Guam and American Samoa;

• Region 2 consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut;

• Region 3 consisting of Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Puerto Rico, and the Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States;

• Region 4 consisting of California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho;

• Region 5 consisting of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and

• Region 6 consisting of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Membership for each region will be composed of highly qualified, diverse individuals with experience in one or more of the following areas of expertise, and in as many seafood species as possible: seafood harvesting or processing; recreational or commercial fishing; growing seafood; fisheries science; and/or food distribution, marketing, retail, or food service.

Four at-large members shall also be appointed by the Secretary as follows: one individual with experience in food distribution, marketing, retail, or food service; one individual with experience in the recreational fishing industry supply chain, such as fishers, manufacturers, retailers, and distributors; one individual with experience in the commercial fishing industry supply chain, such as fishers, manufacturers, retailers, and distributors; and one individual who is an employee of NMFS with expertise in fisheries research.

The Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Secretary for financial assistance awards under the S–K Grant Competition under the Department of Commerce. The Committee will also make recommendations to the Secretary to assist in the development of the annual Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFO) for submission to the S–K Grant Competition. This may include identifying the needs of the fishing communities (program priorities), establishing individual award funding limits, specifying the application review criteria and selection processes, and other sections of the NOFO as appropriate and allowable. Applicants for these seven membership positions must have demonstrable experience listed below in as many seafood species as possible from the specific AFAC fisheries regions as follows:

• Region 1, one individual with experience as a Recreational or Commercial Fisher and/or Experience Growing Seafood;

• Region 2, one individual with experience as a Seafood Harvester or Processor;

• Region 3, one individual with experience in the Fisheries Science Community or Relevant Fishery Management Council;

• Region 5, one individual with experience as a Seafood Harvester or Processor;

• Region 6, two positions, one individual with experience in the Fisheries Science Community or Relevant Fishery Management Council, one individual with experience as a Recreational or Commercial Fisher and/or Experience Growing Seafood;

• At-Large Region, one individual with experience in the recreational fishing industry supply chain such as fishermen, manufacturers, retailers, and distributors.

Members must be able to fulfill the time commitments required for up to two annual in-person meetings and one virtual meeting. The in-person meetings rotate between regions and last up to four business days, subject to the time needs of each meeting. The virtual meeting is one business day for approximately four hours.

Committee membership is voluntary and, except for reimbursable travel and related expenses per federal travel regulations, service is without compensation.

Each nominee must submit a cover letter and a resume/curriculum vitae (CV) in PDF format. The cover letter shall include a brief statement as to their interest in serving on the Committee and their qualifications. The resume/CV shall detail the applicant's contact information (address, telephone number, email address) and specific qualifications/experience/expertise as referenced in Public Law 117–121. Any applicants selected for Committee membership shall be required to complete a conflict of interest form. The first Committee meeting of members selected from this notice is scheduled for September 16 through September 19, 2025.

Applications must be submitted by email to *nmfs.afac.nominations@noaa.gov,* and must be received or email date stamped by June 20, to be considered. The full text of Public Law 117–121 and other relevant documents can be viewed on the Saltonstall-Kennedy web page at the following link: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-financial-services/saltonstall-kennedy-research-and-development-program.*

Dated: June 4, 2025.

Daniel A. Namur,

Financial Assistance Division Director, Management and Budget Office, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10923 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE998]

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council, NEFMC) will hold a three-day hybrid meeting with both in-person and remote participation to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 24, 2025 through June 26, 2025, beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday and 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday and Thursday.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Hilton Garden Inn Freeport, 5 Park Street, Freeport, Maine 04032; telephone (207) 865–1433; online at *https://www.hilton.com/en/hotels/pwmfdgi-hilton-garden-inn-freeport-downtown.* Register for the webinar at *https://nefmc-org.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_KK4uHyH1TCu-FLJBJKEQVw*

Council address: New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950; telephone (978) 465–0492; *www.nefmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cate O'Keefe, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492, ext. 113.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

Tuesday, June 24, 2025

The Council will begin the day with a closed session of the Executive Committee to discuss sensitive information about Council resources in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens

Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Following this, the Council will convene an open session with introductions and announcements from the Council Chair. Reports on recent activities will be provided by the Council Chair and Executive Director, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office (GARFO), NOAA General Counsel, Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC), Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC), Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC), U.S. Coast Guard, and NOAA Enforcement.

The Council will receive a report from the Executive Director on the May 2025 Council Coordination Committee (CCC) and Northeast Region Coordinating Council (NRCC) meetings, which will include updates on national and regional fishery management priorities.

After the lunch break, Council staff will present an overview of Executive Order 14276, ''Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness.'' The Council will discuss potential measures to reduce regulatory burdens on domestic fisheries and will initiate an omnibus action to evaluate management flexibility measures such as specification frequency, rollover provisions, and in-season adjustment authority. The discussion will also include an update on the range of options and action timeline.

Later in the afternoon, the Council will be introduced to the Holistic Strategic Plan Initiative by the Parnin Group. The presentation will include an overview of the project's goals, a timeline and workplan, and a preview of interview and focus group planning.

The Council will then receive a presentation from NEFSC staff on offshore energy, with an overview of NOAA Fisheries' offshore wind monitoring standards. The Council will adjourn for the day and later host a public outreach session in the hotel lobby to encourage informal discussions between Council members, staff, industry representatives, and members of the public. All are welcome to attend.

Wednesday, June 25, 2025

The Council will reconvene the second day with a presentation by NEFSC staff on the peer-reviewed results of the 2025 Atlantic Sea Scallop Research Track Assessment. The Scallop Committee will then report on multiple topics, including the Scallop Strategic Plan, a review of the Limited Access General Category Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Program, updates to the Scallop Research Set-Aside (RSA) Program process, and other relevant items. The Council will also initiate Framework Adjustment 40 to develop specifications for the scallop 2026 fishing year, establish 2027 default measures, and consider additional management measures.

Following this, the Council will consider a joint action with the MAFMC on spiny dogfish, including a framework to modify accountability measures. The Council will review and consider adopting a range of draft alternatives for further analysis and discuss merging the 2026–2027 specifications into the action.

After the lunch break, the Council will hear a presentation from NEFSC on the results of the 2022 Cost Survey Effort. The Groundfish Committee will then provide a report including the initiation of Framework Adjustment 72 to set specifications for groundfish stocks for FY 2026–2028, establish U.S./Canada Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for FY 2026, and address other measures. The Council will also review and consider revisions to its 2025 groundfish priorities, with particular focus on Atlantic cod, and discuss options for transitioning cod stocks within the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan.

The day will conclude with an open period for public comment on matters not listed on the agenda.

Thursday, June 26, 2025

The Council will lead off the third and final day of its meeting with updates from the On-Demand Fishing Gear Conflict Working Group. The Council will receive updates on the development of a gear-marking framework to allow the use of fixed gear without persistent buoy lines in New England and Mid-Atlantic fisheries, as well as a progress report on Working Group activities.

GARFO staff will provide an overview of the Notice of Intent and public scoping process for revisions to the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan. The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) Social Science Subpanel Chair will then present on the subpanel's inaugural meeting, its goals and objectives, and the proposed 2025–2026 workplan.

The Council will receive planning updates from the Executive Director, including information on 2025 Council priorities, Inflation Reduction Act initiatives, action timelines, and other Council activities. The meeting will conclude with any other business the Council wishes to address.

Special Accommodations

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Executive Director Cate O'Keefe (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11077 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Marine Mammal Health MAP Data Forms

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov*. Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0178 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Stephen Manley, NMFS Office of Protected Resources, 1315 East West Highway, #13604, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 427–8476 or *stephen.manley@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for revision and extension of a previously approved data collection (Marine Mammal Health MAP data forms; formerly the Marine Mammal Stranding Reports/Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Disposition Report/Human Interaction Data Sheet).

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA), the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary), who has delegated responsibility under this Act to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, is charged with the protection and management of marine mammals (cetaceans and pinnipeds, excluding walrus) and is responsible for collecting information on marine mammal strandings, which will be compiled and analyzed, by region, to monitor species, numbers, conditions, and causes of illnesses and deaths of stranded animals. Under a revision to the MMPA passed in December 2022, the Secretary is also responsible for collection of information on other life history and reference data, including results of tissue analyses from stranded marine mammal if performed.

In addition, under the MMPA, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has the responsibility to make determinations on the sustainability of marine mammal population stocks, on the impact of fisheries and other human activities on marine mammals, and on the health of marine mammals and related environmental considerations. Specifically section 402(b) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1421a) requires the Secretary to collect and update information on strandings. It further provides that the Secretary shall compile and analyze, by region, the species, numbers, conditions, and causes of illnesses and deaths in stranded marine mammals. Section 404 (a) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1421c) mandates that the Secretary respond to unusual marine mammal mortality events. Without a historical baseline, established through the collection of health information from marine mammal stranding events, detection of unusual mortality events could be difficult and investigations could be impeded. Section 401(b) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1421) requires NMFS to facilitate the collection and dissemination of reference data on the health of marine mammal populations in the wild and to correlate health with physical, chemical, and biological environmental parameters.

Section 402 of the MMPA (16 U.S. Code 1421a) was amended by the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, P. L. 117–263, Div. J, Title CIV. The amendments mandated that the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) shall—''(1) establish a marine mammal health monitoring and analysis platform (Health MAP); ''(2) incorporate the Health MAP into the National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System; and ''(3) make the Health MAP—''(A) publicly accessible through the web portal of the Observation System; and ''(B) interoperable with other national data systems or other data systems for management or research purposes, as practicable.

Additionally, the amendments mandated that Health MAP will collect the following information: (A) data on the stranding event, including NOAA Form 89–864, NOAA Form 89–878, similar successor forms, or similar information in an appropriate format; (B) supplemental data surrounding the event (*i.e.,* weather tides, offshore human activities, morphometric, etc.) that provide context for data collected during stranding events; and (C) data and results from laboratory analyses of tissues. In order to collect this information on a national scale from members of the National Stranding Network and National Entanglement Response Network, NMFS must standardize data collection protocols for additional health parameters and analytic results. Data and samples collected from stranded marine mammals are a critical part of the implementation of this mandate.

Specifically, the data from the new Marine Mammal Health MAP forms provide NMFS with information on the morphology, life history, biology, general health, health and stranding trends, human interactions, causes of mortality, and distribution of stranded marine mammal species. These data provide information which may help in making assessments on the status of population stocks. Recording data on marine mammal strandings and entanglements may serve as an indicator that a particular population is impacted, threatened or at increased risk from a specific threat, and when provided in a timely manner, aid in management practices.

Significant edits to the data collection forms are proposed. This includes the significant reworking of one of the three currently approved forms, the elimination of two of the three currently approved forms, and the creation of eight new forms to respond to the new mandated requirements and improve existing data collection practices. The eight new forms are—(1) a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form, a significant reworking of the existing Level A Stranding Report into a three page form to capture basic data on marine mammal strandings and entanglements (paper and electronic version of the form are proposed), (2) a Morphometrics form for cetaceans and pinnipeds (electronic form only), (3) a Live Animal Evaluation Form, including rehabilitation admission and release exam data (electronic form only); (4) a Dead Animal Examination Form, including gross necropsy findings (electronic form only); (5) Histopathology Form (electronic form only); (6) a Samples Collected Form (electronic form only); (7) a Sample Analysis Results Form (electronic form only) and (8) a Findings Form (electronic form only).

The Marine Mammal Stranding Report—Level A currently serves as the initial report for all marine mammal stranding events and some marine mammal entanglement cases (entangled cetaceans) in the United States, and provides basic health data on these events. This form is generally filled out for every marine mammal stranding case, regardless of whether or not a response was conducted by authorized members of the U.S. Marine Mammal Stranding Response Network. Each of the NMFS regions approves and issues a Stranding Agreement (SA) or other form of agreement to marine mammal rehabilitation centers under § 112(c) of the MMPA, which allows the Secretary to enter into agreements in order to fulfill the general purposes of the Act, and under § 403 of the MMPA, which provides specific authority to enter into such stranding response agreements. A previous renewal of the Stranding Level A form also included the collection of some entanglement data using the Marine Mammal Stranding Report—Level A Form. However, NMFS has determined that this form does not effectively capture the data necessary to appropriately document marine mammal entanglement cases, and is therefore proposing to significantly rework it into a streamlined form, the Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form.

This new Basic Data Form combines some data fields from the three forms currently in use for this data collection (Marine Mammal Stranding Report-Level A Data, Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Disposition Report, and Marine Mammal Human Interaction Report). The Basic Data Form will be filled out for all live and dead marine mammal stranding and entanglement events that should be entered into the

Health MAP database. The first page of the form will be used for all cases, including both stranded and entangled marine mammals. The second page of the form will be used for all live and dead stranding cases, whether or not a response is conducted. The third page will be used for all entangled animals: including live, entangled marine mammals, whether or not a response is conducted; and for all dead, stranded marine mammals that have gear or marine debris entangling the carcass. Therefore, the first page of the Basic Data Form will be required for all marine mammal cases that must be entered into the Health MAP database. Whereas, the second and third pages will be required depending on the specifics of the case with some cases having data entered on all three pages (*e.g.,* a live stranded sea lion with an entanglement that is admitted to rehabilitation).

The Morphometrics Form will provide NMFS standardized data to provide vital information regarding species differentiation, age class, and growth of cetaceans and pinnipeds. Morphometric data can be actual (physically measured by responders) or estimated. Morphometric data have been primarily collected through direct measurements of dead specimens from whaling, bycatch, and strandings or live individuals in captivity or more rarely collected during capture-release studies. The Morphometrics Form will be required for all marine mammal cases that receive a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form in which measurements beyond straight length are collected. This revision broadened the scope of work and forms recently used. We are also implementing a name change to the information collection title, which will be named ''*Marine Mammal Health MAP Data Forms*''. The new title summarizes the requested revisions and serves as the host for all forms under said collection.

The Live Animal Evaluation Form will provide NMFS with health information on marine mammals during events such as rescues, rehabilitation, and health assessments. If the animal is alive, the animal's health will be assessed by an authorized and trained veterinarian, biologist, or network member. Based on the condition of the live animal, it may be visually assessed only, assessed and immediately released following capture, taken to an authorized rehabilitation facility, or euthanized. Data collected from stranded animals teaches us about interactions between marine mammals and fisheries, vessels, or marine debris, and overall marine mammal population health trends. This Live Animal Evaluation Form will be required for all Code 1 (live) marine mammal cases that receive a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form and which receive a live animal evaluation. For animals that enter rehabilitation and are released after some time in care, the Live Animal Evaluation Form is required to be filled out as a pre-release examination. It may additionally be completed between these two time points (admission into rehabilitation and release) optionally, at the discretion of the Network member.

The Dead Animal Evaluation Form will provide NMFS with significant information regarding the health of the individual animal, the species, and the ocean environment (*e.g.,* harmful algal blooms). Examining the carcass, both externally and internally, collecting samples for analyses, collecting supplemental information about the stranding event, and collecting information on the life history of the animal (reproductive status, nutritional status, food habits, etc.) can provide data on reasons for the stranding and/or death of the animal. Collection of these types of information is highly variable depending on the species, level of examination, state of carcass decomposition, and other factors. Dead Animal Examinations will also be conducted on animals that strand alive and subsequently die, including those that die in rehabilitation. The Dead Animal Examination Form will be required for all marine mammal cases that receive a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form in which the Network conducts a dead animal exam.

The Histopathology Form will provide NMFS with significant information regarding the health of the individual animal, the species, and the ocean environment (*e.g.,* harmful algal blooms). Conducting histopathology on samples collected from live and dead marine mammals can provide data on reasons for the stranding and/or death of the animal. Collection of these types of information is highly variable depending on the species, level of examination, state of carcass decomposition, and other factors. The Histopathology Form will be required for all marine mammal cases that receive a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form in which the Network receives histopathology results.

The Samples Collected Form will provide NMFS with information on samples collected from stranded and entangled marine mammals and where and how they are stored. These samples may then be sent to laboratories or scientists for further analysis and results will be collected in the Sample Analysis Results Form. The Samples Collected Form will be required for all marine mammal cases in which samples were analyzed by the Stranding or Entanglement Response Networks.

The Sample Analysis Results Form will provide NMFS with data from samples tested by a variety of laboratory-based tests, and the results of any analyses of tissues for purposes such as identification of infectious disease, toxins, or parasites. The Sample Analysis Results Form will be required for all marine mammal cases in which results were obtained from samples collected.

The Findings Form will provide NMFS with data from the full case and any significant findings documented including findings that may have led to stranding, injury, illness and/or death in both live and dead animals. The Findings Form will be required for all marine mammal cases that receive a Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form and a Live Animal Evaluation Form and/or Dead Animal Evaluation Form.

II. Method of Collection

Paper forms and/or electronic reports are required from participants in the U.S. National Marine Mammal Stranding Response Network and participants in the U.S. National Marine Mammal Entanglement Response Network pursuant to the requirements of the Stranding Agreement or other authorization. Methods of submittal include online submission through the NMFS National Marine Mammal Stranding Database (preferred); facsimile transmission of paper forms; or mailed copies of forms. Submission through the NMFS National Marine Mammal Stranding Database can occur with single entry of cases, batch upload of data from multiple cases, or Application Programming Interface (API), which would allow respondents with internal databases to quickly and seamlessly share their data directly with Health MAP.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0648–0178.

Form Number: 89–864 and 89–878.

Type of Review: Regular submission (revision and extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: State governments; not-for-profit institutions; business or other for-profits organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 400.

Estimated Time Per Response: 60 minutes for the Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form, 10 minutes for the Morphometrics Form, 45

minutes for the Live Animal Evaluation Form, 45 minutes for the Dead Animal Evaluation Form, 10 minutes for the Histopathology Form, 30 minutes for the Samples Collected Form, 30 minutes for the Sample Analysis Results Form, 30 minutes for the Findings Form. The total estimated time if every form needs to be filled out for a case (not common) would be four hours and ten minutes per case. The burden estimate is conservative and based upon respondents filling out all forms individually. However, the database will allow for batch upload of multiple cases, as well as API. Both the API and batch upload functions are expected to streamline the data submission process and should significantly reduce the burden on those organizations that take advantage of these functions. Most forms will be filled out electronically, significantly reducing the financial burden to respondents. We estimate that a small number of the Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data paper forms will be filled out and mailed to NMFS for upload into the electronic database.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20,550.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $117.42 for paper Marine Mammal Report—Basic Data Form submission.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Marine Mammal Protection Act *of 1972* (MMPA).

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) 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; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11069 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Alaska American Fisheries Act (AFA) Permits

AGENCY: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of information collection, request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Adrienne Thomas, NOAA PRA Officer, at *NOAA.PRA@noaa.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0648–0393 in the subject line of your comments. All comments received are part of the public record and will generally be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Doug Shaftel, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802–1668 (*doug.shaftel@noaa.gov;* 907–586–7228).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This is a request for renewal of an approved information collection. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Region, is the sponsor of this information collection that contains applications for permits and transfers necessary for NMFS to manage the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) pollock fishery under the American Fisheries Act (AFA).

NMFS manages the BSAI pollock fishery under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*) and AFA (16 U.S.C. 1851). The regulations implementing the AFA Program are at 50 CFR part 679, subpart F. The reporting requirements at 50 CFR part 679 form the basis for this collection of information.

The AFA was signed into law in October 1998. The purpose of the AFA was to tighten U.S. ownership standards that had been exploited under the Anti-Reflagging Act, and to provide the BSAI pollock fleet the opportunity to conduct their fishery in a more rational manner while protecting non-AFA participants in the other fisheries. The AFA established sector allocations in the BSAI pollock fishery, determined eligible vessels and processors, allowed the formation of cooperatives, set limits on the participation of AFA vessels in other fisheries, and imposed special catch weighing and monitoring requirements on AFA vessels.

Any vessel used to engage in directed fishing for a non-western Alaska community development quota (non-CDQ) allocation of pollock in the Bering Sea and any shoreside processor, stationary floating processor, or mothership that receives pollock harvested in a non-CDQ directed pollock fishery in the Bering Sea must have a valid AFA permit on board the vessel or at the facility location at all times while non-CDQ pollock is being harvested or processed.

Permanent AFA permits (AFA catcher vessel, AFA catcher/processor, AFA mothership, and AFA inshore processor) for the BSAI pollock fishery had a one-time application deadline of December 1, 2000, and were issued with an indefinite expiration date. Therefore, except for participants that require annual or replacement permits, all AFA entities required to have a permit are already permitted.

The type of information collected includes information on the applicants, transferors, transferees, permits, vessels, and Chinook salmon prohibited species

catch (PSC) transfer data. This information collection contains the following AFA permitting and transfer requirements:

- The application for an AFA Permit: Rebuilt, Replacement, or Removed Vessel is submitted by an owner of an AFA vessel to notify NMFS the vessel has been rebuilt; to request an AFA permit for a replacement catcher vessel, catcher/processor, or mothership; or to request removal of an AFA catcher vessel that is a member of an inshore cooperative and assign its catch history to another vessel or vessels in the same cooperative. The vessel owner submits this application only when needed, subject to deadlines.
- The Application for AFA Inshore Catcher Vessel Cooperative Permit is submitted annually by each AFA inshore catcher vessel cooperative to obtain an AFA Inshore Catcher Vessel Cooperative Permit and identify the vessels and processors that will be participating in the BSAI pollock fishery prior to the start of each fishing year. NMFS uses the information obtained in this permit to identify the universe of participating vessels and processors in the BSAI pollock fishery prior to start of each fishing year.
- The AFA Inshore Vessel Contract Fishing Notification is submitted by an AFA inshore cooperative that intends to contract with a non-member vessel to harvest a portion of the cooperative's annual pollock allocation. The purpose of this notification is to assist cooperatives with understanding how their catch is accounted for and ensure that NMFS knows which vessels may be reporting their catch using an alternative cooperative ID.
- The Application for Approval as an Entity to Receive Transferable Chinook Salmon PSC Allocation is submitted by an entity representing the catcher/processor sector or the mothership sector to request approval to receive transferable Chinook salmon PSC allocations on behalf of members of the sector. Once approved, an entity is not required to reapply for or renew its status. Entities sometimes submit amendments to update contact and other information related to the entity and its members. NMFS uses the information submitted in this application to identify the legally authorized representative for purposes of conducting Chinook Salmon PSC transfers.
- The Application for Transfer of Bering Sea Chinook Salmon PSC Allocations is submitted by an authorized representative of the catcher/processor sector, the mothership sector, an inshore cooperative, or a CDQ group to transfer Chinook salmon PSC allocations to another entity's account. NMFS uses the information submitted in this application to identify the transferor and transferee and ensure that the there is sufficient Chinook salmon available in the transferor's account.

II. Method of Collection

The information is collected primarily by mail, fax, and delivery. The Application for Transfer of Bering Sea Chinook Salmon PSC Allocations and the Application for Approval as an Entity to Receive Transferable Chinook Salmon PSC Allocation may be submitted online through eFISH on the NMFS Alaska Region website at *https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/webapps/efish/login.* The applications are available as fillable PDFs on the NMFS Alaska Region website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/permit/american-fisheries-act-pollock-applications-and-forms.*

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648–0393.

Form Number(s): None.

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

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations; Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 27.

Estimated Time per Response: AFA Permit: Rebuilt, Replacement, or Removed Vessel Application, 1 hour; Application for Transfer of Bering Sea Chinook Salmon PSC Allocations, 1 hour; Application for AFA Inshore Catcher Vessel Cooperative Permit, 2 hours; AFA Inshore Vessel Contract Fishing Notification, 4 hours; Application for Approval as an Entity to Receive Transferable Chinook Salmon PSC Allocation, 8 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 246 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $395 in recordkeeping and reporting costs.

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

Legal Authority: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Act; American Fisheries Act.

IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) 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; (c) evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this information collection request. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11072 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE427]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Navy Repair and Replacement of the Q8 Bulkhead at Naval Station Norfolk

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

ACTION: Notice of issuance of a Letter of Authorization.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), as amended, and implementing regulations, notification is hereby given that a Letter of Authorization (LOA) has been issued to the U.S. Navy (Navy) for the take of marine mammals incidental to the Q8 Bulkhead repair and replacement project at Naval Station Norfolk in Norfolk, Virginia.

DATES: Effective from August 4, 2025, to August 3, 2030.

ADDRESSES: The LOA and supporting documentation are available online at: *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/incidental-take-authorization-us-navys-construction-activities-q8-bulkhead-naval-station.* In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed below (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Cockrell, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth. NMFS has defined ''negligible impact'' in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

Except with respect to certain activities not pertinent here, the MMPA defines ''harassment'' as: any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).

Summary of Request

On October 9, 2024, NMFS issued a final rule upon request from the Navy for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to construction activities (89 FR 81848). The Navy plans to conduct construction activities from Piers 12 and 14 to restore function of this Navy dock system at Naval Station Norfolk. This construction will include use of vibratory pile driving and removal, and impact pile driving. The use of both vibratory and impact pile driving is expected to produce underwater sound at levels that have the potential to result in behavioral harassment of marine mammals.

NMFS published a correction to the October 9, 2024 final rule that, upon request from the Navy, modified the effective dates of the rule. The final rule delayed the effective date of the original rule from January 1, 2025, to August 4, 2025, and modified the expiration date from December 31, 2029, to August 3, 2030.

Authorization

NMFS has issued a LOA to the Navy authorizing the take of marine mammals incidental to construction activities, as described above. Take of marine mammals will be minimized through the implementation of the following planned mitigation measures: (1) required monitoring of the construction area to detect the presence of marine mammals before beginning construction activities; (2) shutdown of construction activities under certain circumstances to avoid injury of marine mammals; and (3) soft start for impact pile driving to allow marine mammals the opportunity to leave the area prior to beginning impact pile driving at full power. Additionally, the rule includes an adaptive management component that allows for timely modification of mitigation or monitoring measures based on new information, when appropriate. The Navy will submit reports as required.

Based on these findings and the information discussed in the preamble to the final rule, the activities described under this LOA will have a negligible impact on marine mammal stocks and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the affected marine mammal stock for subsistence uses.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Kimberly Damon-Randall,

Director, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–10931 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE984]

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a meeting of its American Samoa Council Advisors and its American Samoa Regional Ecosystem Advisory Committee (REAC) meeting to discuss and make recommendations on fishery management issues in the western Pacific region.

DATES: The meetings will be held on Saturday, June 28, 2025, and Monday, June 30, 2025. For specific times and agendas, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The Council will hold its American Samoa Council Advisors Meeting in-person at the Flying Fox Gastropub, Pava'ia'i, American Samoa, 96799 and the American Samoa REAC Meeting in-person at the Sadie's by the Sea Conference Room, Utulei, American Samoa, 96799.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The American Samoa Council Advisors meeting will be held between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Samoa Standard Time [SST]) on Saturday, June 28, 2025. The American Samoa REAC will be held between 9 a.m. and 12 p.m. SST on Monday, June 30, 2025.

Public Comment periods will be provided in the agendas. The order in which the agenda items are addressed may change. The meetings will run as late as necessary to complete scheduled business.

Schedule and Agenda for the American Samoa Council Advisors Meeting

Saturday, June 28, 2025, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. SST

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Overview of the Council's Community Consultation Effort
3. Fishers Observations and Local Knowledge Overview
4. American Samoa Fishery Issues
   A. Deep Sea Mining

B. Shark Depredation

C. Marine National Monuments

D. Review of Recent Executive Orders

E. Roundtable Discussion on Climate Change Impacts in American Samoa

5. Public Comment

6. Discussion and Recommendations

7. Other Business

Schedule and Agenda for the American Samoa REAC Meeting

Monday, May 30, 2025, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. SST

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Overview of the American Samoa REAC

3. Report of the 2023 American Samoa REAC Meeting

4. Federal Fishery Monitoring and Management

A. American Samoa FEP Overview

B. Recent Executive Orders

C. Deep Sea Mining in American Samoa

D. Updates on Inflation Reduction Act Projects on Regulatory Review and Community Consultations

5. Roundtable Climate Change Impacts in American Samoa

6. American Samoa Fishery and Resource Conservation Issues

A. American Samoa Territorial Fishery Management Plan

B. Shark Depredation in American Samoa

C. Marine Debris Monitoring Survey

7. Roundtable Agency and Partner Updates

8. Public Comment

9. Discussion and Recommendations

10. Other Business

Special Accommodations

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

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

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11055 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Scientific Research, Exempted Fishing, and Exempted Educational Activity Submissions

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 8, 2025, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

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

Title: Scientific Research, Exempted Fishing, and Exempted Educational Activity Submissions.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0309.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission [extension of a current information collection].

Number of Respondents: 246.

Average Hours per Response: Scientific research plans, 13 hours; scientific research reports, 6 hours; exempted fishing permit requests, 10 hours; exempted fishing permit reports, 4.5 hours; exempted educational requests, 5 hours; exempted educational reports, 2.5 hours.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,164.

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

Under section 318 (d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) [16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*], as amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act [Pub. L. 104–297], the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) is required to promulgate regulations that create an expedited, uniform, and regionally-based process to promote issuance, where practicable, of experimental fishing permits. Regulations under 50 CFR 648.12 and 50 CFR 600.745 establish processes for scientific research plans as well as exempted fishing and exempted educational activities that are exempted from applicable fishing regulations. Fishery regulations do not generally affect scientific research activities conducted by a scientific research vessel. Persons planning to conduct such research are encouraged to submit a scientific research plan to ensure that the activities are considered research and not fishing. The researchers are requested to submit reports of their scientific research activity after its completion. Eligible researchers on board federally permitted fishing vessels that plan to temporarily possess fish in a manner not compliant with applicable fishing regulations for the purpose of collecting scientific data on catch may submit a request for a temporary possession letter of authorization. The researchers are requested to submit reports of their scientific research activity after its completion. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) may also grant exemptions from fishery regulations for educational or other activities (*e.g.,* using non-regulation gear). The applications for these exemptions must be submitted, as well as reports on activities.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit organizations and not-for-profit institutions such as educational and research institutions.

Frequency: As needed.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory and Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

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

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0309.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11066 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Licensing of Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 15, 2025 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

Title: Licensing of Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0174.

Form Number(s): None.

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

Number of Respondents: 100.

Average Hours per Response: Application: 25 hours; License Modification Request: 1 hour; Notification of Launch or Deployment of Spacecraft, Notification of Disposal of On-Orbit Component, Notification of Detection of Anomaly, Notification of Financial Insolvency or Dissolution: 30 minutes each; Annual Compliance Certification: 3 hours; Initial Contact Form: 12 minutes; and Data Availability Notification: 10 minutes.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,194.

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

The Department of Commerce (DOC), through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Space Commerce (OSC) Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs (CRSRA), has the authority to regulate private space-based remote sensing under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 51 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.* (the Act) and regulations at 15 CFR part 960. The regulations facilitate the development of the U.S. private remote sensing industry and thus promote the collection and widespread availability of remote sensing data while preserving essential U.S. national security interests and observing international obligations.

The proposed revisions in this notice are primarily tied to the development of a new, online platform to manage license actions called the Commerce Licensing and Compliance System for Space (CLCSS). CLCSS is intended to streamline the process for communications with CRSRA regarding applications, notices, modification requests, and annual compliance certifications. CRSRA is committed to improving the user experience and providing a simplified license application and management process for all licensees. The forms discussed below and their integration with CLCSS will streamline, clarify, and expedite paperwork submissions required to support regulation of the private space-based remote sensing industry.

Applications are made in response to the requirements in the Act, as amended. At present, CRSRA sends the applicant an Application Guide, which repeats the application questions and criteria listed in Appendix A to 15 CFR part 960 with an additional explanatory text. In the future, the CLCSS system will incorporate these questions and response criteria in a fillable, online form format. The application information received is used to determine if the applicant meets the legal criteria for issuance of a license to operate a private remote sensing space system, *i.e.,* the proposed system will be operated in accordance with the Act, U.S. national security concerns and international obligations. Application information includes information about the applicant (such as corporate information), the launch dates of any components going to space, and technical specifications of all components of the remote sensing system. CRSRA has observed that relying on both the Appendix and the Application Guide creates confusion and has led to the submission of incomplete applications. CRSRA anticipates the fillable format, which combines both the Application Guide and criteria in Appendix A, will help any new applicant accurately provide the necessary information.

If a licensee wishes to modify its license, either to reflect changes in its business practices or technical changes to its system, or to request different license conditions, it may submit such a request to CRSRA and explain why the change is sought. CRSRA needs this information to be able to keep licenses accurate and to respond to the regulated community's needs. CRSRA is incorporating a new form called the License Modification Form with a standard set of questions licensees can provide for the modification request to be processed. Licensees will identify the relevant license provisions, the requested changes to those provisions, and the date upon which the requested change will take effect. CRSRA anticipates this will expedite how quickly the requests are processed and remove a moderate amount of paperwork by clarifying what to include with a modification request.

Licensees are required to notify CRSRA when a spacecraft launches or deploys; upon disposal of an on-orbit component of the licensed system; upon detection of an anomaly; and upon the licensee's financial insolvency or dissolution. The existing information collection already allows for the collection of this information through the Licensee Notification Form (LNF). This information is critical to fulfilling one of the United States' key international obligations, which is to authorize and continually supervise U.S. nationals' activities in space. CRSRA, through its implementing regulations, requires notice when spacecraft are deployed and disposed of so that CRSRA can supervise the space activities of U.S. nationals. Similarly, anomalies may indicate loss of control of a spacecraft, so CRSRA must monitor any anomalies to meaningfully supervise the activities of U.S. nationals in space. The approved LNF was not utilized by licensees. To provide more useful forms and effectively integrate to CLCSS, the LNF will be broken into the three types of notifications that licensees are required to provide. Financial insolvency or dissolution notification are still required under the regulation, but CRSRA has not received such notifications and therefore will not utilize a form for these notifications. CRSRA will accept these notifications by email or the generic contact feature on CLCSS. This will ensure CRSRA only required information is submitted, thereby reducing unnecessary paperwork and/or follow-up correspondence.

Pursuant to the regulations, CRSRA requires licensees to submit an annual compliance certification. In the certification, licensees verify that all facts in the license remain true. Facts that must be verified in this certification include the technical specifications of the system and other foundational facts that CRSRA relies upon in reviewing license applications. This information is critical to ensuring that only those

entities who are legally fit to obtain a license do so. In order to integrate this process with CLCSS, CRSRA will turn the standard verification requirement into a form. There will be no substantive change in what information needs to be provided by licensees.

CRSRA will renew the optional Initial Contact Form (ICF) that includes contact information and general remote sensing system information with a few changes for clarity that include rephrasing a few questions and removing one or two. The ICF may be submitted electronically through the NOAA website prior to the submission of a full application and will also be integrated into CLCSS. The ICF information received is used to determine if the applicant is required to submit a full application for the issuance of a license to operate a private remote sensing space system, *i.e.,* the proposed system falls under the authority defined in the Act and the regulations. If NOAA determines after reviewing the ICF that an application is not required, the potential applicant will save 40–50 hours of paperwork by not submitting the application.

Finally, CRSRA is renewing the optional Data Availability Notification (DAN) which includes contact information and general data availability information. The DAN may be submitted electronically through the NOAA website during the application process, while an applicant holds a license, or by any interested party. The DAN will be integrated with CLCSS as well. The DAN information received is used to help determine the availability of unenhanced data from a foreign or domestic remote sensing system, which may then be compared to unenhanced data produced by an applicant's system for the purpose of adjusting the conditions and/or restrictions in a license. The DAN form ensures that only required information is submitted, thereby reducing unnecessary paperwork and/or follow-up correspondence.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: Once per year.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, 51 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.;* and 15 CFR part 960—Licensing of Private Remote Sensing Space Systems..

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

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0174.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11071 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–HR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE950]

Fisheries of the Gulf of America and South Atlantic; Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of SEDAR 94 Data Workshop for Florida Hogfish.

SUMMARY: The SEDAR 94 assessment process of Florida hogfish will consist of a Data Workshop, and a series of assessment webinars, and a Review Workshop. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

DATES: The SEDAR 94 Data Workshop will be held from 1 p.m. on July 28, 2025, until 1 p.m. on August 1, 2025. The established times may be adjusted as necessary to accommodate the timely completion of discussion relevant to the assessment process. Such adjustments may result in the meeting being extended from or completed prior to the time established by this notice.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: The SEDAR 94 Data Workshop will be held at the Hilton St. Petersburg Bayfront, 333 1st Street South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

SEDAR address: 4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201, North Charleston, SC 29405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie A. Neer, SEDAR Coordinator; (843) 571–4366. Email: *Julie.neer@safmc.net.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils, in conjunction with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Atlantic and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions have implemented the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) process, a multi-step method for determining the status of fish stocks in the Southeast Region. SEDAR is a multi-step process including: (1) Data/Assessment Workshop, and (2) a series of webinars. The product of the Data and Assessment Workshops is a report which compiles and evaluates potential datasets and recommends which datasets are appropriate for assessment analyses, and describes the fisheries, evaluates the status of the stock, estimates biological benchmarks, projects future population conditions, and recommends research and monitoring needs. Participants for SEDAR Workshops are appointed by the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office, HMS Management Division, and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. Participants include data collectors and database managers; stock assessment scientists, biologists, and researchers; constituency representatives including fishermen, environmentalists, and NGO's; International experts; and staff of Councils, Commissions, and state and federal agencies.

The items of discussion in the Data Workshop are as follows:

An assessment data set and associated documentation will be developed during the workshop. Participants will evaluate proposed data and select appropriate sources for providing information on topics such as life history characteristics, catch statistics, discard estimates, length and age composition, and fishery dependent and fishery independent measures of stock abundance.

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

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 business days prior to each workshop.

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

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

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11049 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Socioeconomics of Coral Reef Conservation, South Florida 2026 Survey

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. This notice pertains to an individual survey under the approved collection of information for Socioeconomics of Coral Reef Conservation. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on January 5, 2024 during a 60-day comment period and on April 15, 2024, during an additional 30-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments with respect to the South Florida survey.

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

Title: Socioeconomics of Coral Reef Conservation, South Florida 2026 Survey.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0646.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular [Revision of an approved information collection].

Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Average Hours per Response: 20 minutes.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 667 hours.

Needs and Uses: This request is for a revision and extension to the currently approved collection of information, OMB Control Number 0648–0646, under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.,* and implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320. This previously approved information collection assists NOAA in the administration of the National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP), which was established by the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) under the authority of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000, 16 U.S.C. 6401 *et seq.* This act authorizes CRCP to, among other things, conserve and restore the condition of United States coral reef ecosystems and enhance public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems and their ecological and socioeconomic value. In accordance with its mission goals, NOAA developed a survey to track relevant information regarding each jurisdiction's population, social and economic structure, the benefits of coral reefs and related habitats, the impacts of society on coral reefs, and the impacts of coral management on communities. The survey is repeated in each jurisdiction every five to seven years in order to provide longitudinal data and information for managers to effectively conserve coral reefs for current and future generations.

The purpose of this information collection is to obtain human dimensions information from residents in South Florida. Specifically, NOAA is seeking information on behaviors and activities related to coral reefs, as well as information on perceptions of coral reef conditions and attitudes toward specific reef conservation activities. The survey has a core set of questions that are asked across all jurisdictions to allow for information to be tracked over time and across jurisdictions. To account for geographical, cultural and linguistic differences between jurisdictions, the survey questions include items that are specific to the local context and developed based on jurisdictional partner feedback.

We intend to use the information collected through this instrument for research purposes, as well as for measuring and improving the results of our reef protection programs. Because many of our efforts to protect reefs rely on education and changing attitudes toward reef protection, the information collected will allow CRCP to ensure that programs are designed appropriately at the start, future program evaluation efforts are as successful as possible, and outreach efforts are targeting the intended recipients with useful information.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: Every 5–7 years.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000.

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

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0648–0646.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10936 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Docket ID: DoD–2025–OS–0022]

Unified Facilities Criteria Revision Impacting Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems

AGENCY: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Notification of revision to Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow (VRF) systems.

SUMMARY: The DoD is proposing an update regarding the use of VRF systems in the UFC requiring notification pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, REVISIONS TO UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA REGARDING USE OF VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW SYSTEMS. The updates include UFC regarding Mechanical Engineering; Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning; Youth Centers; Child Development Centers; Continuous Child Care Facilities.

DATES: Comments are due by August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by any of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency, Regulatory Directorate, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Mailbox #24, Suite 05F16, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Several proposed revisions to UFC will impact the use of VRF systems. The proposed revisions are stated in the following paragraphs, organized by UFC number. The current versions of these UFC can be found at the following website: *https://www.wbdg.org/dod/ufc*.

UFC 3–401–01 Mechanical Engineering: New paragraph proposed to address safety relative to use of flammable refrigerants:

Comply with ASHRAE Standard 15. Distribution and use of ASHRAE Standard 34 flammability classified refrigerants of 2L and higher refrigerants is limited to non-occupied machine or mechanical rooms, complying with ASHRAE Standard 15, or to the exterior of the building.

Such refrigerants are also permitted in non-occupied rooms (example: telecommunication rooms) with the following features:

- building exterior access only
- perimeter walls continuous from exterior wall to exterior wall or adjacent interior partition, or combination thereof
- perimeter walls continuous from finished floor to roof deck or floor deck above
- perimeter walls continuous through all concealed spaces including those above ceiling
- no openings or transfer paths to adjacent spaces

UFC 3–410–01 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning: Update to definition of Variable Refrigerant (VRF) System in Appendix, *Best Practices,* is proposed to be revised to:

A variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system is defined as any system having digital, centralized control over refrigerant flow rates and system wide control of terminal units and compressors that integrates control over fans, compressors, expansion valves, operational modes, and space conditions. They are heat pump systems in which refrigerant is moved from fan-coil unit to fan-coil unit within the occupied facility spaces.

UFC 4–740–06 Youth Centers, UFC 4–740–14 Child Development Centers, and UFC 4–740–15 Continuous Child Care Facilities: New paragraph proposed to address safety, including flammability and asphyxiation risks, relative to use of refrigerants for childcare facilities in the update for each of three related UFC:

Use of flammable and toxic refrigerants must follow ASHRAE Standard 15, Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems. In addition, to prevent the risk of exposing occupants to flammable refrigerants and asphyxiation hazards, refrigerant piping must not be routed in, through, or above any occupied space or associated air return plenum. Furthermore, refrigeration-based equipment must not be located in or above any occupied space or associated air return plenum, or have refrigerant coils ducted to any occupied spaces. Refrigeration-based systems may be used in utility or other unoccupied spaces such as telecom, electrical, cold storage, or mechanical rooms in compliance with ASHRAE Standard 15 and previously mentioned restrictions.

Authority: Sec. 2842, Public Law 117–81, 135 Stat. 1541.

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2025–11002 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6001–FR–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[GDO Docket No. EA–408–B]

Application for Renewal of Authorization To Export Electric Energy; Nalcor Energy Marketing Corporation

AGENCY: Grid Deployment Office, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Nalcor Energy Marketing Corporation (NEMC or the Applicant) has applied for renewal of authorization to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests, motions to intervene, or requests for more information should be addressed by electronic mail to *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janessa Zucchetto, (240) 474–8226, *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Department of Energy (DOE) regulates electricity exports from the United States to foreign countries in accordance with section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)) and regulations thereunder (10 CFR 205.300 *et seq.*). Sections 301(b) and 402(f) of the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7151(b) and 7172(f)) transferred this regulatory authority, previously exercised by the now-defunct Federal Power Commission, to DOE.

Section 202(e) of the FPA provides that an entity which seeks to export electricity must obtain an order from DOE authorizing that export (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)). On April 10, 2023, the authority to issue such orders was delegated to the DOE's Grid Deployment Office (GDO) under Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–GD1–2023.

On April 16, 2020, DOE issued Order No. EA–408–A to NEMC to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada for a period of five years, effective on May 22, 2020. On February 20, 2025, NEMC filed an application (Application or App.) for renewal of its export authority for a term of five years. App. at 1.

According to the Application, NEMC is a public utility and a power marketer that engages in transactions that involve ''the export of electricity from the United States wholesale energy markets into Canada . . . .'' *Id.* at 2. NEMC represents that it has principal place of business in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada and that it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, a Crown corporation wholly-owned by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. *Id.* at 1. The Applicant states that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) granted it market-based rate authority in Docket No. ER14–2579–000. *Id.* at 2.

NEMC represents that it ''does not own any electric power generation or transmission facilities and does not have a franchised electric power service area within either the United States or Canada.'' App. at 2. The Applicant represents that it ''will purchase electric energy from wholesale energy markets operated by NYSIO, ISO–NE or other organized electric markets . . . as well as through bilateral, voluntary agreements with electric or municipal utilities, cooperatives, and federal power marketing agencies[.]'' *Id.* at 4. Moreover, NEMC states that ''the electric energy that NEMC will export on either a firm or interruptible basis will not impair the sufficiency of the electric power supply within the United States'' *Id.* at 5. The Applicant also asserts that its ''exports of electric

energy to Canada will not impede or tend to impede the regional coordination of electric utility planning or operations.'' *Id.* at 5. NEMC further states that it ''will maintain any and all regulatory approvals required [for the] export of energy from the United States to Canada'' and that it ''will comply with the terms and conditions contained in the export authorizatio[n] . . . .'' *Id.*

The existing international transmission facilities to be utilized by the Applicant have been previously authorized by Presidential permits issued pursuant to Executive Order 10485, as amended, and are appropriate for open access transmission by third parties. *See* App. at Exhibit C.

Procedural Matters: Any person desiring to be heard in this proceeding should file a comment or protest to the Application at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.* Protests should be filed in accordance with Rule 211 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211). Any person desiring to become a party to this proceeding should file a motion to intervene at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov* in accordance with FERC Rule 214 (18 CFR 385.214).

Comments and other filings concerning NEMC's Application should be clearly marked with GDO Docket No. EA–408–B. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Walter Parsons, Nalcor Energy Marketing Corporation, 500 Columbus Drive—Hydro Place, P.O. Box 15200, St. John's, NL A1B0P5, Canada, *WalterParsons@nlh.nl.ca* and Joseph Nelson, Van Ness Feldman, LLP, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 6000, Washington, DC 20006, *jbn@vnf.com.*

A final decision will be made on the requested authorization after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to DOE's National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (10 CFR part 1021) and after DOE evaluates whether the proposed action will have an adverse impact on the sufficiency of supply or reliability of the United States electric power supply system.

Copies of this Application will be made available, upon request, by accessing the program website at *https://www.energy.gov/gdo/pending-applications-0* or by emailing *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 10, 2025, by Chris Wright, Secretary of Energy, U.S. Department of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 12, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11005 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board, Savannah River Site

AGENCY: Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces an in-person/livestreamed meeting of the Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board (EM SSAB), Savannah River Site. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of this meeting be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Tuesday, July 22, 2025; 9 a.m.–3 p.m. EDT.

ADDRESSES: The Center for African American History, Art and Culture, 120 York Street NE, Aiken, South Carolina 29801. This meeting will be held in-person at the Center and streamed on YouTube, no registration is necessary. The link for the livestream can be found on the following website: *https://www.youtube.com/@SRSCAB/streams.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Tanner, Office of External Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Savannah River Operations Office, P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802; Phone: (803) 646–2167; or Email: *james.tanner@srs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of the Board: The purpose of the Board is to provide advice and recommendations concerning the following EM site-specific issues: clean-up activities and environmental restoration; waste and nuclear materials management and disposition; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship. The Board may also be asked to provide advice and recommendations on other EM program components. The Board also provides an avenue to fulfill public participation requirements outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Federal Facility Agreements, Consent Orders, Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements.

Tentative Agenda: (agenda topics are subject to change; please contact Juanita Campbell at *juanita.campbell@srs.gov* for the most current agenda).

- Chair Update
- Agency Updates
- Program Presentations to the Board
- Board Business
- Public Comments

Public Participation: The meeting is open to the public and public comment can be given orally or in writing. Fifteen minutes are allocated during the meeting for public comment and those wishing to make oral comment will be given a minimum of two minutes to speak. Written comments received at least two working days prior to the meeting will be provided to the members and included in the meeting minutes. Written comments received within two working days after the meeting will be included in the minutes. For additional information on public comment and to submit written comment, please contact *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov.* The EM SSAB, Savannah River Site, welcomes the attendance of the public at its meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with physical disabilities or special needs. If you require special accommodations due to a disability, please contact *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov* at least seven days in advance of the meeting.

Meeting Conduct: The Designated Federal Officer is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Questioning of board members or presenters by the public is not permitted.

Minutes: Minutes will be available at the following website: *srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov.*

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 10, 2025, by Alyssa Petit, Deputy Committee Management Officer, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal

Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 11, 2025.

Jennifer Hartzell,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–10926 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[GDO Docket No. EA–365–C]

Application for Renewal of Authorization To Export Electric Energy; Centre Lane Trading Ltd.

AGENCY: Grid Deployment Office, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Centre Lane Trading Ltd. (the Applicant or Centre Lane) has applied for renewal of authorization to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests, motions to intervene, or requests for more information should be addressed by electronic mail to *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janessa Zucchetto, (240) 474–8226, or *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Department of Energy (DOE) regulates electricity exports from the United States to foreign countries in accordance with section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)) and regulations thereunder (10 CFR 205.300 *et seq.*). Sections 301(b) and 402(f) of the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7151(b) and 7172(f)) transferred this regulatory authority, previously exercised by the now-defunct Federal Power Commission, to DOE.

Section 202(e) of the FPA provides that an entity which seeks to export electricity must obtain an order from DOE authorizing that export (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)). On April 10, 2023, the authority to issue such orders was delegated to the DOE Grid Deployment Office (GDO) under Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–GD1–2023.

On December 26, 2024, Centre Lane filed an application (Application or App.) for renewal of export authorization to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada for a term of five years. App. at 1.

According to the Application, Centre Lane is a power marketer and a Canadian Corporation ''with its principal place of business in Toronto, Ontario.'' *Id.* at 1–2. The Applicant represents that it is FERC-authorized and that it ''engag[es] in the purchase and sale of physical and/or virtual energy in the Day-ahead and Real-time Markets of various Independent System Operators and Regional Transmission Organizations.'' *Id.* at 2.

The Applicant states that it ''does not own, operate or control any generation or transmission facilities in any region, nor is it affiliated with any entity that owns, operates or controls generation or transmission facilities, and is not affiliated with any franchised public utility.'' App. at 1–2. Centre Lane represents that it ''has no electric power supply system on which the proposed exports could have a reliability, fuel use system or stability impact.'' *Id.* at 3. The Applicant states that it ''has no obligation to serve native load usually associated with a franchised service area, and, thus, the exports proposed . . . will not impair its ability to meet current and prospective power supply obligations.'' *Id.* Moreover, Centre Lane states that it ''will purchase power to be exported from a variety of sources'' and that the electric power it will export on ''either a firm or interruptible basis will not impair the sufficiency of the electric power supply within the U.S.'' *Id.*

The Applicant further states that ''[a]ll of the electricity exported . . . will be transmitted pursuant to arrangements with utilities that own and operate existing transmission facilities and will be consistent with the export limitations and other terms and conditions'' contained in the authorizations associated with these transmission facilities. App. at 3. The Applicant represents that it ''will schedule its transactions with the appropriate balancing authority areas in compliance with the reliability criteria standards and guidelines established by the [North American Electric Reliability Corporation] and its member Regional Entities in effect at the time of export.'' *Id.* Centre Lane asserts that its proposed exports will not impair or tend to impede the regional coordination of electric utility planning or operations. *Id.* at 4.

The existing international transmission facilities to be utilized by the Applicant have been previously authorized by Presidential permits issued pursuant to Executive Order 10485, as amended, and are appropriate for open access transmission by third parties. *See* App. at Exhibit C.

Procedural Matters: Any person desiring to be heard in this proceeding should file a comment or protest to the Application at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.* Protests should be filed in accordance with Rule 211 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC's) Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211). Any person desiring to become a party to this proceeding should file a motion to intervene at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov* in accordance with FERC Rule 214 (18 CFR 385.214).

Comments and other filings concerning Centre Lane's Application should be clearly marked with GDO Docket No. EA–365–C. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Ruta Kalvaitis Skucas, Esq., Crowell & Moring LLP, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, *rskucas@crowell.com;* Jason Brandt, CEO, Centre Lane Trading Ltd., 199 Bay Street, Suite 4500, Toronto, ON M5L 1G2, *JBrandt@researchcapital.com.*

A final decision will be made on the requested authorization after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to DOE's National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (10 CFR part 1021) and after DOE evaluates whether the proposed action will have an adverse impact on the sufficiency of supply or reliability of the United States electric power supply system.

Copies of this Application will be made available, upon request, by accessing the program website at *https://www.energy.gov/gdo/pending-applications-0* or by emailing *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 10, 2025, by Chris Wright, Secretary of Energy, U.S. Department of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters

the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 12, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11017 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[GDO Docket No. EA–521]

Application for Authorization To Export Electric Energy; Halia Energy LLC

AGENCY: Grid Deployment Office, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: Halia Energy LLC (the Applicant or Halia Energy) has applied for authorization to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

DATES: Comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be submitted on or before July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests, motions to intervene, or requests for more information should be addressed by electronic mail to *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janessa Zucchetto, (240) 474–8226, or *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Department of Energy (DOE) regulates electricity exports from the United States to foreign countries in accordance with section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)) and regulations thereunder (10 CFR 205.300 *et seq.*). Sections 301(b) and 402(f) of the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7151(b) and 7172(f)) transferred this regulatory authority, previously exercised by the now-defunct Federal Power Commission, to DOE.

Section 202(e) of the FPA provides that an entity which seeks to export electricity must obtain an order from DOE authorizing that export (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)). On April 10, 2023, the authority to issue such orders was delegated to the DOE's Grid Deployment Office (GDO) under Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–GD1–2023.

On February 25, 2025, Halia Energy filed an application (Application or App.) for authorization to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada for a term of five years. App. at 1.

According to the Application, the Applicant asserts that it ''is a power marketer authorized by the [Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)] to make sales of electric power at wholesale in interstate commerce at market-based rates.'' *Id.* at 2. Halia Energy states that it is a ''Delaware limited liability company, [and] is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Halia Energy US ApS, a corporation organized under the laws of Denmark.'' *Id.* at 1.

Halia Energy represents that it ''does not own, operate, or control generation facilities or transmission facilities, and does not have a franchised service area.'' App. at 2. Further, Halia Energy states that it does not have a ''service territory or native load obligation.'' *Id.* at 4. The Applicant represents that the electricity it will export will be surplus to the needs of the selling entities and thus under such circumstances will ''not impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the U.S.'' *Id.* at 4–5.

Halia Energy further asserts that it ''will schedule its exports from the U.S. in compliance with all applicable reliability criteria, standards, and guides as are set out by the [North American Electric Reliability Corporation], the North American Energy Standards Board, and regional reliability councils as applied by U.S. transmission providers.'' App. at 5. The Applicant states that it ''does not have the ability to cause total exports on Presidential Permit facilities to exceed the authorized instantaneous transmission rate.'' *Id.* at 6. The Applicant asserts that compliance with applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and orders will ensure that the transmission of its proposed exports ''will not impede or tend to impede the regional coordination of electric utility planning or operation.'' *Id.*

The existing international transmission facilities to be utilized by the Applicant have been previously authorized by Presidential permits issued pursuant to Executive Order 10485, as amended, and are appropriate for open access transmission by third parties. *See* App. at Exhibit C.

Procedural Matters: Any person desiring to be heard in this proceeding should file a comment or protest to the Application at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.* Protests should be filed in accordance with Rule 211 of FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211). Any person desiring to become a party to this proceeding should file a motion to intervene at *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov* in accordance with FERC Rule 214 (18 CFR 385.214).

Comments and other filings concerning Halia Energy's Application should be clearly marked with GDO Docket No. EA–521. Additional copies are to be provided directly to Joshua Robichaud and Michael Brooks, Bracewell LLP, 2001 M Street NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036, *josh.robichaud@bracewell.com* and *michael.brooks@bracewell.com,* and Anders Berg Damm, Halia Energy LLC, 8 The Green, #14979, Dover, Delaware 19901, *anders@haliaenergy.com.*

A final decision will be made on the requested authorization after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to DOE's National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (10 CFR part 1021) and after DOE evaluates whether the proposed action will have an adverse impact on the sufficiency of supply or reliability of the United States electric power supply system.

Copies of this Application will be made available, upon request, by accessing the program website at *https://www.energy.gov/gdo/pending-applications-0* or by emailing *Electricity.Exports@hq.doe.gov.*

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 10, 2025, by Chris Wright, Secretary of Energy, U.S. Department of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 12, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–11006 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

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

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–945–000.
Applicants: Vector Pipeline L.P.
Description: Annual Report of Operational Purchases and Sales of Vector Pipeline L.P.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5052.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/23/25.

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

Filings in Existing Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–535–002.
Applicants: Roaring Fork Interstate Gas Transmission, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Supplemental Amendment to Order No. 587–AA Compliance Filing to be effective 8/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5028.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/23/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–811–001.
Applicants: Golden Pass Pipeline LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Amended NAESB WGQ Version 4.0 Filing to be effective 8/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5073.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/23/25.

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

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

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

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organization, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10913 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

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

Docket Numbers: EG25–349–000.
Applicants: Aggreko MSR Grid PC2 LLC.
Description: Aggreko MSR Grid PC2 LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5204.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–350–000.
Applicants: Aggreko MSR Grid PC5 LLC.
Description: Aggreko MSR Grid PC5 LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5206.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–351–000.
Applicants: Aggreko MSR Grid PC7 LLC.
Description: Aggreko MSR Grid PC7 LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5209.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

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

Docket Numbers: ER23–2426–001.
Applicants: Pattern Energy Management Services LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Revision to MBR Tariff—Change in Status (ER23–2426–) to be effective 6/11/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5068.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER23–2469–004.
Applicants: Lost Creek Wind, LLC.
Description: Compliance filing: Revision to MBR Tariff—Change in Status (ER23–2469–) to be effective 6/11/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5065.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2094–001.
Applicants: NSTAR Electric Company.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Town of Braintree—Amended Interconnection Agreement to be effective 6/11/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5077.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2464–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 6955; Queue No. AF1–136 to be effective 8/9/2025.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5207.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2465–000.
Applicants: Roadrunner BESS SF LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Roadrunner Storage Rate Schedule No. 3, Lease Agreement to be effective 7/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5001.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2466–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, Service Agreement No. 6380; Queue Nos. AD1–087/AD2–202 to be effective 8/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5021.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2467–000.
Applicants: Constellation Energy Generation, LLC.
Description: Constellation Energy Generation, LLC submits request for a limited waiver of capacity market must-offer requirement, including a request for shortened comment period and expedited action.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5223.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/16/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2468–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2198R38 Kansas Power Pool NITSA NOA to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5030.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2469–000.
Applicants: Roadrunner Solar SF LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Roadrunner Rate Schedule No. 3. Lease Agreement to be effective 7/1/2025.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5042.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2470–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1313R19 Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company NITSA and NOA to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5051.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2471–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1977R22 Nemaha-Marshall Electric Cooperative NITSA and NOA to be effective 9/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5058.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2472–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 3599R6 Missouri Electric Commission NITSA NOA to be effective 9/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5066.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2473–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 5631; Queue No. AC1–098/AC1–099/AC2–084 to be effective 8/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5071.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2474–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4393 RWE Clean Energy Development GIA to be effective 5/15/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5088.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2475–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4414 Evergy KS Central & NextEra Energy Transmission Int Ag to be effective 6/11/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5094.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2476–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revisions to Attachment V for Interim Service to be effective 8/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5095.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2477–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of SA No. 4823 to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5113.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2478–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Tariff Amendment: Cancellation of GIA, Service Agreement No. 7505; Project Identifier No. AF2–024 to be effective 8/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5131.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2479–000.
Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., Duke Energy Indiana, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Duke Energy Indiana, LLC submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: 2025–06–10_ Duke Energy Indiana Revisions to Depreciation Rates to be effective 3/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5149.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2480–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 3313R1 WAPA & Grand Electric Coop Interconnection Agreement to be effective 6/10/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5160.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: ER25–2481–000.
Applicants: Duke Energy Progress, LLC.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Administrative Filing for Emergency Energy and Interconnection Agreements to be effective 6/2/2025.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5167.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

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

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Dated: June 10, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10912 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

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

Docket Numbers: EC25–99–000.
Applicants: Burgess Biopower, LLC, White Mountain Power, LLC.
Description: Joint Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of Burgess BioPower, LLC, et al.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5221.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.
Docket Numbers: EC25–100–000.
Applicants: NedPower Mount Storm LLC.
Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act of NedPower Mount Storm LLC.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5106.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following Complaints and Compliance filings in EL Dockets:

Docket Numbers: EL25–92–000.

Applicants: McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc. v. *Basin Electric Power Cooperative.*

Description: Complaint of *McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.* v. *Basin Electric Power Cooperative* under EL25–92.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250610–5200.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

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

Docket Numbers: ER10–1290–011.

Applicants: San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Description: Supplement to 07/31/2023, Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250610–5201.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10–2238–011; ER10–2239–011; ER12–896–007; ER14–1818–029; ER16–748–005; ER19–1577–003.

Applicants: Kearny Mesa Storage, LLC, Sentinel Energy Center, LLC, Boston Energy Trading and Marketing LLC, Mariposa Energy, LLC, Larkspur Energy LLC, Indigo Generation LLC.

Description: Triennial Market Power Analysis for Southwest Region of Indigo Generation LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250610–5198.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER10–2895–024; ER14–1964–015; ER16–287–010; ER12–161–026; ER20–2028–001; ER13–2143–017; ER10–3167–017; ER13–203–016; ER12–2068–021; ER17–482–009; ER19–1074–009; ER10–1427–003; ER20–1447–005; ER10–2917–024; ER19–1075–009; ER19–529–009; ER13–1613–017; ER10–2460–022; ER10–2461–023; ER10–2918–025; ER10–2920–025; ER12–682–023; ER10–2463–021; ER11–2201–027; ER22–192–003; ER10–2921–024; ER10–2922–024; ER13–17–021; ER10–2966–024; ER11–2383–020; ER12–1311–021; ER10–2466–022; ER22–1010–002; ER11–4029–021.

Applicants: Vermont Wind, LLC, TerraForm IWG Acquisition Holdings II, LLC, Stetson Wind II, LLC, Stetson Holdings, LLC, Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, Rumford Falls Hydro LLC, Niagara Wind Power, LLC, Hawks Nest Hydro LLC, Great Lakes Hydro America, LLC, Evolugen Trading and Marketing LP, Evergreen Wind Power III, LLC, Evergreen Wind Power, LLC, Erie Wind, LLC, Erie Boulevard Hydropower, L.P., Carr Street Generating Station, L.P., Canandaigua Power Partners II, LLC, Canandaigua Power Partners, LLC, Brookfield White Pine Hydro LLC, Brookfield Renewable Trading and Marketing LP, Brookfield Renewable Energy Marketing US LLC, Brookfield Power Piney & Deep Creek LLC, Brookfield Energy Marketing US LLC, Brookfield Energy Marketing LP, Brookfield Energy Marketing Inc., BREG Aggregator LLC, Blue Sky East, LLC, Black Bear SO, LLC, Black Bear Hydro Partners, LLC, Black Bear Development Holdings, LLC, Bitter Ridge Wind Farm, LLC, Bishop Hill Energy LLC, BIF III Holtwood LLC, LSP Safe Harbor Holdings, LLC, Bear Swamp Power Company LLC.

Description: Supplement to December 30, 2022 Updated Market Power Analysis for Northeast Region and Notice of Change in Status of Bear Swamp Power Company LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 2/22/23.

Accession Number: 20230222–5228.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER16–2409–001.

Applicants: Aurora Generation, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Regarding Upstream Transfer of Ownership to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5189.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER17–1657–003.

Applicants: Armstrong Power, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Regarding Upstream Transfer of Ownership to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5187.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER18–646–004.

Applicants: Chambersburg Energy, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Informational Filing Regarding Upstream Transfer of Ownership to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5193.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER20–2471–007.

Applicants: NedPower Mount Storm, LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: NedPower Mount Storm LLC submits tariff filing per 35: Informational Filing Regarding Transfer of Ownership to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5034.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER21–1225–005; ER22–867–002.

Applicants: Long Ridge Retail Electric Supplier LLC, Long Ridge Energy Generation LLC.

Description: Supplement to 06/30/2023, Triennial Market Power Analysis for Northeast Region of Long Ridge Energy Generation LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 6/9/25.

Accession Number: 20250609–5237.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2195–001.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: AMD of GIA, SA No. 7658; R76/AE2–160 & Cancellation of CSA, SA No. 3862; R76 to be effective 4/9/2025.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250610–5188.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2482–000.

Applicants: Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Administrative Filing for Emergency Energy Agreements and Interconnection Agreem to be effective 6/2/2025.

Filed Date: 6/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250610–5180.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2483–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, Service Agreement No. 7069; Queue No. AF1–064 to be effective 8/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5021.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2484–000.

Applicants: New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: New York Independent System Operator, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: NYISO–NYSEG 205: LGIA Prattsburgh Wind (CEII) to be effective 5/28/2025.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5024.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2485–000.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation: EPC Agreement SA 2622 among NYISO, NYPA, and NY Transco to be effective 8/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5028.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2486–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation of GIA, SA No. 7604; AF2–020 re: withdrawn to be effective 8/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5045.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2487–000.
Applicants: Arizona Public Service Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Service Agreement No. 433—E&P w/ Agua Fria to be effective 5/20/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5053.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2488–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4394 Butler County Solar GIA to be effective 5/15/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5068.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2489–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment to ISA, SA No. 5561; Queue No. AC1–043/AD1–115 (amend) to be effective 8/11/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5095.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2490–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2881R20 City of Chanute, KS NITSA NOA to be effective 6/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5169.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2491–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1266R19 Kansas Municipal Energy Agency NITSA and NOA to be effective 9/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5181.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–2492–000.
Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1976R16 FreeState Electric Cooperative, Inc. NITSA and NOA to be effective 9/1/2025.
Filed Date: 6/11/25.
Accession Number: 20250611–5192.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/2/25.

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

Docket Numbers: ES25–49–000.
Applicants: Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation.
Description: Application Under Section 204 of the Federal Power Act for Authorization to Issue Securities of Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation.
Filed Date: 6/9/25.
Accession Number: 20250609–5238.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/30/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following PURPA 210(m)(3) filings:

Docket Numbers: QM25–4–000.
Applicants: North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.
Description: Application of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation to Terminate Its Mandatory Purchase Obligation under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.
Filed Date: 6/10/25.
Accession Number: 20250610–5230.
Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 7/1/25.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

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

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

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

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11001 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–204–000]

Northwest Pipeline LLC; Notice of Scoping Period Requesting Comments on Environmental Issues for the Proposed Kemmerer Horsepower Replacement Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental document that will discuss the environmental impacts of the Kemmerer Horsepower Replacement Project involving construction and operation of facilities by Northwest Pipeline LLC in Lincoln County, Wyoming. The Commission will use this environmental document in its decision-making process to determine whether the project is in the public convenience and necessity.

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 a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. 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 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 11, 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 10, 2025, you will need to file those comments in Docket No. CP25–204–000 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.

Northwest 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 (CP25–204–000) 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, MD 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, 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.*

Summary of the Proposed Project

Northwest proposes to construct and operate on land owned and managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), new natural gas compression and other ancillary facilities to the east of its existing Kemmerer Compressor Station within an approximately 80-acre parcel in Lincoln County, Wyoming. Upon the new compressor station's completion, Northwest would abandon and remove the existing station facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions of the BLM right-of-way grant and requirements set forth in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 2800 and 2880.

The Kemmerer Horsepower Replacement Project would consist of the following new facilities:

- one Solar Mars 90 gas-fired turbine having approximately 13,220 ISO-rated horsepower;
- a compressor building to house the turbine and compressor package; and
- power and unit control buildings; office and warehouse space; and other ancillary facilities.

The general location of the project facilities is shown in appendix 1.[1]

Land Requirements for Construction

Construction of the new project facilities would disturb about 29.06 acres of land. Following construction, Northwest would maintain about 8.63 acres for permanent operation of the new project facilities; the remaining acreage would be restored and revert to former uses.

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;
- socioeconomics;
- land use;
- 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

[1] The appendices referenced in this notice will not appear in the **Federal Register**. Copies of the appendices were sent to all those receiving this notice in the mail and are available at *www.ferc.gov* using the link called ''eLibrary.'' For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the last page of this notice. For assistance, contact FERC at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or call toll free, (886) 208–3676 or TTY (202) 502–8659.

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 [2] 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.[3] 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. Currently, the BLM is participating as a cooperating agency in the preparation of the environmental document to satisfy its NEPA responsibilities related to this project.

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 Wyoming 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.[4] 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 CP25–204–000 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).

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: June 11, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11047 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[2] For instructions on connecting to eLibrary, refer to the last page of this notice.

[3] Cooperating agency responsibilities are addressed in Section 107(a)(3) of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(3)).

[4] 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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–502–000]

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC; Notice of Application and Establishing Intervention Deadline

Take notice that on June 4, 2025, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC (Transco), P.O. Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, filed an application under section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and part 157 of the Commission's regulations requesting authorization for its South East Louisiana Area Abandonment Project (Project). The Project involves abandoning the SMI 106 Platform, eight transmission laterals totaling 84.96 miles, and appurtenant facilities located in Eugene Island, South Marsh Island, and Vermilion Blocks, Offshore Louisiana. Transco states that no transportation services are currently provided by these facilities and that no new supply sources are anticipated given the lack of activity in nearby fields. Transco also states that the Project will eliminate costs and risks associated with retention of the Facilities. Transco estimates the total cost of the Project to be $20,431,110, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*https://www.ferc.gov*). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the

Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.*

Any questions regarding the proposed project should be directed to Moe Daraiseh, Sr. Regulatory Analyst, P.O. Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, by phone at (281) 520–1904, or by email at *Moe.Daraiseh@Williams.com.*

Pursuant to section 157.9 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure,[1] within 90 days of this Notice the Commission staff will either: complete its environmental review and place it into the Commission's public record (eLibrary) for this proceeding; or issue a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review. If a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review is issued, it will indicate, among other milestones, the anticipated date for the Commission staff's issuance of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) or environmental assessment (EA) for this proposal. The filing of an EA in the Commission's public record for this proceeding or the issuance of a Notice of Schedule for Environmental Review will serve to notify federal and state agencies of the timing for the completion of all necessary reviews, and the subsequent need to complete all federal authorizations within 90 days of the date of issuance of the Commission staff's FEIS or EA.

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file comments on the project, you can protest the filing, and you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding. There is no fee or cost for filing comments or intervening. The deadline for filing a motion to intervene is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 1, 2025. How to file protests, motions to intervene, and comments is explained below.

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.*

[1] 18 CFR 157.9.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. Comments may include statements of support or objections, to the project as a whole or specific aspects of the project. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be.

Protests

Pursuant to sections 157.10(a)(4) [2] and 385.211 [3] of the Commission's regulations under the NGA, any person [4] may file a protest to the application. Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 385.2001 [5] of the Commission's regulations. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

To ensure that your comments or protests are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before July 1, 2025.

There are three methods you can use to submit your comments or protests to the Commission. In all instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–502–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at *www.ferc.gov* under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project;

(2) You may file your comments or protests electronically by using the eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (*www.ferc.gov*) under the link to Documents and Filings. 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; first select ''General'' and then select ''Comment on a Filing''; or

(3) You can file a paper copy of your comments or protests by mailing them to the following address below. Your written comments must reference the Project docket number (CP25–502–000).

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of comments (options 1 and 2 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or *FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.*

Persons who comment on the environmental review of this project will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, and will receive notification when the environmental documents (EA or EIS) are issued for this project and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process.

The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. However, the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding. For instructions on how to intervene, see below.

Interventions

Any person, which includes individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities,[6] has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure [7] and the regulations under the NGA [8] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is July 1, 2025. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at *https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp.*

There are two ways to submit your motion to intervene. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–502–000 in your submission.

[2] 18 CFR 157.10(a)(4).

[3] 18 CFR 385.211.

[4] Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

[5] 18 CFR 385.2001.

[6] 18 CFR 385.102(d).

[7] 18 CFR 385.214.

[8] 18 CFR 157.10.

(1) You may file your motion to intervene by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (*www.ferc.gov*) under the link to Documents and Filings. 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; first select ''General'' and then select ''Intervention.'' The eFiling feature includes a document-less intervention option; for more information, visit *https://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/document-less-intervention.pdf.;* or

(2) You can file a paper copy of your motion to intervene, along with three copies, by mailing the documents to the address below. Your motion to intervene must reference the Project docket number CP25–502–000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other courier: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of motions to intervene (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502–8258 or *FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.*

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Moe Daraiseh, Sr. Regulatory Analyst, P.O. Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, or by email (with a link to the document) at *Moe.Daraiseh@Williams.com.* Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed [9] motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).[10] Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.[11] A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be 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 as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to *www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.*

Intervention Deadline: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 1, 2025.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10932 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 3603–018]

City of Aspen; Notice of Application for Non-Capacity Amendment Accepted for Filing, Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Application Type:* Non-Capacity Amendment of License.

b. *Project No:* P–3603–018.

c. *Date Filed:* September 25, 2024, as supplemented on May 20, 2025.

d. *Applicant:* City of Aspen.

e. *Name of Project:* Ruedi Hydroelectric Project.

f. *Location:* The project is located at the Ruedi Dam and reservoir of the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation on the Fryingpan River in Pitkin and Eagle counties, Colorado. The project would occupy lands of the United States.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791a–825r.

h. *Applicant Contact:* Justin Forman, Utilities Director, City of Aspen, 427 Rio Grande Pl., Aspen, CO 81611, (970) 429–1992.

i. *FERC Contact:* Maryam Akhavan, (202) 502–6110, *maryam.akhavan@ferc.gov.*

j. *Cooperating agencies:* With this notice, the Commission is inviting federal, state, local, and Tribal agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues affected by the proposal, that wish to cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document, if applicable, to follow the instructions for filing such requests described in item k. below. Cooperating agencies should note the Commission's policy that agencies that cooperate in the preparation of any environmental document cannot also intervene. *See* 94 FERC ¶ 61,076 (2001).

k. *Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests:* July 11, 2025.

The Commission strongly encourages electronic filing. Please file comments, motions to intervene, and protests using the Commission's eFiling system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* (866) 208–3676 (toll free), or (202) 502–8659 (TTY). In lieu of electronic filing, you may submit a paper copy. Submissions sent via the U.S. Postal Service must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426. Submissions sent via any other carrier must be addressed to: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. The first page of any filing should include the docket number P–3603–018. Comments emailed to Commission staff are not considered part of the Commission record.

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person whose name appears on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a

[9] The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

[10] 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

[11] 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

l. *Description of Request:* The licensee proposes to build a 22 by 28-foot powerhouse, add an additional 110 feet of new 30-inch penstock, install a second turbine and generator unit with the capacity of 1.2 Megawatt, construct a new 48 by 48-inch, 60-foot concrete tailrace, add a 24-inch diameter bypass line within the powerhouse, and replace a transformer and modernize the electrical system. The licensee states that all the modifications are within the existing project boundary.

m. *Locations of the Application:* This filing may be viewed on the Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov* using the ''eLibrary'' link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. You may also register online at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp* to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, call 1–866–208–3676 or email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* for TTY, call (202) 502–8659. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant.

n. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

o. *Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene:* Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214, respectively. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

p. *Filing and Service of Documents:* Any filing must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''PROTEST'', or ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'' as applicable; (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person commenting, protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, motions to intervene, or protests must set forth their evidentiary basis. Any filing made by an intervenor must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 385.2010.

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

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11048 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

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

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP25–943–000.

Applicants: Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Agmt DTE 319992. Eff. 6.5.25 to be effective 6/5/2025.

Filed Date: 6/5/25.

Accession Number: 20250605–5087.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/17/25.

Docket Numbers: RP25–946–000.

Applicants: Enable Gas Transmission, LLC.

Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: 6–11–25 Housekeeping Filing to be effective 7/11/2025.

Filed Date: 6/11/25.

Accession Number: 20250611–5035.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 6/23/25.

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

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

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

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

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11000 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0223; FRL–11967–02–OCSPP]

Chlorpyrifos; Correction to the Cancellation Order of June 24, 2024

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On June 24, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) issued a final cancellation order pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) terminating several food uses on registered chlorpyrifos products, the majority of which were voluntarily requested by Gharda Chemicals International, Inc. (Gharda) and accepted by the Agency. Upon further review of that order, EPA identified an error, which it is correcting in this document. Specifically, EPA is rescinding the termination of asparagus use in the state of Michigan for Pilot 4E Chlorpyrifos Agricultural Insecticide, EPA Reg. No. 93182–7, as Gharda did not request termination of that use.

DATES: This amendment is effective on June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0223, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Additional instructions on visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, are available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia Biggio, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (7508M), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: 202–566–0700; email address: *OPPChlorpyrifosInquiries@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides. Since others also may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action.

II. What is the Agency's authority for taking these actions?

FIFRA section 6(f)(1) (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)(1)) provides that a registrant of a pesticide product may at any time request that any of its pesticide registrations be cancelled or amended to terminate one or more registered uses.

III. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA issued a cancellation order in the **Federal Register** of June 24, 2024 (89 FR 52459, June 24, 2024 (FRL–11967–01–OCSPP)), that terminated certain food uses for products registered under FIFRA section 3 (7 U.S.C. 136a), in response to a request from the registrant Gharda. EPA inadvertently terminated one food use that Gharda did not request to terminate, *i.e.,* use on asparagus in the state of Michigan for the pesticide product Pilot 4E Chlorpyrifos Agricultural Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 93182–7). Because there was no request from the registrant, EPA lacked authority to terminate that use under FIFRA section 6(f) and is accordingly rescinding the termination of asparagus use in the state of Michigan for the Pilot 4E Chlorpyrifos Agricultural Insecticide, EPA Reg. No. 93182–7.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Jean Anne Overstreet,

Director, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10958 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0713; FR ID 298709]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission Under Delegated Authority

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

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

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

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before August 15, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email *PRA@fcc.gov* and to *nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0713.

Title: Alternative Broadcast Inspection Program (ABIP) Compliance Notification.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit, Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 53 respondents; 2,650 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 5 minutes (0.084 hours).

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement; third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Voluntary. Statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in 47 U.S.C. 303(n) and 47 CFR 73.1225.

Total Annual Burden: 223 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: The Alternative Broadcast Inspection Program (ABIP) is a series of agreements between the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Enforcement Bureau and a private entity, usually a state broadcast association, whereby the private entity agrees to facilitate inspections (and re-inspections, where appropriate) of participating broadcast stations to determine station compliance with FCC regulations. Broadcast stations participate in ABIP on a voluntary basis. The private entities notify their local FCC Field Office in writing of those stations that pass the ABIP inspection and have been issued a Certificate of Compliance by the ABIP inspector. The FCC uses this information to determine which broadcast stations have been certified in compliance with FCC Rules and will not be subject to certain random FCC inspections.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10852 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–XXXX; FR ID 299127]

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

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or the Commission) invites the general public and other Federal Agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the FCC seeks specific comment on how it might ''further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.''

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918. To view a copy of this information collection request (ICR) submitted to OMB: (1) go to the web page *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain,* (2) look for the section of the web page called ''Currently Under Review,'' (3) click on the downward-pointing arrow in the ''Select Agency'' box below the ''Currently Under Review'' heading, (4) select ''Federal Communications Commission'' from the list of agencies presented in the ''Select Agency'' box, (5) click the ''Submit'' button to the right of the ''Select Agency'' box, (6) when the list of FCC ICRs currently under review appears, look for the Title of this ICR and then click on the ICR Reference Number. A copy of the FCC submission to OMB will be displayed.

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

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

OMB Control Number: 3060–XXXX.

Title: Sections 88.27, 88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.135, 88.137, 88.141; Uncrewed Aircraft Communications in the 5030–5091 MHz band.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: New information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents and Responses: 436 respondents and 8,326 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .25 hours to 10 hours.

Frequency of Response: One-time and on occasion reporting requirements, as-needed reporting requirements; recordkeeping requirement and third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 301, 303, 307, and 310.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 4,219 hours.

Total Annual Costs: $3,000.

Needs and Uses: On August 21, 2024, the Federal Communications Commission (''Commission'' or ''FCC'') adopted a Report and Order, *Spectrum Rules and Policies for the Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems,* FCC 24–91, in WT Docket No. 22–323 (*Report and Order*), establishing rules for Non-networked Access (NNA) in the Uncrewed Aircraft System Services (UASS), to enable uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) operators to obtain direct frequency assignments in a portion of the 5030–5091 MHz band for protected wireless communications between UAS operators on the ground and uncrewed aircraft (UA) for flight control and telemetry. Under the new rules, incorporated in a new rule part, part 88, operators' use of the spectrum designated for NNA (the 5040–5060 MHz portion of the 5030–5091 MHz band) will be authorized and coordinated by one or more dynamic frequency management systems (DFMSs). UAS operators must register with a Commission-approved DFMS, and then may request short-term frequency assignments in the NNA spectrum from the DFMS. UAS operators may transmit in the NNA spectrum only using rule-compliant NNA stations and only pursuant to and consistent with the terms of a frequency assignment from a DFMS.

The following is a description of information collection requirements for which the Commission seeks OMB approval:

Under Section 88.27(c) and 88.135(a) and (b), all NNA users are required to register once with a DFMS in order to submit requests to that DFMS for a short term assignment of frequencies that authorize the user to transmit in the NNA spectrum, with registrations including a party's legal name and contact information, and any other information required by the DFMS.

Under section 88.31(a), following registration, the NNA user may submit a request to the DFMS for a temporary frequency assignment to support UAS control communications, limited to the duration and geographic coverage necessary to support a single submitted UAS flight. Section 88.135(h) requires that, for each frequency assignment request, the NNA user must certify that it has flight authorization from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to cover the flight associated with the frequency assignment request, and that

any remote pilots that will be involved in the flight have all necessary FAA remote pilot authorization, to the extent such authorization is required.

Section 88.31(c) requires that the NNA user must comply with all DFMS Administrator instructions, including those regarding registration process and procedures, requests and other submissions to the DFMS.

Section 88.31(e) requires a UAS ground station using an NNA assignment or proxy software acting on its behalf must be capable of communicating with the assigning DFMS to communicate specified confirmations and status information.

Section 88.33(a) requires that information submitted to a DFMS with registration or assignment requests must be accurate, complete, and made in good faith, and section 88.33(b) provides that parties must keep registration information up to date, and must keep frequency assignment request information up to date until the scheduled time of the operation.

Sections 88.31(d) and 88.35 require that parties seeking assignments in the National Radio Quiet Zone (NRQZ) must first notify the NRQZ Administrator, unless an exception applies, and otherwise follow certain submission requirements in filing their assignment requests.

Section 88.135(p) requires a DFMS to retain information on exclusion zones sufficient to protect Microwave Landing Systems in the 5030–5091 MHz band.

Section 88.135(q) requires a DFMS to maintain all records for at least 60 months.

Section 88.135(x) requires a DFMS to immediately notify the National Science Foundation when a request for frequency assignment is approved that will support operation of a UAS within 25 miles of one of sixteen specified radio astronomy sites.

Section 88.137(d) requires a DFMS administrator to securely transfer all information in the DFMS to another approved entity in the event it does not continue as the DFMS administrator at the end of its term.

Protective DFMS administrators must apply to, and be approved by, the Commission prior to commencing operation of the DFMS.

Sections 88.35(b) and 88.141(b) establish an Interim Access Mechanism, under which NNA users may access the 5040–5060 MHz band prior to the commencement of operation by the first DFMS administrator. As part of this mechanism, NNA users seeking to transmit in the band must first obtain concurrence from the Federal Aviation Administration for the requested use, and then submit to the FCC an online registration form making certain certifications. When a request for concurrence is submitted to the FAA for operations within the NRQZ, the request must state the date that notification to the NRQZ Administrator was made or provide an approval from the NRQZ Administrator.

These information collection requirements are designed to enable the implementation of the rules for NNA operations, including the establishment and operation of the automated process of frequency assignments through DFMSs. These direct frequency assignments will support highly reliable control links, and thereby help to safely integrate UAS flights into the National Airspace System (NAS) and promote the development of a diverse range of beneficial public and private uses of UAS technology. Without the required collections, the Commission would not be able to make this spectrum available for dynamic, short term assignments to support this important purpose.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11053 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–0653; FR ID 298685]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before August 15, 2025. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0653.

Title: Sections 64.703(b) and (c), Consumer Information—Posting by Aggregators.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 56,075 respondents; 5,339,038 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: .017 hours (1 minute) to 3 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirements; Third party disclosure.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this information collection is found at section 226 [47 U.S.C. 226] Telephone Operator Services codified at 47 CFR 64.703(b) Consumer Information.

Total Annual Burden: 174,401 hours.

Total Annual Cost: $1,758,403.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirements included under this OMB Control Number 3060–0653, requires aggregators (providers of telephones to the public or to transient users of their premises) under 47 U.S.C. 226(c)(1)(A), 47 CFR 64.703(b) of the Commission's rules, to post in writing, on or near such phones, information about the pre-subscribed operator services, rates, carrier access, and the FCC address to which consumers may direct complaints.

Section 64.703(c) of the Commission's rules requires the posted consumer information to be added when an

aggregator has changed the pre-subscribed operator service provider (OSP) no later than 30 days following such change. Consumers will use this information to determine whether they wish to use the services of the identified OSP.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10853 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OIA Docket No. 24–30; DA 25–465; FR ID 297919]

Informal Working Group 1 (IWG–1), Informal Working Group 2 (IWG–2), Informal Working Group 3 (IWG–3), and Informal Working Group 4 (IWG–4) of the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee (WRC–27 Advisory Committee) Schedule Their Meetings

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises interested persons that Informal Working Group 1 (IWG–1), Informal Working Group 2 (IWG–2), Informal Working Group 3 (IWG–3), and Informal Working Group 4 (IWG–4) of the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee (WRC–27 Advisory Committee) have scheduled meetings as set forth below. The meetings are open to the public.

DATES:

25 June 2025 IWG–4 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
25 June 2025 IWG–3 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
1 July 2025 IWG–4 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
1 July 2025 IWG–3 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
15 July 2025 IWG–4 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
15 July 2025 IWG–3 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
23 July 2025 IWG–1 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
23 July 2025 IWG–2 1:00 p.m. ET–2:00 p.m. ET
29 July 2025 IWG–4 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
29 July 2025 IWG–3 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET

ADDRESSES: The meetings will be held virtually.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Baker, Designated Federal Official, World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee, FCC Office of International Affairs, Global Strategy and Negotiation Division, at *Gregory.Baker@fcc.gov,* (202) 919–0758 or *WRC-27@fcc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC established the Advisory Committee to provide advice, technical support and recommendations relating to the preparation of United States proposals and positions for the 2027 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC–27).

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, this notice advises interested persons of the IWG–1, IWG–2, IWG–3 and IWG–4 of the WRC–27 Advisory Committee scheduled meetings. The Commission's WRC–27 website (*www.fcc.gov/wrc-27*) contains the latest information on all scheduled meetings, meeting agendas, and WRC–27 Advisory Committee matters.

Below is additional IWG meeting information:

WRC–27 Advisory Committee

Schedule of Meetings of Informal Working Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4

Informal Working Group 1: Maritime, Aeronautical and Radar Services

Chair—Kim Kolb, *kim.1.kolb@boeing.com* (703) 220–2438
Vice Chair—Nicholas Shrout, *njs@asri.aero* (443) 951–0335
FCC Representatives: Louis Bell, *louis.bell@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–1641; Allen Yang, *allen.yang@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0738; Dante Ibarra, *dante.ibarra@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0610; Gregory Baker, *Gregory.Baker@fcc.gov,* (202) 919–0758

IWG–1—Meetings

Dates: July 23, 2025
Time: 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m3a4b99857fcb9dfec45fe0eb874e303c
Meeting number: 2821 920 1522
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2825 237 5291

Informal Working Group 2: Mobile and Fixed Services

Chair—Daudeline Meme, *daudeline.meme@verizon.com,* (202) 253–8362
Vice Chair—Reza Arefi, *rezaa@apple.com,* (202) 235–7298
FCC Representatives: Louis Bell, *louis.bell@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–1641; Dante Ibarra, *dante.ibarra@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0610; Gregory Baker, *Gregory.Baker@fcc.gov,* (202) 919–0758

IWG–2—Meetings

Dates: July 23, 2025
Time: 1:00 p.m. ET–3:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m789066c7cef5b8e56233f4bd47c2783b
Meeting number: 2825 237 5291
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2825 237 5291

Informal Working Group 3: Fixed-Satellite Service and Regulatory Matters

Chair—Alex Epshteyn, *epshteyn@amazon.com,* (703) 963–6136
Vice Chair—Ryan Henry, *ryan.henry@ses.com,* (202) 878–9360
FCC Representatives: Clay DeCell, *clay.decell@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0803; Kathyrn Medley, *kathyrn.medley@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–1211; Eric Grodsky, *eric.grodsky@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0563; Dante Ibarra, *dante.ibarra@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0610; Gregory Baker, *Gregory.Baker@fcc.gov,* (202) 919–0758

IWG–3—Meetings

Dates: June 25, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m9327a1e66da8663dd359269232fe56e1
Meeting number: 2825 253 2293
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2825 253 2293

Dates: July 1, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=mc209614063df80b512824f68f45a6a64
Meeting number: 2830 740 8273
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2830 740 8273

Dates: July 15, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=mda6fd7c26d20148785934545cedeef9d
Meeting number: 2828 222 6540
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2828 222 6540

Dates: July 29, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m. ET–4:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m7e7196179d797672d64158a0f73edd3a

Meeting number: 2819 827 0470
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2819 827 0470

Informal Working Group 4: Mobile Satellite and Space Science Services

Chair—Damon Ladson, *dladson@hwglaw.com,* (202) 730–1315
Vice Chair—George John, *george.john@hoganlovells.com,* (202) 673–6989
FCC Representatives: Dante Ibarra, *dante.ibarra@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0610; Clay DeCell, *clay.decell@fcc.gov,* telephone: (202) 418–0803; Gregory Baker, *Gregory.Baker@fcc.gov,* (202) 919–0758

IWG–4—Meetings

Dates: June 25, 2025
Time: 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=meb10a5b0ad701deb5d6273740ba71b05
Meeting number: 2818 843 2257
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2818 843 2257

Dates: July 1, 2025
Time: 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m3dfa20591afc4a83013198455da0bbfe
Meeting number: 2831 343 8905
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2831 343 8905

Dates: July 15, 2025
Time: 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=m2a0aea54e5d44e8dafeee0fb6efa70a1
Meeting number: 2828 851 3267
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2828 851 3267

Dates: July 29, 2025
Time: 11:00 a.m. ET–1:00 p.m. ET
https://fccgov.webex.com/fccgov/j.php?MTID=meca87d7cc27d9288a0fac646e615d2a4
Meeting number: 2829 397 0845
Password: 1234
Join by phone: +1–415–527–5035 US Toll
Access code: 2829 397 0845

Federal Communications Commission.

Nese Guendelsberger,

Deputy Office Chief, Office of International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10960 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[Notice 2025–05]

Filing Dates for the Virginia Special Election in the 11th Congressional District

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Notice of filing dates for special election.

SUMMARY: Virginia has scheduled a special election on September 9, 2025, to fill the U.S. House of Representatives seat in the 11th Congressional District held by the late Representative Gerald E. Connolly.

DATES: Committees required to file reports in connection with the Special General Election on September 9, 2025, shall file a 12-day Pre-General and a 30-Day Post-General Report.

Political committees participating in the Virginia special general election are required to file pre- and post-election reports. The Commission is not requiring pre-election reports for candidates and committees involved in the special nominating caucuses due to time constraints.

ADDRESSES: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20463.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. George J. Smaragdis, Information Division, (202) 694–1100 or (800) 424–9530, *info@fec.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Principal Campaign Committees

All principal campaign committees of candidates who participate in the Virginia Special General Election shall file a 12-day Pre-General Report on August 28, 2025, and a 30-day Post-General Report on October 9, 2025. (See charts below for the closing date for each report.)

Note that these reports are in addition to the campaign committee's regular quarterly filings. (See charts below for the closing date for each report).

Unauthorized Committees (PACs and Party Committees)

Political committees not filing monthly are subject to special election reporting if they make previously undisclosed contributions or expenditures in connection with the Virginia Special General Election by the close of books for the applicable report(s). (See charts below for the closing date for each report.)

Committees filing monthly that make contributions or expenditures in connection with the Virginia Special General Election will continue to file according to the monthly reporting schedule.

Additional disclosure information for the Virginia special elections may be found on the FEC website at *https://www.fec.gov/help-candidates-and-committees/dates-and-deadlines/.*

Disclosure of Lobbyist Bundling Activity

Principal campaign committees, party committees and leadership PACs that are otherwise required to file reports in connection with the special elections must simultaneously file FEC Form 3L if they receive two or more bundled contributions from lobbyists/registrants or lobbyist/registrant PACs that aggregate in excess of $23,300 during the special election reporting periods. (See charts below for closing date of each period.) 11 CFR 104.22(a)(5)(v), (b), 110.17(e)(2), (f).

CALENDAR OF REPORTING DATES FOR VIRGINIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Report	Close of books [1]	Reg./cert. & overnight mailing deadline	Filing deadline
Campaign Committees Involved in the Special General (09/09/2025) Must File			
Pre-General	08/20/2025	08/25/2025	08/28/2025
Post-General	09/29/2025	10/09/2025	10/09/2025
October Quarterly	—WAIVED—		
Year-End	12/31/2025	01/31/2026	[2] 01/31/2026

CALENDAR OF REPORTING DATES FOR VIRGINIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS—Continued

Report	Close of books [1]	Reg./cert. & overnight mailing deadline	Filing deadline
PACs and Party Committees Not Filing Monthly Involved in the Special General (09/09/2025) Must File			
Pre-General	08/20/2025	08/25/2025	08/28/2025
Post-General	09/29/2025	10/09/2025	10/09/2025
Year-End	12/31/2025	01/31/2026	[2] 01/31/2026

[1] The reporting period always begins the day after the closing date of the last report filed. If the committee is new and has not previously filed a report, the first report must cover all activity that occurred before the committee registered as a political committee up through the close of books for the first report due.

[2] Notice that this filing deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday. Filing deadlines are not extended when they fall on nonworking days. Accordingly, reports filed on paper by methods other than registered, certified or overnight mail must be received before the Commission's close of business on the last business day before the deadline.

On behalf of the Commission.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

James E. Trainor,

Acting Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–11023 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

[No. 2025–N–5]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Agency.

ACTION: Rescindment of a system of records notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, (Privacy Act), and Office of Management Budget (OMB) Circular No. A–108, ''Federal Agency Responsibilities for Review, Reporting, and Publication under the Privacy Act,'' the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA or Agency) proposes to rescind an existing System of Records Notice (SORN). The SORN being rescinded is based on a third-party operated system of records that is no longer maintained by the Agency and has been decommissioned. FHFA–25, Applicant Tracking System was used by FHFA to post and publicize mission critical occupation job openings using FHFA's authority to hire examiners, accountants, economists, and specialists in financial markets and in technology; receive, store, and process resumes, applications, curriculum vitaes, and similar documents received in response to mission critical occupation job openings and recruiting and outreach events; and track applicants for such positions.

DATES: FHFA decommissioned the system, effective March 30, 2023. This proposed action will be effective without further notice on June 16, 2025, unless otherwise revised pursuant to comments received. Comments must be received on our before July 16, 2025. FHFA will publish a new notice if the effective date is delayed for the Agency to review the comments or if changes are made based on comments received.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to FHFA, identified by ''No. 2025–N–5,'' using any one of the following methods:

- *Agency Website: https://www.fhfa.gov/regulation/federal-register?comments=open.*
- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. If you submit your comments to the Federal eRulemaking Portal, please also send it by email to FHFA at *RegComments@fhfa.gov* to ensure timely receipt by FHFA. Please include ''Comments/No. 2025–N–5'' in the subject line of the message.
- *Hand Delivered/Courier:* The hand delivery address is: Clinton Jones, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/No. 2025–N–5, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. The package should be delivered to the Seventh Street entrance Guard Desk, First Floor, on business days between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., EST.
- *U.S. Mail, United Parcel Service, Federal Express, or Other Mail Service:* The mailing address for comments is: Clinton Jones, General Counsel, Attention: Comments/No. 2025–N–5, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. *Please note that all mail sent to FHFA via the U.S. Postal Service is routed through a national irradiation facility, a process that may delay delivery by approximately two weeks. For any time-sensitive correspondence, please plan accordingly.*

See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for additional information on submission and posting of comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LaRima Coleman, Assistant General Counsel, *privacy@fhfa.gov* or (202) 649–3803; or Brent Burris, Senior Agency Official for Privacy, *privacy@fhfa.gov* or (202) 649–3803 (not toll-free numbers), Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20219. For TTY/TRS users with hearing and speech disabilities, dial 711 and ask to be connected to any of the contact numbers above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Comments

FHFA seeks public comments on the rescindment of the SORN identified in this notice and will take all comments into consideration. The Agency will post all public comments on the FHFA public website at *https://www.fhfa.gov,* except as described below. Commenters should submit only information that the commenter wishes to make available publicly. FHFA may post only a single representative example of identical or substantially identical comments, and in such cases will generally identify the number of identical or substantially identical comments represented by the posted example. FHFA may, in its discretion, redact or refrain from posting all or any portion of any comment that contains content that is obscene, vulgar, profane, or threatens harm. All comments, including those that are redacted or not posted, will be retained in their original form in FHFA's internal file and considered as required by all applicable laws. Commenters that would like FHFA to consider any portion of their comment exempt from disclosure on the basis that it contains trade secrets, or financial, confidential or proprietary data or information, should follow the procedures in section IV.D. of FHFA's *Policy on Communications with Outside Parties in*

Connection with FHFA Rulemakings, see https://www.fhfa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Ex-Parte-Communications-Public-Policy_3-5-19.pdf. FHFA cannot guarantee that such data or information, or the identity of the commenter, will remain confidential if disclosure is sought pursuant to an applicable statute or regulation. *See* 12 CFR 1202.8, 12 CFR 1214.2, and the FHFA *FOIA Reference Guide* at *https://www.fhfa.gov/about/foia-reference-guide* for additional information.

II. Rescinded System of Records

FHFA proposes to rescind FHFA–25, Applicant Tracking System, because the third-party operated system of records described in FHFA–25 is no longer maintained by the Agency and has been decommissioned as of March 30, 2023. The remaining records that are covered in SORN FHFA–25 are not regularly used by FHFA for any purpose, are not retrievable by a personal identifier, and therefore are not a Privacy Act system of records. The remaining records covered by SORN FHFA–25 are maintained on FHFA's network and will be retained and destroyed in accordance with the Agency's records retention schedule. Eliminating this SORN will have no adverse impact on individuals, as FHFA has transitioned all job postings and applicant management to USA Staffing, which is covered by the Government-wide SORN OPM/GOVT–1, General Personnel Records.

For the reasons explained immediately above, the following system of records is rescinded:

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Applicant Tracking System, FHFA–25.

HISTORY:

The system of records was last published in full in the **Federal Register** at 82 FR 52902 (Nov. 15, 2017).

Clinton Jones,

General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–10893 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8070–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[FMC–2024–0016]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Requested; Passenger Vessel Operators

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission (Commission) is giving public notice that the agency has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval a revision of an existing information collection related to Passenger Vessel Operators (PVOs). The public is invited to comment on the information collection pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted to: (1) the Commission through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *www.regulations.gov* (Docket FMC–2024–0016) and (2) also sent to the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs through the portal at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection at *Reginfo.gov* by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. If your material cannot be submitted to the addresses above, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robyn K. Smith, (202) 523–5818, *PVO@fmc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on any aspect of the continuing information collection listed in this notice, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). We are particularly interested in receiving comments on: (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.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be included or summarized in our request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of the relevant information collection. All comments are part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Please do not include any confidential or inappropriate material in your comments.

Previous Request for Comments

On October 30, 2024, the Commission published a notice and request for comment in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 86338) regarding the agency's request for approval from OMB for information collections as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. During the 60-day period, the Commission received no comments.

Information Collection Open for Comment

Title: 46 CFR part 540—Application for Certificate of Financial Responsibility/Form FMC–131.

OMB Approval Number: 3072–0012 (Expires July 31, 2025).

Abstract: Sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 89–777 (46 U.S.C. 44101–44106) require owners, charterers, or operators of passenger vessels with 50 or more passenger berths or stateroom accommodations and embarking passengers at United States ports and territories to establish and maintain evidence of their financial responsibility to meet liability incurred for death or injury to passengers and other persons, and to indemnify passengers in the event of nonperformance of transportation. The Commission's regulations at 46 CFR part 540 implement Public Law 89–777 and specify financial responsibility coverage requirements for such owners, charterers, or operators.

Current Actions: There are no changes to this information collection, and it is being submitted for extension purposes only.

Type of Review: There are no changes to this information collection, and it is being submitted for extension purposes only.

Needs and Uses: The information will be used by Commission staff to ensure that passenger vessel owners, charterers, and operators have evidenced financial responsibility to indemnify passengers and others in the event of nonperformance or casualty.

Frequency: This information is collected when applicants apply for a certificate or when existing certificate holders change any information in their application forms.

Type of Respondents: Respondents are owners, charterers, or operators of passenger vessels with 50 or more passenger berths that embark passengers from U.S. ports or territories.

Number of Annual Respondents: There are approximately 52 PVOs registered with the Commission, as of May 2025, that are required to demonstrate financial responsibility under the regulations.

Estimated Time per Response: The time per response ranges from 0.5 to 8 hours for reporting and recordkeeping requirements contained in the

regulations (depending on the type of financial responsibility demonstrated, a PVO may be required to submit information multiple times per year), and 8 hours for completing Application Form FMC–131.

Total Annual Burden: The Commission estimates the total industry burden at 1,251 hours per year.

David Eng,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11027 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (Act) (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the applications are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in paragraph 7 of the Act.

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than July 1, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Jeffrey Imgarten, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001. Comments can also be sent electronically to *KCApplicationComments@kc.frb.org:*

1. *Brady Larson, Larson Ranch LLC, both of Leoti, Kansas; Kathryn Century Trust, C3K Holdings, LLC, both of Atlanta, Georgia; and The ABC Giles Irrevocable Trust, Byers, Kansas;* to become members of the Clawson Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of Plains Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Bank of the Plains, both of Plains, Kansas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–10940 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm.* Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments received are subject to public disclosure. In general, comments received will be made available without change and will not be modified to remove personal or business information including confidential, contact, or other identifying information. Comments should not include any information such as confidential information that would not be appropriate for public disclosure.

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20551–0001, not later than July 16, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Lindsey Wieck, Director, Mergers & Acquisitions) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@dal.frb.org:*

1. *Mustang Holdings Group, LLC, Sealy, Texas;* to become a bank holding company by acquiring Odem Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquiring First State Bank of Odem, both of Odem, Texas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–11019 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Notice of Board Meeting

DATES: June 24, 2025 at 10 a.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: Telephonic. Dial-in (listen only) information: Number: 1–202–599–1426, Code: 224 596 272#; or via web: *https://www.frtib.gov/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Kaplan, Director, Office of External Affairs, (202) 864–7150.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Board Meeting Agenda

Open Session

1. Approval of the May 29, 2025, Board Meeting Minutes
2. Monthly Reports
   (a) Participant Report
   (b) Investment Report
   (c) Legislative Report
3. Quarterly Reports
   (d) Vendor Risk Management
5. OGC Office Presentation

Closed Session

6. Information covered under 5 U.S.C. 552b (c)(9)(B) and (c)(10).

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b (e)(1).

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Dharmesh Vashee,

General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–10952 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6760–01–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0069; Docket No. FAR–2025–0053; Sequence No. 13]

Submission for OMB Review; Indirect Cost Rate Proposals, Payments to Small Business Subcontractors, and Bankruptcy Notifications

AGENCY: Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Department of Defense (DOD); General Services Administration (GSA); and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has submitted to OMB a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding indirect cost rate proposals, payments to small business subcontractors, and bankruptcy notifications.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *FARPolicy@gsa.gov* or call 202–969–4075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and Any Associated Form(s)

9000–0069, Indirect Cost Rate Proposals, Payments to Small Business Subcontractors, and Bankruptcy Notifications.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that contractors must submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements:

FAR 52.216–7, Allowable Cost and Payment. This clause requires the contractor to submit an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal to the contracting officer and the auditor within the 6-month period following the expiration of each of its fiscal years. The proposed rates shall be based on the contractor's actual cost experience for that period. Paragraphs (d)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this clause provide a list of the data required to be submitted. The data is customary business financial information that the contractor can access from its automated business systems.

FAR 52.216–15, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates. This clause repeats the requirement in the clause at FAR 52.216–7, paragraph (d), for the contractor to submit an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal, however it does not impose any additional reporting requirements.

FAR 52.242–4, Certification of Final Indirect Costs. This clause requires the contractor's final indirect cost rate proposal to be certified to establish or modify the rates used to reimburse the contractor for the costs of performing under the contract. The supporting cost data are the cost accounting information normally prepared by organizations under sound management and accounting practices. This clause is incorporated into all solicitations and contracts that provide for establishment of final indirect cost rates, but the Department of Energy may provide an alternate clause for its Management and Operating contracts.

The contracting officer and auditor use the proposal and supporting data provided under the clauses at FAR 52.216–7, 52.216–15, and 52.242–4 to verify and analyze the indirect costs and to determine the final indirect cost rates or to prepare the Government negotiating position if negotiation of the rates is required under the contract terms.

FAR 52.242–5, Payments to Small Business Subcontractors. This clause requires the prime contractor to self-report to the contracting officer when the prime contractor makes late or reduced payments to small business subcontractors. The notice shall include the reason(s) for making the reduced or untimely payment. The contracting officer uses the information to record the identity of contractors with a history of late or reduced payments to small business subcontractors in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System. The contracting officer considers and evaluates the contractor's written explanation for a reduced or an untimely payment to determine whether the reduced or untimely payment is justified.

FAR 52.242–13, Bankruptcy. This clause requires contractors to notify the contracting officer within five days after initiating the proceedings relating to bankruptcy filing. The contracting officer uses the notification to ensure the contractor's ability to perform its government contract.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 6,265.
Total Annual Responses: 6,265.
Total Burden Hours: 1,504,083.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 14447, on April 2, 2025. No comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0069, Indirect Cost Rate Proposals, Payments to Small Business Subcontractors, and Bankruptcy Notifications.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11061 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0077; Docket No. FAR–2025–0053; Sequence No. 8]

Submission for OMB Review; Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 46 Requirements

AGENCY: Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Department of Defense (DOD); General Services Administration (GSA); and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has

submitted to OMB a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding Federal Acquisition Regulation part 46 requirements.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *FARPolicy@gsa.gov* or call 202–969–4075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and Any Associated Form(s)

9000–0077, Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 46 Requirements.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that contractors may be required to submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses:

- FAR Inspection Clauses
- ✓ FAR 52.246–2, Inspection of Supplies—Fixed-Price
- ✓ FAR 52.246–3, Inspection of Supplies—Cost-Reimbursement
- ✓ FAR 52.246–4, Inspection of Services—Fixed-Price
- ✓ FAR 52.246–5, Inspection of Services—Cost-Reimbursement
- ✓ FAR 52.246–6, Inspection—Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour
- ✓ FAR 52.246–7, Inspection of Research and Development—Fixed-Price
- ✓ FAR 52.246–8, Inspection of Research and Development—Cost-Reimbursement
- ✓ FAR 52.246–12, Inspection of Construction

These FAR clauses require the contractor to provide and maintain an inspection system that is acceptable to the Government, and to keep complete records of all inspection work performed and make it available to the Government. These clauses give the Government the right to inspect and test all work.

Records required under these clauses are kept as a part of a contractor's normal business operations. To ensure they provide a quality product or service, every business must have standards and methods for reviewing or inspecting the quality of their product or service. These standards will differ by industry and the complexity of the product or service provided.

The Government relies on a contractor's existing quality assurance system for contracts for commercial products. The Government relies on the contractor to accomplish all inspection and testing needed to ensure that acquired commercial services conform to contract requirements before they are tendered to the Government. See FAR 12.208 and 46.202–1. Likewise, when the contract amount is expected to be less than the simplified acquisition threshold, these clauses do not apply.

The FAR ''inspection clauses'' are used for quality assurance depending on the type of contract, or the product or service being provided. These clauses do not require the transmittal or sending of documentation to the Government, but they have record keeping requirements. The Government may review these records to confirm the contract quality requirements are being met. This review is risk-based and may or may not include the review of all quality assurance records. Generally, the records are more likely to be reviewed when the contractor is not meeting quality standards or as part of Government Contract quality assurance surveillance for complex requirements. Subject matter experts estimate these records are requested from 10 percent or fewer of contractors.

The information is used to assure that supplies and services provided under Government contracts conform to contract requirements.

- FAR 52.246–15, Certificate of Conformance. This clause requires the contractor to complete and sign a certificate of conformance (CoC). This clause is used in solicitations and contracts for supplies or services at the discretion of the contracting officer when it is in the Government's interest, small losses would be incurred in the event of a defect; or because of the contractor's reputation or past performance, or when it is likely that the supplies or services furnished will be acceptable and any defective work would be replaced, corrected, or repaired without contest.
- FAR 52.246–26, Reporting Nonconforming Items. This clause requires contractors to provide written notification to the contracting officer within 60 days of becoming aware or having reason to suspect, such as through inspection, testing, record review, or notification from another source (*e.g.,* seller, customer, third party) that any end item, component, subassembly, part, or material contained in supplies purchased by the contractor for delivery to, or for, the Government is counterfeit or suspect counterfeit. This clause requires certain contractors to submit a report to the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) system at *www.gidep.org* within 60 days of becoming aware or having reason to suspect, such as through inspection, testing, record review, or notification from another source (*e.g.,* seller, customer, third party) that an item purchased by the contractor for delivery to, or for, the Government is a counterfeit or suspect counterfeit item; or a common item that has a major or critical nonconformance.

This information will be used by the Government to address and detect nonconforming and counterfeit items. Perhaps more important, this information will be available to businesses for searching prior to placing orders, thus enabling the avoidance of purchasing counterfeit items in the first place.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 7,859.

Total Annual Responses: 9,301.

Total Burden Hours: 33,015.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 14445, on April 2, 2025. No comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0077, Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 46 Requirements.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11062 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0082; Docket No. FAR–2025–0053; Sequence No. 12]

Submission for OMB Review; Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 7 Requirements

AGENCY: Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Department of Defense (DOD); General Services Administration (GSA); and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has submitted to OMB a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding Federal Acquisition Regulation part 7 requirements.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *FARPolicy@gsa.gov* or call 202–969–4075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and any Associated Form(s):

9000–0082, Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 7 Requirements.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that offerors or contractors must submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements:

FAR 52.207–3, Right of First Refusal of Employment. This clause requires contractors to provide the contracting officer, within 120 days of beginning contract performance, the names of personnel who were adversely affected or separated from Government employment as a result of the contract award; and subsequently hired by the contractor to perform under the contract within 90 days after contract performance began. The information provided under this clause is used by the Government to ensure contractor compliance with providing the right of first refusal to such affected personnel and that certain obligations to displaced employees are met by the Government.

FAR 52.207–4, Economic Purchase Quantity—Supplies. This provision permits offerors, who believe that acquisition of supplies in quantity different from what is being solicited would be more advantageous to the Government, to recommend with their offer a more economic purchase quantity for the required supplies. The information provided under this provision is used by the Government to acquire supplies at the total and unit costs most advantageous to the Government and to develop a database for future acquisitions of such items of supply.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 14,510.

Total Annual Responses: 14,510.

Total Burden Hours: 14,530.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 14449, on April 2, 2025. No comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0082, Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 7 Requirements.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11063 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0012; Docket No. FAR–2025–0053; Sequence No. 6]

Submission for OMB Review; Termination Settlement Proposal Forms (SFs 1435–1440)

AGENCY: Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Department of Defense (DOD); General Services Administration (GSA); and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has submitted to OMB a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding termination settlement proposal forms (Standard Forms 1435–1440).

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *FARPolicy@gsa.gov* or call 202–969–4075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and any Associated Form(s)

9000–0012, Termination Settlement Proposal Forms (SFs 1435–1440).

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that contractors must submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements:

Standard Forms (SFs) 1435 through 1440. These termination settlement proposal forms are used by all Executive agencies, including the Department of Defense, for settling terminated prime

contracts and subcontracts per FAR subpart 49.6, Contract Termination Forms and Formats. The forms provide a standardized format for listing essential cost and inventory information needed to support the terminated contractor's negotiated position.

The contracting officer uses the collected information to determine and support reimbursement costs upon settlement of a terminated contract.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 4,862.
Total Annual Responses: 38,059.
Total Burden Hours: 91,342.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 14450, on April 2, 2025. No comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0012, Termination Settlement Proposal Forms (SFs 1435–1440).

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11060 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0129; Docket No. FAR–2025–0053; Sequence No. 11]

Submission for OMB Review; Cost Accounting Standards Administration

AGENCY: Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Department of Defense (DOD); General Services Administration (GSA); and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Secretariat Division has submitted to OMB a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement regarding cost accounting standards administration.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 16, 2025.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *FARPolicy@gsa.gov* or call 202–969–4075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and Any Associated Form(s)

9000–0129, Cost Accounting Standards Administration.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that contractors must submit to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements:

FAR 52.230–6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards. This clause requires contractors performing Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) covered contracts to submit notifications and descriptions of certain cost accounting practice changes, including revisions to their Disclosure Statements, if applicable. Often these descriptions are quite complex. This clause also requires contractors to submit rationale to support any contractor written statement that the cost impact of the change is immaterial.

The information is used by contracting officers for ascertaining compliance with CAS.

C. Annual Burden

Respondents: 607.
Total Annual Responses: 1,821.
Total Burden Hours: 318,675.

D. Public Comment

A 60-day notice was published in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 14451, on April 2, 2025. No comments were received.

Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division, by calling 202–501–4755 or emailing *GSARegSec@gsa.gov.* Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0129, Cost Accounting Standards Administration.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11064 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Request for Nominations for the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC)

AGENCY: Government Accountability Office.

ACTION: Request for letters of nomination and resumes.

SUMMARY: The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 established the Physician-Focused Payment Model Technical Advisory Committee to provide comments and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services on physician payment models and gave the Comptroller General responsibility for appointing its members. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is now accepting nominations of individuals for this committee.

DATES: Letters of nomination and resumes should be submitted no later than July 15, 2025, to ensure adequate opportunity for review and consideration of nominees prior to appointment. Appointments will be made in October 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit letters of nomination and resumes to *PTACcommittee@gao.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Giusto at *giustog@gao.gov* or (202) 512–7114 if you do not receive an acknowledgement within a week of submission or you need additional information. For general information, contact GAO's Office of Public Affairs, at *PublicAffairs@gao.gov.*

Authority: Sec. 101(e), Pub. L. 114–10, 129 Stat. 87, 115 (2015).

Gene L. Dodaro,

Comptroller General of the United States.

[FR Doc. 2025–11056 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1610–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0036; Docket No. CDC–2025–0013]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on the Division of Vital Statistics Proposal for Access to Restricted-Use Data for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This data collection will be used to assess researcher's requests for access to restricted-use NCHS data for their research projects.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0013 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. All relevant comments received will be posted without change to *www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: All public comment should be submitted through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to OMB for approval.

To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below. The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Division of Vital Statistics Proposal for Access to Restricted-Use Data for the National Center for Health Statistics—Existing Collection in use without OMB Approval—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Section 306(b)(4) of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 242k(b)(4)), as amended, authorizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (DHHS), acting through NCHS, receive requests for providing data and statistics to the public. NCHS receives requests for restricted-use data from the public through the Division of Vital Statistics Proposal for Access to Restricted-Use Data. This is a request for approval from OMB to collect information via the Division of Vital Statistics proposal over the next three years at an overall burden rate of 600 annual hours.

As part of a comprehensive data dissemination program, the Division of Vital Statistics (DVS), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, requires prospective researchers who need access to restricted-use vital statistics data to complete a research proposal. Researchers self-select whether they need access to restricted-use vital statistics data to answer their research questions. The DVS requires the researcher to complete a research proposal so NCHS understands the research proposed, whether restricted-use vital statistics data are appropriate for the research questions, how the data will be used and what data outputs the researcher needs to satisfy their project. The completed proposal is sent to NCHS DVS for adjudication on whether the proposed research is possible.

To capture the information needed to adjudicate researchers' need for access to restricted-use vital statistics data, this request allows for both number of respondents and time per response for a total estimated annual burden total of 600 hours; 1,800 hours for a three-year clearance period. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to complete the proposal. The resulting information will be for NCHS internal use.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Researcher	Division of Vital Statistics proposal ..	600	1	1	600

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10903 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0976; Docket No. CDC–2025–0020]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled the Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenge. This program is a national initiative to prevent one million heart attacks and strokes by 2027.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0020 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7118; Email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenge (OMB Control No. 0920–0976, Exp. 3/31/2026)—Revision—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Million Hearts® is a national initiative to prevent one million heart attacks and strokes by 2027. To prevent one million cardiovascular events (*e.g.,* heart attacks and strokes), people need to decrease smoking, sodium consumption and physical inactivity by 20%; improve performance on quality-of-care measures for appropriate aspirin use, blood pressure control, cholesterol management, and smoking cessation to 80%; and improve outcomes for priority populations disproportionately burdened by cardiovascular disease. Over the last nine years, we have seen tremendous progress by providers and health care systems that focus on improving their performance in controlling patients' blood pressure. Getting to 80% blood pressure control (defined as <140/<90 mm Hg) would mean that 10 million more Americans with hypertension would have their blood pressure under control, and be at substantially lower risk for strokes, heart attacks, kidney failure, and other related cardiovascular events. For more information about the initiative, visit *https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/*. Million Hearts® is a registered trademark of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The challenge is an important way to call attention to the need for improved hypertension control, provides a powerful motivation and target for clinicians, and will improve understanding of successful implementation strategies at the health system level. It will identify clinicians, clinical practices, and health systems that have exceptional rates of hypertension control and recognize them as Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champions. To support improved quality of care delivered to patients with hypertension, Million Hearts® will document the systems, strategies, processes, and staffing that contribute to the exceptional blood pressure control rates achieved by Champions.

The challenge is authorized by Public Law 111–358, the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education and Science Reauthorization Act of 2010 (COMPETES Act). Applicants for the Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenge will be asked to provide two hypertension control rates for the practice's or health system's hypertensive population: a current rate for the most recent 12-month reporting period (*e.g.,* 1/1/2024–12/31/2024) and a previous rate for the 12-month period immediately preceding the most recent reporting period (*e.g.,* 1/1/2023–12/31/2023). Applicants will also be asked to provide the prevalence of hypertension in their population (more details provided below), describe some population characteristics (such as urban/rural location, percent minority, % enrolled in Medicaid, % with no

health insurance, and % whose primary language is not English) and strategies used by the practice or health system that support improvements in blood pressure control. A copy of the application form will be available on the Challenge website for the duration of the Challenge.

To be eligible for recognition as a Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champion under this challenge, an individual or entity

(1) Shall have completed the application form in its entirety to participate in the competition under the rules developed by HHS/CDC;

(2) Shall have complied with all eligibility requirements and satisfy the requirements in one of the following subparts:

a. Be a U.S. licensed clinician (*i.e.,* MD, DO, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant), practicing in any U.S. setting, who provides ongoing care for adult patients with hypertension. The individual must be a citizen or permanent resident of the U.S.;

b. Be a U.S. incorporated clinical practice, defined as any practice with two or more U.S. licensed clinicians who by formal arrangement share responsibility for a common panel of patients, practice at the same physical location or street address, and provide continuing medical care for adult patients with hypertension;

c. Be a health system, incorporated in and maintaining a primary place of business in the U.S., that provides continuing medical care for adult patients with hypertension. We encourage large health systems (those that are comprised of a large number of geographically dispersed clinics and/or have multiple hospital locations) to consider having one or a few of the highest performing clinics or regional affiliates apply individually instead of the health system applying as a whole;

(3) Must treat all adult patients with hypertension in the practice, not a selected subgroup of patients;

(4) Must have a data management system (electronic or paper) that allows HHS/CDC or their contractor to verify data submitted;

(5) Must treat a minimum of 500 adult patients annually and have a hypertension control rate (blood pressure <140 mm Hg systolic and <90 mm Hg diastolic) of at least *80%;*

(6) May not be a Federal entity or Federal employee acting within the scope of their employment;

(7) An HHS employee must not work on their application(s) during assigned duty hours;

(8) Shall not be an employee of or contractor at CDC;

(9) Must agree to participate in a data validation process to be conducted by a reputable independent contractor. Data will be kept confidential by the contractor to the extent applicable law allows and will be shared with the CDC, in aggregate form only (*e.g.,* the hypertension control rate for the practice not individual patients' hypertension values);

(10) Must agree to sign, without revisions, a Business Associate Agreement with the contractor conducting the data validation;

(11) Must have a written policy in place about conducting periodic background checks on all providers and taking appropriate action based on the results of the check. CDC's contractor may also request to review the policy and any supporting information deemed necessary. In addition, a health system background check will be conducted by CDC or a CDC contractor that includes a search for The Joint Commission sanctions and current investigations for serious institutional misconduct (*e.g.,* attorney general investigation). Eligibility status, based upon the above-referenced written policy, appropriate action, and background check, will be determined at the discretion of the CDC consistent with CDC's public health mission;

(12) Must agree to be recognized if selected and agree to participate in an interview to develop a success story that describes the systems and processes that support hypertension control among patients. Champions will be recognized on the Million Hearts® website. Strategies used by Champions that support hypertension control may be written into a success story, placed on the Million Hearts® website, used in press releases, publications, and attributed to Champions.

In addition to meeting the requirements listed in parts 1–12 above, to be eligible for recognition in the challenge, an individual or entity also must comply with the conditions or requirements set forth in each of the following paragraphs in this section.

Federal funds may not be used to develop COMPETES Act challenge applications or to fund efforts in support of a COMPETES Act challenge.

Individual applicants and individuals in a group practice must be free from convictions for or pending investigations of criminal and health care fraud offenses such as felony health care fraud, patient abuse or neglect; felony convictions for other health care-related fraud, theft, or other financial misconduct; and felony convictions relating to unlawful manufacture, distribution, prescribing, or dispensing of controlled substances as verified through the Office of the Inspector General List of Excluded Individuals and Organizations at *http://oig.hhs.gov/exclusions/background.asp.*

Individual applicants must be free from recent serious sanctions, such as those for misuse or mis-prescribing of prescription medications in the past 20 years. Eligibility status of individual applicants with serious sanctions will be determined at the discretion of CDC. CDC or CDC's contractor may perform background checks on individual clinicians and medical practices.

Champions previously recognized through any of the previous Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenges retain their designation as a ''Champion'' and are not eligible to be named a Champion in a new year of challenge.

An individual or organization shall not be disqualified from the Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenge for utilizing Federal facilities or consulting with Federal employees during a competition so long as the facilities and Federal employees are made available to all individuals and organizations participating in the competition on an equal basis.

By participating in this challenge, an individual or organization agrees to assume any and all risks related to participating in the challenge. Individuals or organizations also agree to waive claims against the Federal Government and its related entities, except in the case of willful misconduct, when participating in the challenge, including claims for injury; death; damage; or loss of property, money, or profits, and including those risks caused by negligence or other causes.

By participating in this challenge, individuals and organizations agree to protect the Federal Government against third party claims for damages arising from or related to challenge activities.

Individuals or organizations are not required to hold liability insurance related to participation in this challenge.

No cash prize will be awarded. Champions will receive national recognition.

To participate and submit an application, interested parties should go to *https://millionhearts.hhs.gov* or *https://www.challenge.gov.* On this site, applicants will find the application form and the rules and guidelines for participating. Information required of the applicants on the application form includes:

- The size of the applicant's adult primary care patient population, a summary of known patient

demographics (*e.g.,* age distribution), and any noteworthy patient population characteristics (such as urban/rural location, percent minority, percent enrolled in Medicaid, percent with no health insurance, and percent whose primary language is not English).

- The number of the applicant's adult primary care patients, ages 18–85, who were seen during the measurement year and had a hypertension diagnosis (*i.e.,* hypertension prevalence).
- The applicant's current hypertension control rate for their hypertensive population ages 18–85 during the measurement year is required. In determining the hypertension control rate for the Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Challenge, CDC defines ''hypertension control'' as a blood pressure reading <140 mmHg systolic and <90 mmHg diastolic among patients ages 18–85 with a diagnosis of hypertension.
- The hypertension control rate should be for the provider's or health system's entire adult hypertensive patient population ages 18–85, and not limited to a sample. The provider's or health system's hypertensive population ages 18–85 should include only patients in primary care or in cardiology care in the case of a cardiology clinic. Patients seen only in dental care or behavioral health care should not be included. Examples of ineligible data submissions include hypertension control rates that are limited to treatment cohorts from research studies or pilot studies, patients limited to a specific age range (such as 18–35 only), or patients enrolled in limited scale quality improvement projects.
- Completion of a checklist of sustainable clinic systems or processes that support hypertension control. These may include provider or patient incentives, dashboards, staffing characteristics, electronic record keeping systems, reminder or alert systems, clinician reporting, service modifications, etc.

The estimated burden for completing the application form is 30 minutes. Up to 35 of the highest scoring clinical practices or health systems will be recognized as Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champions. The application will be scored based on two hypertension control rates: one for your most recent 12-month reporting period ending not earlier than December 31, of the previous calendar year, and consistency with a previous rate for the 12-month period beginning 1 year before the current reporting period.

Phase 1 includes verification of the hypertension prevalence and blood pressure control rate data submitted and a background check. For applicants whose Phase 1 data is verified as accurate and who pass the background check without concerns, phase 2 consists of a medical chart review. The medical chart review will verify the diagnosis of hypertension during the reporting year as well as blood pressure being controlled to <140 mmHg systolic and <90 mmHg diastolic. The estimated time for the data verification and validation is two hours.

A CDC-sponsored panel of three to five experts consisting of CDC staff will review the applications that pass phase 2 to select Champions. Final selection of Champions will consider all the information from the application form, the background check, data verification and medical chart validation, and final verified hypertension control rate. In the event of tied scores based on the hypertension control rate at any point in the selection process, geographic location may be considered to ensure a broad distribution of champions. Selected Champions will be notified by phone or email.

Some Champions may participate in a post-challenge telephone interview. The interview will include questions about the strategies employed by the individual practice or organization to achieve high rates of hypertension control, including barriers and facilitators for those strategies. The interview will focus on systems and processes and should not require preparation time by the Champion. The estimated time for the interview is one hour, which includes time to review the interview protocol with the interviewer, respond to the interview questions, and review a summary about the Champion's practices. The summary may be written as a success story and will be posted on the Million Hearts website.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 215 annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Physician, practices and healthcare systems.	Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champion Application Form.	200	1	30/60	100
Finalists	Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champion Data Verification Form.	40	1	2	80
Champions	Interview Guide: Million Hearts® Hypertension Control Champion.	35	1	1	35
Total					215

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10904 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1011; Docket No. CDC–2025–0016]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a request for extension of an approved information collection titled Emergency Epidemic Investigation Data Collections. CDC uses the information collected to identify prevention and control measures in response to outbreaks and other public health events.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0016 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; phone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Emergency Epidemic Investigation Data Collections (OMB Control No. 0920–1011, Exp. 12/31/2025)—Extension—Office of Science (OS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

CDC previously conducted Emergency Epidemic Investigations (EEIs) under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 0920–0008. In 2013, CDC received OMB approval (OMB Control No. 0920–1011) for a new OMB Generic Clearance for a three-year period to collect vital information during EEIs in response to outbreaks or other urgent public health events (*i.e.,* natural, biological, chemical, nuclear, radiological), characterized by undetermined agents, undetermined sources, undetermined transmission, or undetermined risk factors. The most recent Generic Clearance was approved in 2022 for a three-year Extension, which expires on 12/31/2025. CDC seeks OMB approval for an additional Extension of this Generic Clearance for a period of three years.

Supporting effective Emergency Epidemic Investigations is one of the most important ways that CDC protects the health of the public. CDC is frequently called upon to conduct EEIs at the request of local, state, or international health authorities seeking support to respond to outbreaks or urgent public health events. In response to external partner requests, CDC provides necessary epidemiologic support to identify the agents, sources, modes of transmission, or risk factors to effectively implement rapid prevention and control measures to protect the public's health. Data collection is a critical component of the epidemiologic support provided by CDC; data are analyzed to determine the agents, sources, modes of transmission, or risk factors so that effective prevention and control measures can be implemented. During an unanticipated outbreak or urgent public health event, immediate action by CDC is necessary to minimize or prevent public harm. The legal justification for EEIs are found in the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 301 [241] (a).

Successful investigations are dependent on rapid and flexible data collection that evolves during the investigation and is customized to the unique circumstances of each outbreak or urgent public health event. Data collection elements will be those necessary to identify the agents, sources, mode of transmission, or risk factors. Examples of potential data collection methods include telephone or face-to-face interview; email, web, or other type of electronic questionnaire; paper-and-pencil questionnaire; focus groups; medical record review and abstraction; laboratory record review and abstraction; collection of clinical samples; and environmental assessment. Respondents will vary depending on the nature of the outbreak or urgent public health event. Examples of potential respondents include health care professionals, patients, laboratorians, and the general public.

CDC projects up to 60 EEIs in response to outbreaks or urgent public health events characterized by undetermined agents, undetermined sources, undetermined transmission, or undetermined risk factors annually. The projected average number of respondents is 200 per EEI, for a total of 12,000 respondents. CDC estimates the average burden per response is 30

minutes and each respondent will be asked to respond once. Based on the reported burden for EEIs that have been performed during previous years, the total estimated annual burden hours are 6,000. Participation in EEIs is voluntary and there are no anticipated costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours (in hours)
Emergency Epidemic Investigation Participants.	Emergency Epidemic Investigation Data Collection Instruments.	12,000	1	30/60	6,000
Total					6,000

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10862 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0743; Docket No. CDC–2025–0021]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Monitoring Breastfeeding-Related Maternity Care—U.S. Hospitals. The Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) survey is a census of maternity care hospitals in the United States and territories, that CDC has administered about every two years since 2007 to monitor and examine changes in breastfeeding-related maternity care over time.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0021 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Monitoring Breastfeeding-Related Maternity Care—U.S. Hospitals (OMB Control No. 0920–0743, Exp. 03/31/2025)—Reinstatement—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Substantial evidence demonstrates the social, economic, and health benefits of breastfeeding for both the mother and infant as well as for society in general. Health professionals recommend exclusive breastfeeding for about the first six months and continued breastfeeding for at least 12 months; Healthy People 2030 established specific national breastfeeding goals related to breastfeeding exclusivity and duration. In addition to increasing overall rates, a public health priority in the U.S. is to reduce variation in breastfeeding rates across population subgroups. Although CDC surveillance data indicate that breastfeeding initiation rates in the United States are climbing, rates for duration and exclusivity continue to lag, and

significant disparities in breastfeeding rates persist.

The health care system is one of the most important and effective settings to improve breastfeeding, and the birth hospital stay has a crucial influence on later breastfeeding outcomes. Every two years between 2007–2015, CDC conducted the National Survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC survey) in hospitals and free-standing birth centers to better understand national breastfeeding supportive maternity practices and changes in these practices over time. Breastfeeding supportive maternity care practices changed rapidly, and in 2018 CDC redesigned the survey items to reflect these practice changes. Every two years between 2018–2024, the revised survey was administered to hospitals that routinely provide maternity care. The survey asks hospital maternity staff to report information about patient education and support for breastfeeding provided to their patients throughout the maternity stay, as well as staff training and maternity care policies.

The 2026 and 2028 mPINC survey will closely match those previously administered. As an ongoing national census of hospitals in the United States and territories that provide maternity care, it does not employ sampling methods. CDC uses the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals to identify potential participating hospitals. Hospitals invited to participate in the survey include those that participated in previous iterations, those that received an invitation but did not participate in the previous iterations, and those that have become eligible since the most recent mPINC survey. CDC will screen all hospitals with one or more registered maternity beds to assess their eligibility, identify the appropriate point of contact, and obtain contact information for the person identified. The response rates for previous iterations of the mPINC survey range from 70%-83%. CDC will provide direct feedback to participating hospitals in an individualized, hospital-specific report of their results. CDC will use information from the mPINC surveys to identify, document, and share information related to changes in practices processes over time at the hospital, state, regional, and national levels. Researchers also use the data to better understand relationships between hospital characteristics, maternity-care practices, state level factors, and breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates.

Participation in the survey is voluntary, and participants submit responses through a secure web-based system. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. CDC requests OMB approval of 777 annual burden hours for three years to conduct the 2026 and 2028 surveys.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Maternity Hospitals	Screening Part A	567	1	3/60	28
Maternity Hospitals	Screening Part B	1,771	1	2/60	59
Maternity Hospitals	mPINC Hospital Survey	1,380	1	30/60	690
Total					777

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10868 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0079; Docket No. CDC–2025–0022]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Occupational exposures to waste anesthetic gases in healthcare professionals. The purpose of the proposed data collection is to assess occupational exposures to waste anesthetic gases (WAGs) in healthcare and veterinary workers in postanesthetic care units (PACUs) and veterinary hospitals, examine associated adverse acute health effects of WAGs and recommend control measures to reduce WAG exposures for healthcare and veterinary workers in PACUs and veterinary hospitals.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0022 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*. *Please note:* Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of

Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Occupational exposures to waste anesthetic gases in healthcare professionals—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Waste anesthetic gases (WAGs) refer to anesthetic gases and vapors that are released or leaked into the surrounding areas during the administration of anesthesia to patients in operating rooms (ORs), recovery in postanesthetic care units (PACUs), and patient care in intensive care units in human and veterinary hospitals. Common inhaled anesthetics involve nitrous oxide (N_2O) and halogenated agents such as isoflurane, desflurane, and sevoflurane. These agents may be used individually or in combination, depending on the type of surgery being performed. While human and veterinary medical environments differ, occupational exposure to WAGs is detrimental in both sectors. Acute WAG exposure is linked to symptoms including nausea, dizziness, headache, fatigue, irritability, drowsiness, and difficulties with judgement and coordination. Chronic exposure health effects include DNA damage, genotoxicity, increased oxidative stress, cancer, and liver and kidney disease. However, adverse reproductive outcomes of spontaneous abortion, premature delivery, genetic damage, and birth defects (hereinafter called AROs) are a particular matter of concern because of conflicting published results. Conflicting evidence on WAGs and AROs are primarily attributed to methodological errors and weak study designs, including lack of exposure data and related job exposure matrices (JEMs), use of gas mixtures, insufficient sample size, selection bias, etc. Accurate quantification of WAG exposures is key to the epidemiologic study of AROs among healthcare and veterinary workers (HCVWs) and in developing JEMs for healthcare workers in PACUs in human hospitals and veterinary hospitals. However, only a few studies have collected WAG exposures for HCVWs in PACUs of human hospitals and veterinary hospitals.

In addition, most health effect studies were conducted when co-exposure to halogenated agents and N_2O, which often happens in human hospitals, occurred. There is a need to determine whether adverse health outcomes are caused from halogenated agents alone. To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate the relationship between WAG exposure and acute symptoms in HCVWs. This is also one of the few studies to assess halogenated agents without co-exposure to N_2O. Most veterinary hospitals use only a halogenated agent during anesthesia and assessing WAG exposures and acute health symptoms among workers in veterinary hospitals is critical to determine acute health effect by halogenated agents only. Finally, limited data on HCVW exposures to WAGs in PACUs and veterinary hospitals suggests that recommending and implementing control strategies to minimize WAG exposure is challenging.

The purpose of the proposed data collection is to assess occupational exposures to WAGs in HCVWs in PACUs and veterinary hospitals, examine associated adverse acute health effects of WAGs and recommend control measures to reduce WAG exposures for healthcare and veterinary workers in PACUs and veterinary hospitals. We will focus on sevoflurane, desflurane, and isoflurane. Comprehensive exposure assessment will be performed at multiple worksites by measuring workers' exposure to WAGs in their breathing zone using sampling devices including time-integrated instruments and a real-time instrument (optional) and area air concentrations to WAGs using the same devices used in personal exposure sampling. Additionally, room air flows will be measured where appropriate, and detailed contextual information on workplace characteristics will be systematically collected on a standardized form based on workplace observations. At the end of participant' shift, post-shift questionnaire will be administered by a NIOSH staff in a private room to ensure confidentiality.

The target number of total participants is 280—150 subjects for the exposure assessment (75 each with PACUs/VHs) and 130 for the post-shift questionnaire (65 each with PACUs/VHs)—covering multiple hospitals. Ideally, we want a sample size of 150 participants (75 subjects each within PACUs/VHs) that complete both the exposure assessment and post-shift questionnaire. In practice, some healthcare workers might participate in the exposure assessment without completing the post-shift questionnaire, and vice-versa. If this occurs, we need 150 workers (75 from PACUs and 75 from VHs) to complete the exposure assessments, regardless of their participation in the questionnaire and at least 130 workers to complete the questionnaires (65 from PACUs and 65 from VHs) regardless of their involvement in the exposure assessment. Therefore, the maximum sample size for this study will be 280 (in the unlikely event that the 150 that complete the exposure assessment are different from the 130 that complete the post-shift questionnaires).

The burden hour estimates for the exposure assessment and post-shift questionnaire are presented below. The anticipated duration of worker contact is approximately 45 minutes: 10 minutes for obtaining the informed consent document, 10 minutes for putting on and taking off sampling devices, 20 minutes for completing the full post-shift questionnaire, and five minutes for completing the questionnaire that focuses solely on acute health symptoms. For workers participating in our study over multiple days, the post-shift questionnaire will concentrate solely on acute health symptoms related to that specific sampling date, requiring less than five minutes to finish. However, due to uncertainty regarding how many workers will participate in our study

across multiple days, we estimated the burden hours by assuming that 50% of participants would take part in the study at least twice.

The total respondent burden hours are 122 hours (61 hours for the healthcare workers in PACUs and 61 for the healthcare workers in veterinary hospitals). CDC is requesting OMB approval for three years. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Healthcare workers in PACUs	Informed Consent	140	1	10/60	23
	Donning/Doffing sampling devices	75	1	10/60	13
	Post-shift questionnaire (full)	65	1	20/60	22
	Post-shift questionnaire (acute symptoms focused).	33	1	5/60	3
Healthcare workers in veterinary hospitals.	Informed Consent	140	1	10/60	23
	Donning/Doffing sampling devices	75	1	10/60	13
	Post-shift questionnaire (full)	65	1	20/60	22
	Post-shift questionnaire (acute symptoms focused).	33	1	5/60	3
Total					122

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10866 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0017; Docket No. CDC–2025–0026]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Application for Training. CDC collects information from the developers of training courses, and learners who participate in them, to support the development, administration and evaluation of high-quality educational courses.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0026 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; phone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Application for Training (OMB Control No. 0920–0017, Exp. 09/30/2025)—Revision—National Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Infrastructure and

Workforce (NCSTLTPHIW), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The mission of CDC's Division of Workforce Development (DWD) is to provide leadership in public health training and education by supporting innovative, evidence-based programs that prepare the health workforce to meet the public health challenges of the 21st century. CDC offers training and professional development opportunities (both accredited and non-accredited) in the areas of public health, epidemiology, medicine, economics, information science, veterinary medicine, nursing, public policy, and other related fields.

To administer its broad portfolio of training activities, CDC collects information from the developers of educational content and the learners who participate in professional training opportunities. Information has been collected through two electronic platforms: the CDC TRAIN learning management system and the Training and Continuing Education Online (TCEO) learning management system. These systems collected similar data, with some variability. CDC's previous request for OMB approval outlined a multi-year plan to decommission the TCEO platform and transition all information collection to the CDC TRAIN platform under a unified data collection and evaluation framework for all CDC course offerings.

This Revision requests removal of data collection instruments relating to the TCEO learning management system, which has been discontinued as of January 2025. During the next OMB approval period, CDC plans to collect all data online using the secure, password-protected CDC TRAIN platform. This Revision also consolidates accredited and nonaccredited training evaluation tools into one modular post-course evaluation (taken immediately after a course is completed), and one follow-up evaluation (taken one month after the course is completed). Respondents will include educational developers requesting accreditation for their trainings and public health and healthcare professionals who seek training. CDC will use identifiable information in CDC TRAIN to track participant completion of educational activities and facilitate required reporting for learners to earn continuing education credits, hours, or units. The Revision request includes updated estimates for the number of respondents, burden per response, frequency of information collection, and total burden hours. The proposed changes will reduce burden, streamline data collection efforts and provide CDC with a more effective, efficient, and secure mechanism for collecting, processing, and monitoring training-related information. CDC will use information collected in CDC TRAIN to evaluate and improve courses based on learner feedback. For accredited trainings, this information will also be used to generate certificates of attendance and verify training completion, review and approve proposals for educational activities to receive continuing education accreditation, and ensure compliance with mandatory accreditation standards. Aggregate data from the evaluations in CDC TRAIN will be used to improve educational activities and assess learning outcomes.

OMB approval is requested for three years. The total estimated annualized burden will decrease from 288,150 hours to 127,650 hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hr)	Total burden (in hr)
Educational Developers (Health Educators).	Continuing Education (CE) Proposal	130	1	5	650
Public Health and Health Care Professionals (Learners).	CDC TRAIN Post-Course Evaluation	250,000	2	15/60	125,000
Public Health and Health Care Professionals (Learners).	CDC TRAIN Follow-up Evaluation ...	20,000	2	3/60	2,000
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,650

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10902 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1304; Docket No. CDC–2025–0025]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS). NORS collects data on all waterborne and foodborne disease outbreaks, certain fungal disease outbreaks, and enteric disease outbreaks transmitted by contact with environmental sources, infected persons or animals, or unknown modes of transmission.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0025 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS) (OMB Control No. 0920–1304, Exp. 8/31/2025)—Extension—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS) is a web-based platform that is used by local, state, and territorial health departments in the United States to report all waterborne and foodborne disease outbreaks, certain fungal disease outbreaks, and enteric disease outbreaks transmitted by contact with environmental sources, infected persons or animals, or unknown modes of transmission to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). State, local, and territorial health departments investigate such outbreaks within their jurisdictions in accordance with respective jurisdictional guidelines for investigation. NORS reporting forms are then completed based on information collected through the state or local health department investigation (secondary data collection). CDC analyzes outbreak data to determine trends and develop and refine recommendations for prevention and control of foodborne, waterborne, and enteric disease outbreaks. No changes have been made to the previously approved data collection elements. Minor clarifications have been made to the description of select (<5) fields to ensure compliance with Executive Order 14168: Defending Women From Gender Ideology Extremism And Restoring Biological Truth To The Federal Government. NORS data are currently transmitted to CDC through a secure, web-based reporting system hosted by CDC (ITSO/AHB). Starting approximately September 2025, NORS will become a module housed in One CDC Data Platform (1CDP), a secure, cloud-based platform. Although a paper form for NORS is available as a reference tool, no paper forms are collected by CDC; all data must be submitted electronically to CDC via the cloud-based platform.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 1,160 annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Epidemiologist	Form 52.14	59	59	20/60	1,160
Total					1,160

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10906 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0621; Docket No. CDC–2024–0106]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) 2024–2026. NYTS provides national estimates of tobacco use behaviors, information about exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco influences, and information about racial and ethnic disparities in tobacco-related topics is the most comprehensive source of nationally representative tobacco data among students in grades 9–12, and is the only source of data for students in grades 6–8.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2024–0106 by any of the following methods:

☐ *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

☐ *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7118; Email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) 2024–2026 (OMB Control No. 0920–0621, Exp. 5/31/2027)—Revision—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, and nearly all tobacco use begins during youth and young adulthood. A limited number of health risk behaviors, including tobacco use, account for the overwhelming majority of immediate and long-term sources of morbidity and mortality. Because many health risk behaviors are established during adolescence, there is a critical need for public health programs directed towards youth, and for information to support these programs.

Since 2004, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has periodically collected information about tobacco use among adolescents (National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) 2004, 2006, 2009, 2011–2026 (OMB Control No. 0920–0621, Exp. 05/31/2027). This surveillance activity builds on previous surveys funded by the American Legacy Foundation in 1999, 2000, and 2002.

At present, the NYTS is the most comprehensive source of nationally representative tobacco data among students in grades 9–12, moreover, the NYTS is the only source of such data for students in grades 6–8. The NYTS has provided national estimates of tobacco use behaviors, information about exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco influences, and information about racial and ethnic disparities in tobacco-related topics. Information collected through the NYTS is used to identify trends over time, to inform the development of tobacco cessation programs for youth, and to evaluate the effectiveness of existing interventions and programs.

CDC plans to request OMB approval to make revisions to the 2026–2028 NYTS. The survey will be conducted among a nationally representative sample of students attending public and private schools in grades 6–12. The survey will be digital, web-based, self-administered, and will be taken on school or personal computers, tablets, or mobile devices. Information supporting the NYTS also will be collected from state-, district-, and school-level administrators and teachers. During the 2026–2028 timeframe, changes will be incorporated that reflect CDC's ongoing collaboration with FDA and the need to measure progress toward meeting strategic goals established by the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. Information collection will occur annually and may include a number of new questions, as well as increased representation of minority youth.

The survey will examine the following topics: Use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, hookahs, roll-your-own cigarettes, pipes, snus, oral nicotine products, bidis, heated tobacco products, and nicotine pouches; knowledge and attitudes; media and advertising; access to tobacco products and enforcement of restrictions on access; secondhand

smoke and e-cigarette aerosol exposure; provision of school- and community-based interventions, and cessation. Results of the NYTS will continue to be used to inform and evaluate the National Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, provide data to inform the Department of Health and Human Service's Tobacco Control Strategic Action Plan, and provide national benchmark data for state-level Youth Tobacco Surveys. Information collected through the NYTS also is expected to provide multiple measures and data for monitoring progress on seven tobacco-related objectives for Healthy People 2030.

CDC requests OMB approval for three years for an estimated annualized burden of 22,600 hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
State administrators	State-level Recruitment Script for the NYTS	42	1	30/60	21
District administrators	District-level Recruitment Script for the NYTS	384	1	30/60	192
School administrators	School-level Recruitment Script for the NYTS	546	1	30/60	273
Teachers	Data Collection Checklist	1,365	1	15/60	341
Students	National Youth Tobacco Survey	28,704	1	45/60	21,528
	Screening for Cognitive Interviews	300	1	10/60	50
	Cognitive Interviews	30	2	120/60	120
	Pilot Testing	100	1	45/60	75
Total					22,600

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10861 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1092; Docket No. CDC–2025–0019]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Sudden Death in the Young.

The goal of the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) data collection is to improve and standardize ascertainment of deaths so that funded jurisdictions can better understand the incidence and risk factors for sudden death in youth.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0019 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone: 404–639–7118; email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Sudden Death in the Young (OMB Control No. 0920–1092, Exp. 09/30/

2025)—Revision—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Estimates of the annual incidence of Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) vary broadly due to differences in case definitions, inconsistencies in classifying cause of death on death certificates, study populations, and case ascertainment. To address the need for improved estimates of SDY incidence and its epidemiology based on uniform cases definitions, CDC, in collaboration with NIH's National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), implemented the SDY Case Registry in 2015. To meet the ongoing need to produce accurate and uniform information, CDC, and NIH continued the SDY Case Registry in 2018 with 13 recipients through a CDC-based cooperative agreement program (DP18–1806). In 2023, a new cooperative agreement program began with 12 recipients (DP23–0006) was launched by CDC with continued support from NIH. The current revision seeks to revise burden hour estimates, modify responses for data elements collected, and to extend OMB approval for a period of three years.

CDC recipients agree to compile a defined set of SDY information about a defined subset of child deaths through the jurisdiction's/state's existing CDR program. CDC estimates that the 12 participating states/jurisdictions will collect data on approximately 606 SDY cases per year. Each of the 12 CDC-funded state/jurisdiction awardees will, on average, review and enter data on 51 of 606 cases each year. Burden is estimated for reporting required case information. It is estimated that approximately half (303) of the estimated 606 SDY cases will undergo advanced clinical review by a team of three medical experts.

OMB approval is requested for three years. The total estimated annual burden is 438 hours which is a decrease of 73 hours from the previously approved information collection request due to a decrease in the number of participating states/local jurisdictions from 13 to 12. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hr)	Total burden (in hr)
State Health Personnel	SDY Module I	12	51	10/60	102
Medical Expert	Advanced Review	36	26	15/60	234
State Health Personnel	SDY Module N	12	51	10/60	102
Total					438

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10905 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1368; Docket No. CDC–2025–0014]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Performance Monitoring of CDC's Comprehensive Suicide Prevention Program. This program will allow CDC to monitor awardee's progress, identify trends, and translate and disseminate information about successful suicide prevention and control strategies.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0014 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the

functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Performance Monitoring of CDC's Comprehensive Suicide Prevention Program (OMB Control No. 0920–1368, Exp. 9/30/2025)—Revision—National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Suicide rates have increased by about 36% between 2000 and 2023. In January 2020, CDC received an appropriation for its Comprehensive Suicide Prevention (CSP) Program. This program seeks to reduce suicide morbidity and mortality by 10% in populations disproportionately impacted by suicide in participating jurisdictions. NCIPC will continue to use the information collected to perform program activities to accomplish the following objectives:

- Monitor each awardee's progress and identify facilitators and barriers to program implementation and achievement of outcomes. Monitoring allows NCIPC to determine whether an awardee is meeting stated performance goals, to inform awardee continuous quality improvements, and to inform the type of intensity of CDC-provided technical assistance to support attainment of their performance measures.
- Identify trends in injury surveillance data to inform state foci for suicide prevention and intervention strategies as well as the production of relevant reports, journal articles, and resources for state health departments.
- Identify, translate, and disseminate information about successful suicide prevention and control strategies implemented by recipients through the development of journal articles, tools, templates, and other suicide prevention resources/products.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) received initial OMB approval in September 2022. This revision request is for the addition of a new instrument to monitor syndromic surveillance data on a quarterly schedule and to update the estimated annualized cost to the government. The quarterly syndromic surveillance report enables CSP recipients to provide quarterly updates to partners in their individual jurisdictions, describing trends in syndromic surveillance data, including upticks or changes in patterns or groups impacted to promote tailored suicide prevention outreach. Quarterly reporting ensures CDC is apprised of trends in suicide related emergency department data within jurisdictions.

Recipients will develop a comprehensive approach to suicide prevention and then implement and evaluate this approach. The comprehensive approach includes: (1) convening of multi-sectoral partners; (2) using data to identify and learn about suicide in populations disproportionately impacted; (3) inventorying existing suicide prevention programs in the community; (4) selecting suicide prevention strategies and approaches with the best available evidence to complement existing programs; (5) creating a communication plan to keep interest-holders informed; and (6) ongoing implementation and evaluation. Evaluation will include monitoring of short-, intermediate-, and long-term outcomes.

Information to be collected will provide crucial data for program performance monitoring and provide CDC with the capacity to respond in a timely manner to requests for information about the program from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the White House, Congress, and other sources. Information to be collected will also strengthen CDC's ability to monitor awardee progress, provide data-driven technical assistance, and disseminate the most current surveillance data on suicide and suicide attempts.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 480 annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
CSP Program Recipients	Annual Progress Report	24	1	12	288
CSP Program Recipients	Syndromic Surveillance Report	24	4	2	192
Total					480

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10864 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0015; Docket No. CDC–2025–0011]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Global Action in Healthcare Network Antimicrobial Resistance Module (GAIHN–AR). This project supports planning and management of antimicrobial resistance prevention, detection, and response activities associated with the GAIHN–AR network.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0011 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Global Action in Healthcare Network Antimicrobial Resistance Module (GAIHN–AR)—New—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

This is a request for a three-year OMB approval of a New Information Collection Request (ICR). Antimicrobial resistance (AR) is a growing global public health threat that does not respect borders and was estimated to kill at least 1.27 million people in 2019—more than HIV/AIDS or malaria. If no actions are taken, these numbers will grow up to an estimated two million deaths attributable to AR and eight million deaths associated with AR by 2050. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) works globally to detect and control emerging AR threats at the source before they cross borders and spread to other countries, including the United States.

The United States National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria Sub-Objective 2.5.3 describes the creation of a global network for ''detection and containing new and critical antibiotic-resistant threats,'' to ''identify innovative and effective strategies for stopping the spread of antibiotic resistant pathogens in low- and middle-income countries,'' and to ''improve standardization of laboratory methodologies and data collection to improve the quality, reliability, and utility of data to facilitate global comparisons of antibiotic resistance.''

CDC has established this network, and it is called the Global Action in Healthcare Network—Antimicrobial Resistance Module (GAIHN–AR). GAIHN–AR aims to help prevent and reduce the spread of AR threats before they reach the United States through coordinated laboratory detection, communication, and infection prevention and control (IPC) actions in healthcare. The initial focus is carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CP–CRE), an AR threat recognized as requiring urgent action by both CDC and the World Health Organization (*https://www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance/media/pdfs/2019-ar-threats-report-508.pdf* and *https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/376776/9789240093461-eng.pdf?sequence=1*). Partners may also optionally include other epidemiologically important carbapenemase-producing organisms such as Acinetobacter spp. and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

This network is implemented by the Department of Health and Human Services, CDC in response to the Executive Order 13676 of September 18, 2014, the National Strategy of September 2014, and to implement Subobjective 2.5.3 of the United States National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria of October 2020. Data collected throughout this network is also authorized by Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241).

GAIHN–AR is currently composed of healthcare facilities and laboratories in Argentina, Chile, Ethiopia, Greece, India and the United States, and additional healthcare facilities and laboratories in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ukraine, and Cambodia are in the planning stages of implementation. These sites are supported by CDC, CDC's funded partners, and in some countries,

Ministries of Health. The current participants are supported through CDC's CK21–2104, CK18–1801, GH21–2174, GH23–0048, GH0056, GH00–2375 and GH20–2110 Cooperative Agreements. Laboratories in the participating healthcare facilities and their supporting reference laboratories identify and characterize CP–CRE with known and novel mechanisms of resistance from clinical cultures and colonization screening specimens. Laboratories communicate detection events immediately to healthcare personnel at the participating healthcare facilities and relevant public health authorities for immediate action. IPC personnel within the participating healthcare facilities: (1) work with units that are at high risk for spreading CP–CRE to proactively strengthen IPC with a focus on hand washing, use of personal protective equipment, patient placement strategies, and cleaning of the healthcare environment even before CP–CRE is detected; and (2) rapidly respond to detection of patients with CP–CRE to identify, prevent and contain further spread. Participating healthcare facilities and laboratories use a shared framework with harmonized methods and standardized data collection to improve and innovate prevention, detection, and rapid response strategies. Lessons learned are then shared with key partners such as Ministries of Health who can voluntarily translate the findings into national initiatives.

Funded CDC partners or Ministries of Health supporting the network healthcare facilities and laboratories will report the following information to the Program Office at CDC—Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion (DHQP):

1. Site demographics and qualitative challenges and successes encountered during implementation are reported yearly

2. Quantitative impact measures (*e.g.,* number of carbapenem-resistant and carbapenemase-producing organisms detected, IPC practice auditing and compliance rates, rates of carbapenemase-producing organism transmission) are reported on a monthly basis

3. Key implementation milestones (*e.g.,* performance of IPC practice assessments, creation of action plans), changes in laboratory methods, trainings, and containment responses are reported on an event-based frequency.

All data are based on data routinely collected in the healthcare facilities and laboratories as part of their normal operations and based on best practices for laboratory and IPC. The data described above may be shared with CDC in one of two ways: (1) funded CDC partners or Ministries of Health receive the data in secure intermediate databases that they host and own, and then the data is entered into CDC's secure online web portal or (2) participating healthcare facilities and laboratories enter the data directly into CDC's secure online web portal. CDC's web portal is based in the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) platform, which is an open-source tool for collection, validation, analysis, and visualization of aggregate data that is used globally in more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The data collected through GAIHN–AR is used to: (1) monitor progress toward core network activity implementation; (2) measure the impact, inform resource needs, and demonstrate return on investment for those activities over time; (3) provide data to the participating healthcare facilities, laboratories, and Ministries of Health to set priorities and support continuous improvement of prevention, detection, and response activities in the participating sites and at the national level within the country; and (4) facilitate collaboration with CDC on the improvement activities described in (3).

CDC requests OMB approval for a total estimated 1,491 annualized burden across GAIHN–AR is 1491 hours. There are no additional costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Annual Country Successes and Challenges.	9	1	45/60	7
Healthcare facility	Annual Facility Demographics	30	1	5/60	3
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Annual Facility Demographics	9	4	5/60	3
Healthcare facility	Annual Unit Demographics	30	2	10/60	10
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Annual Unit Demographics (Attachment 3c).	9	7	5/60	6
Laboratory	Annual Laboratory Demographics	43	1	15/60	11
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Annual Laboratory Demographics	9	5	10/60	8
Healthcare facility	Monthly Unit Prevention Measures	30	24	20/60	240
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Monthly Unit Prevention Measures	9	79	10/60	119
Laboratory	Monthly Laboratory Detection Measures.	43	12	60/60	516
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Monthly Laboratory Detection Measures.	9	58	60/60	522
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Event-based Trainings Form	9	15	5/60	12
Healthcare facility	Event-based Facility Response Measures.	30	0.5	10/60	3
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Event-based Facility Response Measures.	9	2	20/60	6
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Event-based Unit Prevention Measures.	9	27	5/60	21
CDC-funded Partner/Ministry of Health.	Event-based Laboratory Measures	9	5	5/60	4

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Total					1491

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10901 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Solicitation of Nominations for Appointment to the Advisory Committee to the Director

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is seeking nominations for membership on the Advisory Committee to the Director (ACD). ACD consists of not more than 15 experts in the fields associated with the health disciplines including, but not limited to, public health, infectious disease, data science and Artificial Intelligence (AI), lab science, global health, public health preparedness, and related fields.

DATES: Nominations for membership on the ACD must be received no later than July 16, 2025. Submission received after this time will not be considered for the current membership cycle.

ADDRESSES: All nominations should be emailed to *ACDirector@cdc.gov* with the subject line: ''Nomination for CDC ACD.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lauren Hoffmann, MA, Office of the Chief of Staff, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone (404) 639–7126; email *ACDirector@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Nominations are sought for individuals who have the expertise and qualifications necessary to contribute to the accomplishment of the objectives of the Advisory Committee to the Director (ACD). Nominees will be selected based on expertise in the fields of public health, infectious disease, data science and Artificial Intelligence (AI), lab science, global health, and public health preparedness. Members may be invited to serve up to four-year terms. Selection of members is based on candidates' qualifications to contribute to the accomplishment of ACD objectives.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) policy stipulates that committee membership be balanced in terms of points of view represented and the committee's function. Appointments shall be made without discrimination on the basis of age, race, ethnicity, sex, disability, and cultural, religious, or socioeconomic status. Nominees must be U.S. citizens and cannot be full-time employees of the U.S. Government. Current participation on Federal workgroups or prior experience serving on a Federal advisory committee does not disqualify a candidate; however, HHS policy is to avoid excessive individual service on advisory committees and multiple committee memberships. Committee members are Special Government Employees, requiring the filing of financial disclosure reports at the beginning and annually during their terms. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reviews potential candidates for ACD membership each year and provides a slate of nominees for consideration to the Secretary of HHS for final selection. HHS notifies selected candidates of their appointment near the start of the term, or as soon as the HHS selection process is completed. Note that the need for different expertise varies from year to year and a candidate who is not selected in one year may be reconsidered in a subsequent year.

Candidates should submit the following items:

- Current curriculum vitae, including complete contact information (telephone numbers, mailing address, email address).
- At least one letter of recommendation from person(s) not employed by HHS. Candidates may submit letter(s) from current HHS employees if they wish, but at least one letter must be submitted by a person not employed by an HHS agency (*e.g.,* CDC, National Institutes of Health, Food and Drug Administration).

Nominations may be submitted by the candidate or by the person/organization recommending the candidate.

The Director, Office of Strategic Business Initiatives, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Kalwant Smagh,

Director, Office of Strategic Business Initiatives, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10851 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0457; Docket No. CDC–2025–0018]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled, Aggregate Reports for Tuberculosis Program Evaluation. The goal of the project is to

allow CDC to collect and monitor indicators for key program activities, such as finding tuberculosis infections in recent contacts of cases and in other high-risk persons likely to be infected and providing therapy for latent tuberculosis infection in an effort to eliminate Tuberculosis in the United States.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0018 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Aggregate Reports for Tuberculosis Program Evaluation (OMB Control No. 0920–0457, Exp. 1/31/2026)—Extension—National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

CDC requests an Extension of the Aggregate Reports for Tuberculosis Program Evaluation project, currently approved under OMB Control No. 0920–0457, for a period of three years. There are no changes to the scope of the project. There are no revisions to the report forms, data definitions, or reporting instructions.

To ensure the elimination of tuberculosis in the United States, CDC monitors indicators for key program activities, such as finding tuberculosis infections in recent contacts of cases and in other persons likely to be infected and providing therapy for latent tuberculosis infection. In 2000, CDC implemented two program evaluation reports for annual submission: Aggregate report of follow-up and treatment for contacts of tuberculosis cases, and Aggregate report of targeted testing and treatment for latent tuberculosis infection (OMB Control No. 0920–0457). The respondents for these reports are the 66 state and local tuberculosis control programs receiving federal cooperative agreement funding through the CDC Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE). These reports emphasize treatment outcomes, high-priority target populations vulnerable to tuberculosis, and electronic report entry and submission to CDC through to the National Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP), a secure web-based system for program evaluation data. No other federal agency collects this type of national tuberculosis data, and the aggregate report of follow-up and treatment for contacts of tuberculosis cases, and aggregate report of targeted testing and treatment for latent tuberculosis infection are the only data source about latent tuberculosis infection for monitoring national progress toward tuberculosis elimination with these activities.

CDC provides ongoing assistance in the preparation and utilization of these reports at the local and state levels of public health jurisdiction. CDC also provides respondents with technical support for the NTIP software. CDC is requests OMB approval for 264 annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents to participate other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Data clerks and Program Managers (electronic).	Follow-up and Treatment of Contacts to Tuberculosis Cases Form (2a).	66	1	2	132
Data clerks and Program Managers (electronic).	Targeted Testing and Treatment for Latent Tuberculosis Infection (2b).	66	1	2	132
Total					264

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10859 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0213; Docket No. CDC–2025–0027]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled National Vital Statistics Report Form. This data collection is used to report annual counts of marriages and divorces/annulments to the Federal government in support of the National Vital Statistics System.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0027 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

National Vital Statistics Report Form (OMB Control No. 0920–0213, Exp. 07/31/2025)—Extension—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The compilation of national vital statistics by the Federal government dates to the beginning of the 20th century. To administer these functions, the National Office of Vital Statistics was established in the Public Health Service in April 1953. In August of 1960, the National Office of Vital Statistics was reorganized as the Division of Vital Statistics in the newly created National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which is now part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

One of the functions of NCHS is to plan and administer a program to provide statistics on births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and divorces reported in the National Vital Statistics System. This includes promoting the uniform collection of data on these events and providing technical assistance to the registration areas; conducting follow back surveys to expand the scope of national vital statistics beyond the data available from vital records; preparing life tables and analyses of life table phenomena; and investigating the quality and reliability of data and methodology.

One part of this function is to provide national final counts of marriage, and divorce occurrences following the end of each year. The collection of the data is authorized by 42 U.S.C. 242k. Provisional counts of marriages and divorces are disseminated electronically. This form is the sole source of final counts for these two events. These data have been published since 1937 and are the sole source of this information at the national level. The data are used by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and by other government, academic, and private research organizations in tracking changes in trends of vital events. The counts of events requested on the form are necessary to the administration of this portion of the program.

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 46 annual burden hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
State, Territory, and New Mexico County Officials.	Annual Vital Statistics Occurrence Report.	91	1	30/60	46
Total					46

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10858 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0600; Docket No. CDC–2025–0015]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled, CDC Model Performance Evaluation Program (MPEP) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Drug Susceptibility Testing. CDC is requesting a three-year approval for extension of the currently approved project used to monitor and evaluate performances and practices among national laboratories' *M. tuberculosis* susceptibility testing.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0015 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

CDC Model Performance Evaluation Program (MPEP) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Drug Susceptibility Testing (OMB Control No. 0920–0600, Exp. 9/30/2025)—Extension—National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The CDC is requesting an Extension of a currently approved information collection request (ICR) titled CDC Model Performance Evaluation Program (MPEP) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB) Drug Susceptibility Testing for a period of three years. The Extension submitted for this ICR will not require changes in the scope of the project.

As part of the Extension, CDC is requesting a non-substantive change to the title of the data collection to CDC Model Performance Evaluation (MPEP) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Drug Susceptibility Testing to reflect that nontuberculous mycobacteria are no longer included in the program.

While the overall number of cases of TB in the U.S. has remained fairly stable, rates still remain high among foreign-born persons, persons in correctional facilities, homeless populations, and individuals infected with HIV in major metropolitan areas. To reach the goal of eliminating TB, the Model Performance Evaluation Program for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* drug susceptibility testing is used to monitor and evaluate performance and practices among U.S. laboratories performing *M. tuberculosis* susceptibility testing. Participation in this program is one way

laboratories can ensure high-quality laboratory testing, resulting in accurate and reliable testing results.

Providing an evaluation program to assess the ability of laboratories to test for drug resistant *M. tuberculosis* strains, gives laboratories a self-assessment tool to aid in optimizing their skills in susceptibility testing. The information obtained from the laboratories on susceptibility practices and procedures is used to inform continuous program improvement related to good performance, training needs, and the development of practice standards. Participants in this program include domestic clinical and public health laboratories. Data collection from laboratory participants occurs twice per year. The data collected in this program will include the susceptibility test results of primary and secondary drugs, drug concentrations, and test methods performed by laboratories on a set of performance evaluation (PE) isolates. The PE isolates are sent to participating laboratories twice a year. Participants also report laboratory demographic data such as laboratory type and the number of drug susceptibility tests performed annually.

Over the past three years, six final MPEP reports have been distributed and published with an average of 58 participants per MPEP isolate shipment. All state public health laboratories that perform *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* drug susceptibility testing participated in MPEP, along with approximately seven hospital, seven independent/reference, and two federal laboratories; these participating laboratories represent geographical and laboratory type variation. Drug susceptibility testing results met consensus for 73% or 22 isolates of the six panels with five isolates each (30) for first-line drugs, highlighting challenges that laboratories experience with current testing practices and methods. MPEP continues to select isolates with both common and challenging resistance patterns for educational value.

CDC is requesting approval for 113 burden hours, a reduction of 16 burden hours due to the reduction in the number of respondents. There is no cost to respondents to participate other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (hours)	Total burden (hours)
Domestic Laboratory	Participant Biosafety Compliance Agreement.	70	1	5/60	6
	MPEP *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Results Worksheet.	70	2	30/60	70
	Online Survey Instrument	70	2	15/60	35
	MPEP *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Results Form.	4	2	15/60	2
Total					113

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10860 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–0010; Docket No. CDC–2025–0009]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Exposures, Health Effects, and Controls of Chemicals from Thermal Spray Coating: Part 2. The purpose of the proposed data collection is to assess exposures and respiratory health in workers using three thermal commonly used spray coating technologies and to investigate the association between exposures and respiratory health.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0009 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of

information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Exposures, health effects, and controls of chemicals from thermal spray coating: Part 2—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Thermal spray coating (TSC) is a surface treatment process that enables different types of feedstock material to be deposited on various substrates—metals, metal alloys, ceramics, and plastics. TSC processes are relatively simple to use, economical, and have been applied to almost all industrial sectors such as automotive, aerospace, machine shops, electronics, medical, shipyards, and printing. Important uses include coatings for wear prevention, repair, restoration, thermal insulation/conduction, corrosion/oxidation resistance, seals, and decoration.

The most commonly used metals in TSC include chromium, nickel, cobalt, zinc, and aluminum. Occupational exposures to metals and particles formed during TSC operations are potentially associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), allergic asthma, pneumoconiosis, cancer, skin sensitization, metal fume fever, and deaths from lung damage. In addition, toxic gases such as phosgene, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone produced from TSC processes can cause irritation, pulmonary edema, headache, and drowsiness. Exposure assessment for TSC is lacking and can present a significant challenge but is critical for informing intervention and prevention strategies and for epidemiologic studies. In addition, respiratory impairments in TSC and allied occupations remain unknown because of the absence of health studies. There is thus a need for an integrated exposure and respiratory health assessment study to explore exposure-response relationships.

The purpose of the proposed data collection is to assess exposures and respiratory health in workers using three TSC technologies and investigate the association between exposures and respiratory health. Among various TSC processes, we will focus on two commonly used (electric arc- and flame-spraying) and one emerging (cold-spraying) techniques. Comprehensive exposure assessment will be performed at multiple worksites by measuring workers' exposure to particles and metals in their breathing zone using a real-time instrument and area air concentrations to particles, metals, and gases using real-time and time-integrated instruments. Additionally, room air flows will be measured where appropriate, and detailed contextual information on workplace characteristics will be systematically collected on a standardized form based on workplace observations. For the health assessment, respiratory health will be assessed concurrently with exposures using a combination of tests including: a standardized investigator administered questionnaire; fractional exhaled nitric oxide test, a non-invasive biomarker of inflammation; two non-invasive lung function tests, spirometry and impulse oscillometry (both repeated after bronchodilator administration among those with respiratory impairments); and blood samples to measure biomarkers of inflammation to assess lung damage.

The target number of total participants is 300, representing the three selected TSC processes who complete the health or the exposure assessment. Ideally, CDC wants a sample size of 200 workers that complete both the health and exposure assessments. In reality, workers might participate in the health assessment but not the exposure assessment and vice-versa. If that is the case, CDC needs 200 workers to complete the health assessments, regardless of whether they also complete the exposure assessment, and at least 100 workers to complete the exposure assessments regardless of whether they also complete the health assessment. Therefore, the maximum sample size for this study will be 300 (in the unlikely event that the 200 that complete the health assessment are different from the 100 that complete the exposure assessment).

The burden hour estimates for the exposure and health assessments are presented below. For the exposure assessment, the expected duration of worker contact would be approximately 15 minutes (10 minutes for obtaining the informed consent document and 5 minutes for donning and doffing vest with sampling equipment). The estimated times to participate for the health assessment are approximately 40 minutes (10 minutes for the informed consent document and 30 minutes for the questionnaire). CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 158 hours (25 hours for the exposure assessment and 133 hours for the health assessment). CDC is requesting OMB approval for two years. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Exposure Assessment	Informed Consent	100	1	10/60	17
	Donning/Doffing vest	100	1	5/60	8
Health Assessment	Informed Consent	200	1	10/60	33
	Worker Questionnaire	200	1	30/60	100

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Total					158

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10867 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–25CY; Docket No. CDC–2025–0006]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled X-Ray Classification Collection for Metal and Nonmetal Miners. The purpose of the proposed data collection is to allow medical providers or their staff to submit the B Reader provided classifications of chest radiographs of miners in the metal and nonmetal industry, to better understand the burden of pneumoconiosis in this workforce, as authorized in the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) final rule for Respirable Crystalline Silica.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0006 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

X-Ray Classification Collection for Metal and Nonmetal Miners—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Respiratory Health Division, Surveillance Branch, announces its initiative to collect de-identified data from medical providers obtaining classifications of chest radiographs of miners working in the metal/non-metal (MNM) mining sector. This effort aims to support public health surveillance by aggregating radiographic classifications for miners' chest x-rays by state and commodity. This data collection aligns with the recent Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) regulatory action outlined in the final rule for Respirable Crystalline Silica (30 CFR part 60).

The MSHA final rule, Respirable Crystalline Silica (30 CFR part 60), mandates MNM mine operators to ensure medical examination results, including chest x-ray classifications, are provided to NIOSH by the physician or other licensed health care provider or specialist engaged by the mine operator to provide services within 30 days of the medical examination once NIOSH establishes a reporting system. To comply with this requirement, NIOSH has developed a data collection system leveraging Research Electronic Data Capture (REDCap), a secure, web-based platform commonly used in clinical research to ensure data integrity and confidentiality.

The burden hours are estimated based on limited pilot testing conducted internally using the survey instrument. In these pilot tests, the amount of time for instruction review, collection of mock information, and the survey completion was between 2–4 minutes. The median time of three minutes was used to estimate annual burden hours. Currently, the total number of clinics which will be using this system in the United States is unknown. However, the total number of employed miners in the metal/non-metal industry is known, with 255,702 employed in 2023. MSHA estimated in their regulatory documents that anywhere between 25%–75% of metal/non-metal miners will participate in this program, leading to an annual average number of radiographs submitted to be 13,500. If we take the total number of clinics to be at least double the number of clinics offering NIOSH-approved radiography listed on NIOSH's website (169), then at least 338 clinics will participate.

CDC requests OMB approval for three years, with an estimated 462 annual burden hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Clinics and staff	Request to Access X-ray Classification Submission.	338	1	1/60	6
Clinics and staff	X-ray classification submission for metal and non-metal miners.	338	40	2/60	451
Total					462

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10899 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1432; Docket No. CDC–2025–0012]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled NCEZID Rapid Message Testing & Development System. This program will enable the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) to test health messages and gather information to inform the development of health messages.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0012 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; telephone: 404–639–7570; email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

NCEZID Rapid Message Testing & Development System (OMB Control No.

0920–1432, Exp. 5/31/2025)—Extension—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) offers numerous powerful resources to anticipate, prevent, and address outbreaks of infectious diseases. From researchers to emergency responders; from laboratories to surveillance of mobile populations; from collaborations at the Federal level to partnerships at the local level, NCEZID keeps people safe from threats like anthrax, Ebola virus, Zika virus, sepsis, mpox, and foodborne illnesses like *Salmonella.* These efforts are vital to protect and save lives.

The ability to effectively communicate with the public about these threats is one of NCEZID's most vital roles. Particularly during an outbreak, it is critical that the public understands what is happening and why, and trusts and follows public health leaders' guidance. Recent public health responses to COVID–19 and mpox have underscored the need to improve the speed and content of health communications, particularly among populations at higher risk for zoonotic and infectious diseases. This Rapid Message Testing & Message Development System enables NCEZID to collect information vital to the development of clear, salient, relevant, appealing, and persuasive messages related to outbreaks and other emerging and zoonotic diseases. The system also allows for the relatively rapid testing of messages when the need arises within the Center, prior to the dissemination of those messages and associated communications materials. The data collection is intended to ensure NCEZID messages are clear, salient, appealing, and persuasive to target audiences. Data will guide revisions to existing or draft messages, inform the development of new messages, and otherwise enable message developers to make optimal decisions about message content, format, and dissemination so that NCEZID's messages effectively reach and resonate with their intended audiences.

Data collection methods proposed for this system include in-depth interviews, online or in-person focus groups, and online surveys. CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 3,431 annual burden hours. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hr)	Total burden (in hr)
General public	Surveys Question Bank	10,000	1	10/60	1,667
General public	Screening and Recruitment Question Bank.	2,880	1	5/60	240
Healthcare and specialty audiences	Screening and Recruitment Question Bank.	3,600	1	5/60	300
General public	Focus Groups Question Bank	288	1	2	576
Healthcare and specialty audiences	Focus Groups Question Bank	288	1	2	576
Healthcare and specialty audiences	In-Depth Interviews Question Bank	72	1	1	72
Total					3,431

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10907 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–1317; Docket No. CDC–2025–0023]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Respiratory Data. This data collection is designed to standardize the data elements collected across the country regarding the impact of respiratory viruses on healthcare facilities.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0023 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each

collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Respiratory Data (OMB Control No. 0920–1317, Exp. 1/31/2028)—Revision—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infection Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion (DHQP), National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collects COVID–19 and respiratory virus data from healthcare facilities in the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) under OMB Control No. 0920–1317. NHSN is the only national system that collects surveillance data on healthcare-associated infections, infection prevention process measures, healthcare personnel safety measures, such as blood and body fluid exposures and vaccination practices, and adverse events related to the transfusion of blood and blood products. NHSN existing platform allows facilities to share data immediately with local, state, and national partners for impact monitoring, decision-making, and surveillance activities. The NHSN COVID–19 modules are designed to standardize the data elements collected across the country regarding the impact of the COVID–19 and other respiratory viruses on healthcare facilities. In collecting standardized data, NHSN provides a vendor-neutral platform and a national lens into the burden hospitals are experiencing in a way that is designed to support the public health response. NHSN is a platform that exists in nearly all acute-care hospitals, nursing homes, and dialysis facilities in the U.S. and can provide a secure, sturdy infrastructure.

The NHSN data collection was previously approved in January 2025 for 3,557,181 responses and 1,731,823 annual burden hours. The proposed changes in this Revision include modifications to 10 existing data collection forms and a change in the title to more accurately reflect data that is collected. CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated annual 1,567,929 burden hours.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Form No.	Form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
57.101	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Weekly) (user entry)	1,148	52	202/60	20,0977
57.101	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Weekly) (.csv import)	3,444	52	29/60	86,559
57.101	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Weekly) (API)	1,786	52	15/60	23,218
57.102	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Daily) (user entry)	492	365	58/60	17,3594
57.102	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Daily) (.csv import)	1,476	365	29/60	26,0391
57.102	Hospital Respiratory Data Form (Daily) (API)	765	365	15/60	69,806
57.140	National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Registration Form	11,500	1	5/60	958
57.155	Point of Care Testing Results—Manual	3,135	150	11/60	86,213
57.155	Point of Care Testing Results—CSV	3,135	150	11/60	86,213
57.216	Optional Person Level Reporting of Weekly COVID–19 Vaccination for Long-Term Care Residents (manual).	1,669	52	61/60	88,234
57.216	Optional Person Level Reporting of Weekly COVID–19 Vaccination for Long-Term Care Residents (.csv).	167	52	61/60	8,829
57.217	Optional Person Level Reporting of Weekly COVID–19 Vaccination for Healthcare Personnel (manual).	96	52	61/60	5,075
57.217	Optional Person Level Reporting of Weekly COVID–19 Vaccination for Healthcare Personnel (.csv).	106	52	61/60	5,604
57.218	Weekly Respiratory Pathogen and Vaccination Summary for Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities (manual).	13,123	52	25/60	28,4332
57.218	Weekly Respiratory Pathogen and Vaccination Summary for Residents of Long-Term Care Facilities (csv).	1,526	52	20/60	26,451
57.219	Healthcare Personnel COVID–19 Vaccination Cumulative Summary (manual).	11,360	12	45/60	102,240
57.219	Healthcare Personnel COVID–19 Vaccination Cumulative Summary (.csv).	4,107	12	40/60	32,856
57.509	Weekly Patient COVID–19 Vaccination Cumulative Summary for Dialysis Facilities—Manual.	107	12	45/60	963
57.509	Weekly Patient COVID–19 Vaccination Cumulative Summary for Dialysis Facilities—.CSV.	2,802	12	40/60	22,416
57.510	COVID–19 Module Dialysis Outpatient Facility—manual	500	12	20/60	2,000
57.510	COVID–19 Module Dialysis Outpatient Facility—.csv	500	12	10/60	1,000

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS—Continued

Form No.	Form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response	Total burden hours
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,567,929

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10863 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–25–25–0004; Docket No. CDC–2025–0007]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled Traveler Risk Assessment and Management Activities during Disease Outbreaks. The purpose of this Generic information collection request (ICR) is to aid in CDC's responsibility to ensure the successful implementation of traveler management in an efficient and timely manner during disease outbreaks.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. CDC–2025–0007 by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *www.regulations.gov.*

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*www.regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS H21–8, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; Telephone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses; and
5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

Traveler Risk Assessment and Management Activities during Disease Outbreaks—New—National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases (NCEZID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

CDC intends use this Generic information collection request (ICR) in the event of a disease outbreak overseas that would necessitate the public health assessment and/or monitoring of travelers arriving in the U.S. Section 361 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 264) authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to make and enforce regulations necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into and within the United States. Under its delegated authority, DGMH works to fulfill this responsibility through a variety of activities (including the operation of port health stations) at U.S. ports of entry and administration of foreign quarantine regulations; 42 Code of Federal Regulation part 71, specifically 42 CFR 71.20 Public health prevention measures to detect communicable disease.

Additionally, on February 21, 2020, CDC issued an interim final rule (IFR) to amend its Foreign Quarantine regulations, to enable CDC to require airlines to collect, and provide to CDC, certain data regarding passengers and crew arriving from foreign countries for the purposes of health education, treatment, prophylaxis, or other appropriate public health interventions, including travel restrictions. CDC's authority for collecting such data is contained in 42 CFR 71.4.

Under this IFR, airlines must transmit these data to CDC within 24 hours of an order. The order *Requirement for Airlines and Operators to Collect and Transmit Designated Information for Passengers and Crew Arriving Into the United States; Requirement for Passengers to Provide Designated*

Information requiring the collection of this information was issued on October 25, 2021 and went into effect on November 8, 2021. Under this Order, airlines may transmit the required information using existing data-sharing infrastructure in place between the airlines and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or they must retain the information for 30 days and transmit it to CDC within 24 hours upon request. This information collection for contact information is already approved under OMB Control 0920–1354.

During a disease outbreak, CDC relies on its federal partners in the DHS to assist in the risk assessment and entry screening process because of their presence at the ports of entry. As needed, DHS will refer travelers into the public health entry screening and risk assessment process. The public health entry screening typically consists of an initial health and exposure questionnaire to determine if a more in-depth public health risk assessment of a traveler is necessary. CDC develops the tools and training to facilitate this public health entry screening and works to ensure that any individual who is identified by DHS as being from the outbreak area is screened and further evaluated if compatible symptoms or potential exposures are identified. For those who are symptomatic or potentially exposed, additional public health measures may involve transport to a healthcare facility for medical evaluation if a traveler is identified as being ill; quarantine for those with high-risk exposures but with no evidence of illness or infection; and/or communication with CDC or health departments to facilitate timely detection and management if potentially exposed travelers develop symptoms after arrival.

This information collection concerns CDC's statutory and regulatory authority related to conducting public health screening of travelers upon arrival to the United States and assessing individual travelers for public health risk following a report of illness from a conveyance or other notification at a U.S. port of entry. As part of this responsibility, DGMH has implemented traveler management activities that collect contact information and share the information with state and local governments so that the travelers can be monitored for signs or symptoms of disease, and isolated and medically examined if needed. CDC anticipates the future need for these activities to prevent the transmission or spread of communicable diseases into the United States.

Disease outbreaks do not occur at regular intervals, which makes it difficult to estimate how often information collection will be necessary. The purpose of this Generic ICR is to aid in CDC's responsibility to ensure the successful implementation of traveler management in an efficient and timely manner. DGMH intends use this Generic ICR in the event of a disease outbreak that would necessitate the public health assessment and/or monitoring of travelers arriving in the U.S. Although it is possible to anticipate some broad categories of information that would need to be collected, (*e.g.,* potential exposures, symptoms, contact information, etc.), each response is unique and requires flexibility in terms of the specific information collection tool in each instance. Data collection instruments and methods must be rapidly created and implemented to direct appropriate public health action. Often specific questions will change, or new questions will evolve with each disease outbreak.

DGMH anticipates that this Generic ICR would encompass data collection related to:

- Entry screening of travelers and (if indicated) public health risk assessment conducted either in person or virtually;
- Post-arrival management of travelers as specified in CDC recommendations for travelers arriving from outbreak areas;
- Health department of jurisdiction follow up of indicated travelers;
- Surveys of travelers to determine most efficient channels for reaching travelers and refine public health messaging for travelers coming from the outbreak area;
- Evaluation of entry screening, post-arrival management, and health department follow-up;

CDC requests OMB approval for an estimated 10,588 annual burden hours. There are no costs to respondents other than their time to participate.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Traveler	CDC Initial Screening	54,750	1	5/60	4,563
Traveler	POE Public Health Risk Assessment Form.	5,475	1	20/60	1,825
Traveler	Symptom Monitoring Daily Group Symptomatic Travelers.	548	21	1/60	192
Traveler	Symptom Monitoring Daily Group—Web Survey for Symptomatic Travelers.	548	21	5/60	958
Traveler	Symptom Monitoring Weekly Group	4,928	3	1/60	246
Traveler	Symptom Monitoring Weekly Group	4,928	3	5/60	1,232
Traveler	Response Survey of Travelers	5,475	1	10/60	913
State/Local Health Department	Jurisdiction Traveler Monitoring	70	104	5/60	607
State/Local Health Department	Jurisdiction Final Survey	70	1	20/60	23
Total					10,558

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Public Health Ethics and Regulations, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–10900 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

[OMB #: 0970–0536]

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program Performance Analysis Study

AGENCY: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) and the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) requests approval for a revision to a currently approved information collection activity as part of the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program Performance Analysis Study (PAS) (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) #: 0970–0536; expiration date December 31, 2025). The goal of the study is to collect, analyze and report on performance measures data for the SRAE program. The purpose of the request is to continue the ongoing data collection and submission of the performance measures by SRAE grant recipients, which includes revisions to the current performance measures. We are proposing revisions to the current performance measures to address feedback from grant recipients to simplify and clarify participant surveys and to ensure the measures meet FYSB data needs.

DATES: *Comments due* August 15, 2025. In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, ACF is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The purpose of the SRAE program is to educate youth on how to voluntarily refrain from nonmarital sexual activity and prevent other youth risk behaviors. Data will continue to be used to determine if the SRAE grant recipients are meeting their programs' mission and priorities.

The SRAE PAS collects performance measures data from SRAE grant recipients, program providers, and participants. The data include information on program structure, cost, and support for implementation; program attendance, reach, and dosage; the characteristics of youth involved in programming; youth sexual and other risky behavior prior to program participation; and youth sexual and other risky behavior intentions at program exit. The performance measures help the ACF program office and grant recipients to monitor and report on progress in implementing SRAE programs, and inform technical assistance.

Some of the performance measures data come from youth participants through surveys SRAE grant recipients administer at program entry and exit. There are separate versions of the entry and exit surveys for middle school youth, which exclude some of the more sensitive items that are included in the versions for high school and older youth. There is also a shorter version of the entry survey for programs conducting impact studies, to reduce the burden on participants in those programs who are likely responding to other surveys as part of their impact study. Although there was a version of the exit survey for programs conducting impact studies in the past, it was removed through the previous OMB request, and youth in these programs now complete the same version of the exit survey as other youth.

We are proposing revisions to the current performance measures to address feedback from grant recipients to simplify and clarify participant surveys, and to ensure the measures meet FYSB data needs. The changes are expected to reduce the burden for completing the participant entry survey from eight minutes to seven minutes per response.

Respondents: General Departmental (GDSRAE), State (SSRAE), and Competitive (CSRAE) grant recipients, their subrecipients, and program participants.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Number of respondents (total over request period)	Number of responses per respondent (total over request period)	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)	Annual burden (in hours)
(1) Participant Entry Survey:					
GDSRAE participants	185,401	1	0.1167	21,636	7,212
SSRAE participants	684,593	1	0.1167	79,892	26,631
CSRAE participants	54,914	1	0.1167	6,408	2,136
(2) Participant Exit Survey:					
GDSRAE participants	148,321	1	0.1667	24,725	8,242
SSRAE participants	547,674	1	0.1667	91,297	30,432
CSRAE participants	43,931	1	0.1667	7,323	2,441
(3) Performance reporting data entry form: grant recipients:					
GDSRAE grant recipients	108	6	16	10,368	3,456
SSRAE grant recipients	38	6	16	3,648	1,216
CSRAE grant recipients	44	6	16	4,224	1,408
(4) Performance reporting data entry form: subrecipients:					
GDSRAE subrecipients	151	6	13	11,778	3,926
SSRAE subrecipients	266	6	13	20,748	6,916
CSRAE subrecipients	73	6	13	5,694	1,898
Estimated Total and Annual Burden Hours				287,741	95,914

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 95,914.

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 710(b)(6).

Mary C. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10857 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–83–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0439]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; RIVFLOZA

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 RIVFLOZA 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 drug product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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–0439 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; RIVFLOZA.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug 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 drug 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 drug product, RIVFLOZA (nedosiran) indicated to lower urinary oxalate levels in children 9 years of age and older and adults with primary hyperoxaluria type 1 and relatively preserved kidney function (*e.g.,* eGFR ≥30 mL/min/1.73 m^2). Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for RIVFLOZA (U.S. Patent No. 10,351,854) from Novo Nordisk Inc. and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated April 3, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of RIVFLOZA 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 RIVFLOZA is 2,013 days. Of this time, 1,648 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 365 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 (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* March 28, 2018. The applicant claims March 30, 2018, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was March 28, 2018, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the FD&C Act:* September 30, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for RIVFLOZA (NDA 215842) was initially submitted on September 30, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* September 29, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 215842 was approved on September 29, 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(s) for patent extension, this applicant seeks 722 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11040 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2017–D–3101]

Abbreviated New Drug Applications: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions; Guidance for Industry; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing the availability of a final guidance for industry entitled ''ANDAs: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions.'' This guidance describes the facility information to be submitted in a pre-submission facility correspondence (PFC) and how FDA will use this information to set a review goal for a priority abbreviated new drug application (ANDA). This guidance incorporates a program enhancement agreed upon by the Agency and industry as part of the negotiations relating to reauthorization of the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments (GDUFA) and as described in ''GDUFA Reauthorization Performance Goals and Program Enhancements Fiscal Years 2023–2027'' (GDUFA III commitment letter). This guidance finalizes for implementation the draft guidance of the same title issued on December 5, 2022.

DATES: The announcement of the guidance is published in the **Federal Register** on June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit either electronic or written comments on Agency guidances at any time as follows:

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–2017–D–3101 for ''ANDAs: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions; Guidance for Industry.'' Received comments 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 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.

You may submit comments on any guidance at any time (see 21 CFR 10.115(g)(5)).

Submit written requests for single copies of this guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your requests. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the guidance document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ranjani Prabhakara, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 75, Rm. 6648, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–4652, *ranjani.prabhakara@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a guidance for industry entitled ''ANDAs: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions.'' This guidance provides information to applicants on how FDA intends to assign a goal date based on the content, timing, and assessment of a PFC submitted prior to a priority ANDA under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(j)).

The commitments negotiated under the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2022 (GDUFA III) introduced several changes intended to further streamline the PFC process, which was originally negotiated under the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2017 (GDUFA II). Changes to the PFC process introduced in the GDUFA III commitment letter include revisions to the content and format of the facility information that should be submitted in a complete and accurate PFC and increased flexibility when changes are made between the PFC and ANDA. FDA considered the applicability of Executive Order 14192, per Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance in M–25–20, and finds this action to be deregulatory in nature.

This guidance finalizes the draft guidance entitled ''ANDAs: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions'' issued on December 5, 2022 (87 FR 74425). FDA considered comments received on the draft guidance as the guidance was finalized. Editorial changes were made to improve clarity about the information to include in a PFC.

This guidance is being issued consistent with FDA's good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). The guidance represents the current thinking of FDA on ''ANDAs: Pre-Submission Facility Correspondence Related to Prioritized Generic Drug Submissions.'' It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

II. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

While this guidance contains no collection of information, it does refer to previously approved FDA collections of information. The previously approved collections of information are subject to review by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). The collections of information in 21 CFR 314 have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0001. The collections of information in 21 CFR part 210 and 211 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice) have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0139. The collections of information relating to Form FDA 356h have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0338. The collections of information relating to Form FDA 3794, the Generic Drug User Fee Cover Sheet, have been approved under OMB control number 0910–0727.

III. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the internet may obtain the guidance at *https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-regulatory-information/guidances-drugs, https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents,* or *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10922 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2023–E–1420, FDA–2023–E–3219 and FDA–2023–E–3220]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; [IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST]

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 IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST 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 of a patent which claims that medical device.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 Nos. FDA–2023–1420, FDA–2023–E–3219 and FDA–2023–E–3220 for Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST. 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6250, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST. IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST is indicated for providing temporary right ventricular support for up to 14 days in patients with a body surface area ≥1.5 m^2, who develop acute right heart failure or decompensation following left ventricular assist device implantation, myocardial infarction, heart transplant, or open-heart surgery. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST (U.S. Patent Nos. 9,402,942; 9,750,861; and 11,007,350) from Abiomed Inc., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated January 30, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this medical device had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST 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 IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST is 212 days. Of this time, 0 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 212 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:* Not Applicable. The applicant claims that the length of the testing phase of the regulatory review period is 0 days.

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 31, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the premarket approval application (PMA) for IMPELLA RP FLEX WITH SMART ASSIST (PMA P170011/ Supplement (S039) was initially submitted March 31, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* October 28, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PMA P170011/S039 was approved on October 28, 2022.

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 212 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 Nos. 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11026 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–0734]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the collection of information associated with our Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards (MFRPS).

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 15, 2025.

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 August 15, 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–0734 for ''Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards.'' 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 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: Domini Bean, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–5733, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to 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, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards

OMB Control Number 0910–0601—Extension

This information collection helps implement FDA's ''Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards.'' Section 1012 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 399c) authorizes FDA to administer training and education programs for employees of State, local, Territorial, and Tribal food safety authorities relating to regulatory programs. Also, under section 205 of the FDA Safety Modernization Act (codified in 21 U.S.C. 2224), FDA, together with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is directed to enhance foodborne illness surveillance to improve the collection, analysis, reporting, and usefulness of data on foodborne illnesses. As part of this effort, we have initiated programs that include developing and instituting regulatory standards intended to reduce the risk of foodborne illness through coordinated efforts with our strategic partners. Regulatory program standards establish a uniform foundation for the design and management of State, local, Tribal, and Territorial programs that have the responsibility for regulating human and animal food. Partnering with other regulatory officials also helps maximize limited resources in administering FDA regulations pertaining to manufacturing/processing, packing, or holding of food for consumption in the United States.

The MFRPS are the result of external collaboration and coordination with the Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) and State manufactured food regulatory programs. FDA, AFDO, and states worked collaboratively to develop the content of the MFRPS. A copy of the standards and accompanying worksheets and forms is available in the **Federal Register** docket for this notice. We recommend that State manufactured food regulatory programs use these program standards as the framework to design and manage their manufactured food regulatory programs. The States that assisted in the development of MFRPS were representative of the 42

State programs enrolled currently conducting manufactured food inspections via funding from a cooperative agreement grant entitled ''RFA–FD–18–001: Flexible Funding Model—Infrastructure Development and Maintenance for State Manufactured Food Regulatory Programs (U18).'' For more information on this cooperative agreement, visit our website at: *https://www.fda.gov/food/regulatory-program-standards-food/manufactured-food-regulatory-program-standards-mfrps.*

The regulatory program standards provide a uniform and consistent approach to manufactured food regulation in the United States. States may implement the program standards on a voluntary basis. The MFRPS is the framework that each participating State should use to design, manage, and improve its manufactured food regulatory program. The MFRPS provide for the following standards: (1) regulatory foundation; (2) training program; (3) inspection program; (4) inspection audit program; (5) food-related illness, outbreak and hazards response; (6) compliance and enforcement program; (7) industry and community relations; (8) program resources; (9) program assessment; and (10) laboratory support. For more information, including access to the program standards and appendices, visit our website at: *https://www.fda.gov/federal-state-local-tribal-and-territorial-officials/integrated-food-safety-system-ifss-programs-and-initiatives/regulatory-program-standards.*

The MFPS includes appendices to help the State program assess and meet the program elements in the standard. State programs are not obligated to use the appendices provided with the standards. Other manual or automated forms, worksheets, and templates may be used if the pertinent data elements are present. Records and other documents specified in the standards must be current and fit for use by the State program and must be available to verify the implementation of each standard. As set forth in the standards, the State program is expected to develop or update a strategic improvement plan that aids the State program in achieving and maintaining conformance with the program elements of each standard and addresses any necessary corrective actions.

Description of Respondents: Respondents are State Departments of Agriculture or Health regulatory officials who enroll in the MFRPS. We estimate 42 respondents to the information collection based on current participation.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1] [2]

Type of respondent; information collection activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
State Governments; Maintenance of data records consistent with the MFRPS	42	11	462	88.09	40,698

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.
[2] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

One State program is no longer participating in the MFRPS and two enrolled state agencies have been reorganized into one state agency since our last evaluation. We have consolidated our estimates from the previous request for renewal of this information collection to account for burden attributable to reporting tasks in the recordkeeping table. This consolidation of reporting and recordkeeping hours results in an increase in the average burden per recordkeeping. Due to the decrease in respondents, the total estimated burden for this collection has decreased by 1,938 hours.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10891 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–3588; FDA–2024–E–3589; and FDA–2024–E–3590]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; XOLREMDI

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 XOLREMDI 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 of a patent which claims that human drug product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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.

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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.*

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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–3588; FDA–2024–E–3589; and FDA–2024–E–3590 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; XOLREMDI.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug 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 drug 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 drug product, XOLREMDI (mavorixafor) indicated in patients 12 years of age and older with WHIM syndrome (warts, hypogammaglobulinemia, infections and myelokathexis) to increase the number of circulating mature neutrophils and lymphocytes. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for XOLREMDI (U.S. Patent Nos. 10,610,527; 10,953,003; 11,219,621) from X4 Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 9, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of XOLREMDI 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 XOLREMDI is 6,923 days. Of this time, 6,683 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 240 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 (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* May 15, 2015. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on May 15, 2015.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the FD&C Act:* August 31, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for XOLREMDI (NDA 218709) was initially submitted on August 31, 2023.

3. *The date the application was approved:* April 26, 2024. FDA has

verified the applicant's claim that NDA 218709 was approved on April 26, 2024.

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 490 days or 498 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11029 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–3575; FDA–2024–E–3576; FDA–2024–E–3577; FDA–2024–E–3578; and FDA–2024–E–3579]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VAFSEO

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 VAFSEO 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 of a patent which claims that human drug product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 Nos. FDA–2024–E–3575; FDA–2024–E–3576; FDA–2024–E–3577; FDA–2024–E–3578; and FDA–2024–E–3579 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VAFSEO.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug 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 drug 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 drug product, VAFSEO (vadadustat) indicated for the treatment of anemia due to chronic kidney disease in adults who have been receiving dialysis for at least three months. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for VAFSEO (U.S. Patent Nos. 7,811,595; 8,323,671; 8,343,952; 8,598,210; and 8,940,773) from Akebia Therapeutics, Inc. and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 9, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of VAFSEO 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 VAFSEO is 5,336 days. Of this time, 4,241 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,095 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 (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* August 19, 2009. The applicant claims September 1, 2009, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was August 19, 2009, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the FD&C Act:* March 29, 2021. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for VAFSEO (NDA 215192) was initially submitted on March 29, 2021.

3. *The date the application was approved:* March 27, 2024. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 215192 was approved on March 27, 2024.

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 1,094 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11031 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–3581]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VOYDEYA

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 VOYDEYA 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 drug product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic

or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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–3581 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VOYDEYA.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug 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 drug 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 drug product, VOYDEYA (danicopan) indicated as add-on therapy to ravulizumab or eculizumab for the treatment of extravascular hemolysis in adults with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for VOYDEYA (U.S. Patent No. 9,796,741) from Achillion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 9, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of VOYDEYA 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 VOYDEYA is 2,355 days. Of this time, 1,989 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 366 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 (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* October 19, 2017. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on October 19, 2017.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the FD&C Act:* March 30, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for VOYDEYA (NDA 218037) was initially submitted on March 30, 2023.

3. *The date the application was approved:* March 29, 2024. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 218037 was approved on March 29, 2024.

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 1,358 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11030 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–3591]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ZEVTERA

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 ZEVTERA 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 drug product.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 No. FDA–2024–E–3591 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ZEVTERA.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug 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 drug 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 drug product, ZEVTERA (ceftobiprole medocaril sodium) indicated for treatment of

- Adult patients with *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infections including those with right-sided infective endocarditis,
- Adult patients with acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections, and
- Adult and pediatric patients (3 months to less than 18 years old) with community acquired bacterial pneumonia.

Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for ZEVTERA (U.S. Patent No. 8,865,697) from Basilea Pharmaceutica International, AG, Allschwil and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 9, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of ZEVTERA 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 ZEVTERA is 7,790 days. Of this time, 7,545 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 245 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 (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* December 7, 2002. The applicant claims November 7, 2002, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was December 7, 2002, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the FD&C Act:* August 3, 2023. The applicant claims July 4, 2023, as the date the new drug application (NDA) for ZEVTERA (NDA 218275) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 218275 was submitted on August 3, 2023.

3. *The date the application was approved:* April 3, 2024. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 218275 was approved on April 3, 2024.

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 1,863 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11038 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1210]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Postmarket Surveillance of Medical Devices

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on information collection requirements for postmarket surveillance of medical devices.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 15, 2025.

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 August 15, 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–1210] for ''Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Postmarket Surveillance of Medical Devices.'' 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 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: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to 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, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed

collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Postmarket Surveillance of Medical Devices—21 CFR Part 822

OMB Control Number 0910–0449—Extension

This information collection supports FDA regulations. Section 522 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360l) authorizes FDA to require a manufacturer to conduct postmarket surveillance (PS) of any device that meets the criteria set forth in the statute. The PS regulation establishes procedures that FDA uses to approve and disapprove PS plans. The regulation provides instructions to manufacturers, so they know what information is required in a PS plan submission. FDA reviews PS plan submissions in accordance with 21 CFR 822.15 through 822.19 of the regulation, which describe the grounds for approving or disapproving a PS plan. In addition, the PS regulation provides instructions to manufacturers to submit interim and final reports in accordance with 21 CFR 822.38. To assist respondents with understanding the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, we also developed the interpretive agency guidance entitled, ''Postmarket Surveillance Under Section 522 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act'' (October 2022) (available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/postmarket-surveillance-under-section-522-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act*). Respondents to this collection of information are those manufacturers that require PS of their products.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR part/activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
§§ 822.9 and 822.10; PS submission	3	1	3	120	360
§ 822.21; Changes to PS plan after approval	8	1	8	40	320
§ 822.28; Changes to PS plan for a device that is no longer marketed	1	1	1	8	8
§ 822.29; Waiver	1	1	1	40	40
§ 822.30; Exemption request	1	1	1	40	40
§ 822.38; Periodic reports	35	3	105	40	4,200
Total					4,968

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR part/activity	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
§ 822.31; Manufacturer records	3	1	3	20	60
§ 822.32; Investigator records	9	1	9	5	45
Total					105

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Our estimated burden for the information collection reflects an increase of 1,890 total burden hours and a corresponding increase 45 total annual responses. This increase is based on internal FDA tracking data. The number of respondents varies annually, subject to the number of original plans, plan changes, and interim and final reports (which are dependent on enrollment progress for each study) received by FDA.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10885 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–0630]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Abbreviated New Animal Drug Applications

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the information collection provisions of abbreviated new animal drug applications.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 15, 2025.

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 August 15, 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–0630 for ''Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Abbreviated New Animal Drug Applications.'' 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 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: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to 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, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Abbreviated New Animal Drug Applications

OMB Control Number 0910–0669—Extension

Under section 512(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360b(b)(2)), any person may file an abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) seeking approval of a generic copy of an approved new animal drug. The information required to be submitted as part of an ANADA is described in section 512(n)(1) of the FD&C Act. Among other things, an ANADA is required to contain information to show that the proposed generic drug is bioequivalent to, and has the same labeling as, the approved new animal drug. We allow applicants to submit a complete ANADA or to submit information in support of an ANADA for phased review. Applicants may electronically submit Form FDA 356v with a complete ANADA or a phased review submission to ensure efficient and accurate processing of information. Form FDA 356v is approved under OMB control number 0910–0032. Form FDA 356v is available for download from our website at *https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/reports-manuals-forms/forms.* We use the information submitted, among other things, to assess bioequivalence to the originally approved drug and thus,

the safety and effectiveness of the generic new animal drug.

The information collection also includes applicant requests to waive the requirement to establish bioequivalence through in vivo studies (biowaiver requests) for soluble powder oral dosage form products or certain Type A medicated articles based upon either of two methods. We use the information submitted by applicants in the biowaiver request as the basis for our decision whether to grant the request. Therefore, the information collection references the guidance document GFI #171 ''Demonstrating Bioequivalence for Soluble Powder Oral Dosage Form Products and Type A Medicated Articles Containing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Considered to Be Soluble in Aqueous Media'' (*https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/cvm-gfi-171-demonstrating-bioequivalence-soluble-powder-oral-dosage-form-products-and-type-medicated*) (June 2023), which discusses statutory bioequivalence requirements as well as qualifications for requesting a waiver from the requirements. The guidance document was developed consistent with the Agency's Good Guidance Practice regulations in 21 CFR 10.115, which provide for comment at any time.

The reporting associated with ANADAs and related submissions is necessary to ensure that new animal drugs are in compliance with section 512(b)(2) of the FD&C Act. We use the information submitted, among other things, to assess bioequivalence to the originally approved drug and thus, the safety and effectiveness of the generic new animal drug.

Description of Respondents: The respondents for this collection of information are veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturers.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

Activity	FDA form No.	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
ANADA	356v	9	1	9	159	1,431
Phased review with administrative ANADA	356v	21	5	105	31.8	3,339
Biowaiver request for soluble powder oral dosage form product, using same formulation/manufacturing process approach	N/A	1	1	1	5	5
Biowaiver request for soluble powder oral dosage form product, using same API/solubility approach	N/A	1	1	1	10	10
Biowaiver request for Type A medicated article, using same formulation/manufacturing process approach	N/A	1	1	1	5	5
Biowaiver request for Type A medicated article, using same API/solubility approach	N/A	1	1	1	20	20
Total	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	4,810

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

We base our estimates on our records of generic animal drug applications. We estimate that we will receive 30 ANADA submissions per year over the next 3 years and that 21 of those submissions will request phased review. We estimate that each applicant that uses the phased review process will have approximately five phased reviews per application. We estimate that an applicant will take approximately 159 hours to prepare either an ANADA or the estimated five ANADA phased review submissions and the administrative ANADA. Our estimates of the burden of biowaiver requests for generic soluble powder oral dosage form products and Type A medicated articles differ based on the type of product and the basis for the request, as shown in table 1. Since our last review, we received only one biowaiver request for Type A medicated article using the same API, however we retain an estimate of one respondent for the remaining categories to permit such applications by respondents and also to permit related responses to FDA. We estimate that an applicant will take between 5 and 20 hours to prepare a biowaiver request.

Our estimated burden for the information collection reflects an overall increase of 511 hours and a corresponding increase of 55 responses. Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB renewal, the increase in the burden hours estimate is attributable to an overall increase in the number of respondents submitting traditional and phased generic drug applications.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10887 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2023–E–2612; FDA–2023–E–2613]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; [AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM]

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 AVEIR VR Leadless System 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 of a patent which claims that medical device.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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.

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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 Nos. FDA–2023–E–2612; and FDA–2023–E–2613 for Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM. 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM. AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM is indicated for patients with bradycardia and:

- Normal sinus rhythm with only rare episodes of A–V block or sinus arrest
- Chronic atrial fibrillation
- Severe physical disability

Rate-Modulated Pacing is indicated for patients with chronotropic incompetence, and for those who would benefit from increased stimulation rates concurrent with physical activity.

MR Conditional Aveir Leadless Pacemaker (LP) is conditionally safe for use in the MRI environment and according to the instructions in the Abbott MRI-Ready Leadless System Manual.

Aveir Delivery Catheter: The Aveir Delivery Catheter is intended to be used in the peripheral vasculature and the cardiovascular system to deliver and manipulate an LP. Delivery and manipulation include implanting an LP within the target chamber of the heart.

Aveir Link Module: The Aveir Link Module is intended to be used in conjunction with a Merlin PCS Programmer to interrogate and program an Aveir LP and to monitor LP function during an implant, retrieval, or follow-up procedure. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM (U.S. Patent Nos. 8,295,939; 9,168,383) from Pacesetter, Inc., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated January 18, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this medical device had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM 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 AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM is 3,109 days. Of this time, 740 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 2,369 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:* September 27, 2013. 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 September 27, 2013.

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):* October 6, 2015. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the premarket approval application (PMA) for AVEIR VR LEADLESS SYSTEM (PMA P150035) was initially submitted October 6, 2015.

3. *The date the application was approved:* March 31, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PMA P150035 was approved on March 31, 2022.

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 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11028 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–N–4731]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Administrative Detention and Banned Medical Devices

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0114. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Administrative Detention and Banned Medical Devices—21 CFR 800.55, 895.21, and 895.22

OMB Control Number 0910–0114—Extension

This information collection supports FDA regulations. FDA has the statutory authority under section 304(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 334(g)) to detain during established inspections devices that are believed to be adulterated or misbranded. Section 800.55 (21 CFR 800.55), regarding administrative detention, includes among other things certain reporting requirements (§ 800.55(g)(1) and (2)) and recordkeeping requirements (§ 800.55(k)). Under § 800.55(g), an appellant of a detention order must show documentation of ownership if devices are detained at a place other than that of the appellant. Under § 800.55(k), the owner or other responsible person must supply records about how the devices may have become adulterated or misbranded, in addition to records of distribution of the detained devices. These recordkeeping requirements for administrative detentions permit FDA to trace devices

for which the detention period expired before a seizure is accomplished or injunctive relief is obtained.

FDA also has the statutory authority under section 516 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360f) to ban devices that present substantial deception or an unreasonable and substantial risk of illness or injury. Section 895.21 (21 CFR 895.21), regarding banned devices, contains certain reporting requirements. Section 895.21(d) describes the procedures for banning a device when the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (the Commissioner) decides to initiate such a proceeding. Under 21 CFR 895.22, a manufacturer, distributor, or importer of a device may be required to submit to FDA all relevant and available data and information to enable the Commissioner to determine whether the device presents substantial deception, unreasonable and substantial risk of illness or injury, or unreasonable, direct, and substantial danger to the health of individuals.

In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2024 (89 FR 94734), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Administrative detention reporting requirements—800.55(g) & (h)	1	1	1	25	25
Banned devices reporting requirements—895.21(d)(8) and 895.22(a)	26	1	26	16	416
Total					441

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR section	Number of recordkeepers	Number of records per recordkeeper	Total annual records	Average burden per recordkeeping	Total hours
Records regarding device adulteration or misbranding and records of distribution of detained devices—800.55(k)	1	1	1	20	20

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

During the past several years, there has been an average of less than one new administrative detention action per year. Each administrative detention will have varying amounts of data and information that must be maintained. FDA's estimate of the burden under the administrative detention provision is based on FDA's discussion with one of the firms whose devices had been detained.

Based on our evaluation of the information collection we have made no adjustment to our current estimates.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10888 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1534]

Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments—Biologic License Application (BLA) 761440 for Belantamab Mafodotin

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announces a forthcoming public advisory committee meeting of the Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee (the Committee). The general function of the Committee is to provide advice and recommendations to FDA on regulatory issues. The meeting will be open to the public. FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this document.

DATES: The meeting will be held on July 17, 2025, from 8 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: FDA White Oak Campus, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31 Conference Center, the Great Room (Rm. #1503), Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002. The public will also have the option to participate, and the advisory committee meeting will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded through an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform.

Answers to commonly asked questions about FDA advisory committee meetings, including information regarding special accommodations due to a disability, visitor parking, and transportation may be accessed at: *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm408555.htm*. FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this meeting. The docket number is [FDA–2025–N–1534]. The docket will close on July 16, 2025. 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 16, 2025. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Comments received on or before July 3, 2025, will be provided to the committee. Comments received after that date will be taken into consideration by FDA. In the event that

the meeting is cancelled, FDA will continue to evaluate any relevant applications or information, and consider any comments submitted to the docket, as appropriate.

You may submit comments as follows:

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–1534] for ''Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee; Notice of Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments—Biologic License Application (BLA) 761440 for belantamab mafodotin submitted by GlaxoSmithKline LLC, for the treatment of adults with multiple myeloma.'' 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.'' FDA 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 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 the 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: LaToya Bonner, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31, Rm. 2417, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–2855, email: *ODAC@fda.hhs.gov,* or FDA Advisory Committee Information Line, 1–800–741–8138 (301–443–0572 in the Washington, DC area. A notice in the **Federal Register** about last minute modifications that impact a previously announced advisory committee meeting cannot always be published quickly enough to provide timely notice. Therefore, you should always check the FDA's website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/default.htm* and scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link, or call the advisory committee information line to learn about possible modifications before coming to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda: The meeting presentations will be heard, viewed, captioned, and recorded through an online teleconferencing and/or video conferencing platform. The Committee will discuss BLA 761440, belantamab mafodotin submitted by GlaxoSmithKline LLC, for the treatment of adults with multiple myeloma in combination with bortezomib and dexamethasone in patients who have received at least one prior line of therapy; and in combination with pomalidomide and dexamethasone in patients who have received at least one prior line of therapy including lenalidomide.

FDA intends to make background material available to the public no later than 2 business days before the meeting. If FDA is unable to post the background material on its website prior to the meeting, the background material will be made publicly available on FDA's website at the time of the advisory committee meeting. Background material and the link to the online teleconference and/or video conference meeting will be available at the location of the advisory committee meeting and at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/Calendar/default.htm.* Scroll down to the appropriate advisory committee meeting link. The meeting will include slide presentations with audio and video components to allow the presentation of materials in a manner that most closely resembles an in-person advisory committee meeting.

Procedure: Interested persons may present data, information, or views, orally or in writing, on issues pending before the committee. All electronic and written submissions submitted to the Docket (see **ADDRESSES**) on or before July 3, 2025, will be provided to the Committee. Oral presentations from the public will be scheduled between approximately 10:45 p.m. and 11:45 p.m. Eastern Time. Those individuals interested in making formal oral presentations should notify the contact person and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the evidence or arguments they wish to present, the names and addresses of proposed participants, whether they would like to present online or in-person, and an indication of the approximate time

requested to make their presentation on or before June 26, 2025. Time allotted for each presentation may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the scheduled open public hearing session, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers for the scheduled open public hearing session. Similarly, room for interested persons to participate in-person may be limited. If the number of registrants requesting to speak in-person during the open public hearing is greater than can be reasonably accommodated in the venue for the in-person portion of the advisory committee meeting, FDA may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers who will be invited to participate in-person. The contact person will notify interested persons regarding their request to speak by June 27, 2025. Persons attending FDA's advisory committee meetings are advised that FDA is not responsible for providing access to electrical outlets.

For press inquiries, please contact the HHS Press Room at *https://www.hhs.gov/press-room/index.html* or 202–690–6343.

FDA welcomes the attendance of the public at its advisory committee meetings and will make every effort to accommodate persons with disabilities. If you require accommodations due to a disability, please contact LaToya Bonner (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**) at least 7 days in advance of the meeting.

FDA is committed to the orderly conduct of its advisory committee meetings. Please visit our website at *https://www.fda.gov/AdvisoryCommittees/AboutAdvisoryCommittees/ucm111462.htm* for procedures on public conduct during advisory committee meetings.

Notice of this meeting is given under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*). This meeting notice also serves as notice that, pursuant to 21 CFR 10.19, the requirements in 21 CFR 14.22(b), (f), and (g) relating to the location of advisory committee meetings are hereby waived to allow for this meeting to take place using an online meeting platform in conjunction with the physical meeting room (see location). This waiver is in the interest of allowing greater transparency and opportunities for public participation, in addition to convenience for advisory committee members, speakers, and guest speakers. The conditions for issuance of a waiver under 21 CFR 10.19 are met.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10855 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–P–0100]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Medical Device Accessories

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on information collection associated with medical device accessory classification requests.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 15, 2025.

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 August 15, 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–P–0100 for ''Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Medical Device Accessories.'' 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 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: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to 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, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Medical Device Accessories

OMB Control Number 0910–0823—Extension

FDA's guidance document entitled ''Medical Device Accessories—Describing Accessories and Classification Pathways'' (December 2017) (available at *https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/medical-device-accessories-describing-accessories-and-classification-pathways*) is intended to provide guidance to industry and FDA staff about the regulation of accessories to medical devices, to describe FDA's policy concerning the classification of accessories, and to discuss the application of this policy to devices that are commonly used as accessories to other medical devices. In addition, the guidance explains what devices FDA generally considers an ''accessory'' and describes the processes under section 513(f)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(6)) (FD&C Act) to allow requests for risk- and regulatory control-based classification of accessories.

The FDA Reauthorization Act of 2017 (FDARA) changed how FDA regulates medical device accessories. Specifically, section 707 of FDARA added section 513(f)(6) of the FD&C Act to the statute and requires that FDA, upon request, classify existing and new accessories notwithstanding the classification of any other device with which such accessory is intended to be used. This means that the classification of an accessory may not be the same as its parent device, depending on the risks of the accessory when used as intended and the level of regulatory controls necessary for reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the accessory. Until an accessory is distinctly classified, its existing classification will continue to apply. This provision does not preclude a manufacturer from submitting a De Novo request for an accessory under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Depending on an accessory's regulatory history, there are different submission types, tracking mechanisms, and deadlines:

(1) Existing accessory types are those that have been identified in a classification regulation or granted marketing authorization as part of a 510(k) (section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(k), premarket application (PMA) (section 515 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360e), or De Novo (section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act) request (approved under OMB control numbers 0910–0120, 0910–0231, and 0910–0844, respectively). Manufacturers with marketing authorization for an existing accessory may request appropriate classification through a new stand-alone premarket submission (Existing Accessory Request). Upon request, FDA is required to meet with a manufacturer or importer to discuss the appropriate classification of an existing accessory prior to submitting a written request. Existing Accessory Requests will be initially tracked as ''Q-submissions'' (approved under OMB control number 0910–0756). FDA has a statutory deadline of 85 calendar days to respond to an Existing Accessory Request.

(2) New accessory types are those that have not been granted marketing authorization as part of a 510(k), PMA, or De Novo request. Manufacturers may include new accessories in a 510(k) or PMA with the parent device (New Accessory Request). New Accessory Requests will have the same deadline as the 510(k) or PMA. Therefore, new accessory types should follow the applicable Medical Device User Fee Amendments of 2017 deadline for the parent submission. The decision for New Accessory Requests will be separate from the decision for the marketing application.

For both Existing and New Accessory Requests, manufacturers must request proper classification of their accessory in the submission and include draft special controls, if requesting classification into class II. The processes that we use to classify an accessory will be like those used for De Novo requests. If FDA grants the Accessory Request, FDA must issue an order establishing a new classification regulation for the accessory type. If FDA denies the Accessory Request, FDA must issue a letter with a detailed description and justification for our determination.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

Activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
Existing Accessory Request	10	1	10	40	400
New Accessory Request	5	1	5	40	200
Total					600

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10886 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2023–E–3197]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ROLVEDON

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 ROLVEDON 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 August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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–3197 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ROLVEDON.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 ROLVEDON (eflapegrastim-xnst). ROLVEDON is indicated to decrease the incidence of infection, as manifested by febrile neutropenia, in adult patients with non-myeloid malignancies receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs associated with clinically significant incidence of febrile neutropenia. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for ROLVEDON (U.S. Patent No. 11,147,857) from Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (agent of Hanmi Pharm. Co., Ltd.), and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated January 18, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of ROLVEDON 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 ROLVEDON is 4,720 days. Of this time, 3,668 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,052 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:* October 9, 2009. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on October 9, 2009.

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):* October 24, 2019. The applicant claims December 22, 2018, as the date a biologics license application (BLA) for ROLVEDON was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that BLA 761148 was submitted on October 24, 2019.

3. *The date the application was approved:* September 9, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA 761148 was approved on September 9, 2022.

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 325 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11041 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–1557]

Use of Orally Ingestible Unapproved Prescription Drug Products Containing Fluoride in the Pediatric Population; Public Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting; establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, the Agency, or we) is announcing the following public meeting entitled ''Use of Orally Ingestible Unapproved Prescription Drug Products Containing Fluoride in the Pediatric Population.'' The purpose of the hybrid public meeting is to seek public input on the clinical use and safety concerns associated with the use of orally ingestible unapproved prescription drug products containing fluoride in the pediatric population. The public meeting will be facilitated by the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA.

FDA is establishing a docket for public comment on this topic.

DATES: The public meeting will be held in person and virtually on July 23, 2025, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Either electronic or written comments on this public meeting must be submitted by July 16, 2025. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for registration date and information.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held in person at FDA White Oak Campus, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 31 Conference Center, the Great Room (Rm. #1503), Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002 and virtually via webinar. Participants must be REAL ID compliant to access federal facilities. For additional information regarding REAL ID, refer to *https://www.dhs.gov/real-id/real-id-faqs.* Entrance for the public meeting participants (non-FDA employees) is through Building 1 where routine security check procedures will be performed. For parking and security information, please refer to *https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/visitor-information.*

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 16, 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–1557 for ''Use of Orally Ingestible Unapproved Prescription Drug Products Containing Fluoride in the Pediatric Population; Public Meeting; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments.'' 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 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:

Regarding the meeting: Lea Ann Browning-McNee, Director of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement, Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA, 202–849–2075, *fluoride@reaganudall.org.*

Regarding the docket: Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10001 New Hampshire Ave., Hillandale Building, 4th Floor, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 855–543–3784, *fluoridemeeting@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Prescription fluoride drops and tablets for ingestion were first marketed in the United States in the 1940s to prevent dental caries, particularly in children who lived in areas with low or no water fluoridation. Although these products are still prescribed today, none have been reviewed and approved by FDA for safety, effectiveness, or quality. FDA has previously not taken action to remove such unapproved drug products from the market. Over the years, numerous medical and dental organizations in the United States have recommended the use of ingestible fluoride products for individuals for whom regular topical treatment is difficult to achieve and those for whom topical fluoride only is insufficient to avoid dental decay.

However, FDA continuously monitors the safety of drug products sold in the United States, including marketed unapproved prescription drug products, and is aware of recent scientific research on the safety of ingestible fluoride. While the safety concerns presented in the scientific literature have generally focused on fluoride levels greater than those found in prescription drug products marketed in the United States, given that these products are predominantly used in young children, FDA is undertaking a review of their safety. Some studies suggest an association between ingestible fluoride and several health effects, including on

thyroid hormones, changes to the microbiome, and possibly decreased IQ. These safety findings are not conclusive, but they warrant continued research and discussion.

Toward that end, FDA is collaborating with the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA to convene a public meeting to seek input on the clinical use and safety concerns associated with orally ingestible unapproved prescription drug products containing fluoride for use in the pediatric population. The purpose of this meeting is to facilitate an exchange of perspectives from subject matter experts and patients on the benefits and risks of using these drug products in the pediatric population.

The Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA will facilitate the public meeting. The Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA is an independent 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization created by Congress to advance the mission of FDA to modernize medical, veterinary, food, food ingredient, and cosmetic product development; accelerate innovation; and enhance product safety.

II. Topics for Discussion at the Public Meeting

FDA seeks public input from clinical, patient, public health, and research communities on the clinical use of and safety concerns associated with orally ingestible unapproved prescription drug products containing fluoride for prevention of tooth decay in the pediatric population.[1] In particular, comments are sought on the following topics:

1. Please comment on the evidence supporting the current clinical uses of orally ingestible unapproved prescription drug products containing fluoride for tooth decay prevention in the pediatric population. What factors do clinicians consider when prescribing such drug products for the pediatric population?

2. Please comment on the safety concerns associated with these drug products, taking into account the amount of fluoride they provide when used as directed for prevention of tooth decay prevention in the pediatric population.

3. Based on the totality of the data available today, please comment on the continued use of these drug products for tooth decay prevention in the pediatric population considering the additional sources of fluoride available.

4. From the perspective of patients and clinicians, what are the potential impacts of removing these drug products from the market? Are there alternatives to use of these ingestible drug products to achieve these ends?

III. Participating in the Public Meeting

Registration: To register for the public meeting, please visit the following website: *https://reaganudall.org/news-and-events/events/use-orally-ingestible-unapproved-prescription-drug-products-fluoride.* Please indicate either in-person or virtual attendance and provide complete contact information for each attendee.

Registration is free and based on space availability, with priority for in-person attendance given to early registrants. Persons interested in attending this public meeting in person must register online by July 22, 2025, at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Early registration for in-person attendance is recommended because seating is limited; therefore, the number of participants from a single organization may be limited. While there is no deadline for persons interested in attending this public meeting virtually, they must register online to receive the link. Registrants will receive registration confirmation via email.

If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Lea Ann Browning-McNee, Director of Communication and Stakeholder Engagement, Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA, 202–849–2075, *fluoride@reaganudall.org,* no later than July 16, 2025, at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Requests for Oral Presentations: During online registration you may indicate if you wish to present during a public comment session, and which topic(s) you wish to address. We will do our best to accommodate requests to make public comments. The deadline to request a public comment slot is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on July 9, 2025. Following the July 9 deadline, we will determine the amount of time allotted to each presenter and the approximate time each oral presentation is to begin. Selected participants will be notified the week of July 14, 2025, and provided with instructions regarding submission of a single slide in PowerPoint format. No commercial or promotional material will be permitted to be presented or distributed at the public meeting.

Streaming Webcast of the Public Meeting: This public workshop will also be available via webinar to virtual attendees who register at *https://reaganudall.org/news-and-events/events/use-orally-ingestible-unapproved-prescription-drug-products-fluoride.*

Notice of this meeting is given pursuant to 21 CFR 10.65.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10943 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

[1] Although the Agency is aware that there are other fluoride-containing products on the market, including dietary supplements, this public meeting is focused only on orally ingestible unapproved prescription drug products containing fluoride.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–0134; FDA–2024–E–0135; FDA–2024–E–0157]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; BEYFORTUS

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 BEYFORTUS 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 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 August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 Nos. FDA–2024–E–0134; FDA–2024–E–0135; and FDA–2024–E–0157, for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; BEYFORTUS.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 BEYFORTUS (nirsevimab-alip). BEYFORTUS is indicated for the prevention of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) lower respiratory tract disease in:

- Neonates and infants born during or entering their first RSV season.
- Children up to 24 months of age who remain vulnerable to severe RSV disease through their second RSV season.

Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for BEYFORTUS (U.S. Patent Nos. 10,689,437; 11,186,628; 11,661,449) from AstraZeneca AB, and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 6, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of BEYFORTUS 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 BEYFORTUS is 3,387 days. Of this time, 3,092 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 295 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: April 10, 2014. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on April 10, 2014.

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 26, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for BEYFORTUS (BLA B761328) was initially submitted on September 26, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* July 17, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA B761328 was approved on July 17, 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 49 days, 445 days, or 708 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11043 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2023–E–3298; FDA–2023–E–3302; FDA–2023–E–3303; FDA–2023–E–3304; FDA–2023–E–3305; FDA–2023–E–3306; FDA–2023–E–3307; FDA–2023–E–3308;FDA–2023–E–3309]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; [NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT]

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 NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT 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 of a patent which claims that medical device.

DATES: Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) are incorrect may submit either electronic or written comments and ask for a redetermination by August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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.

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- 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–2023–E–3298; FDA–2023–E–3302; FDA–2023–E–3303; FDA–2023–E–3304; FDA–2023–E–3305; FDA–2023–E–3306; FDA–2023–E–3307; FDA–2023–E–3308; FDA–2023–E–3309 for Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT. 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6250, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT. NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT is indicated for design changes including modification of the valve inner skirt material, addition of an outer skirt, and minor changes to the valve stent frame and loading system. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT (U.S. Patent Nos. 9,220,594; 9,289,296; 9,351,828; 9,545,307; 9,681,949; 9,693,859; 9,820,851; 10,314,694; and 11,007,053) from St. Jude Medical, LLC, and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining this patents' 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 NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT 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 NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT is 453 days. Of this time, 0 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 453 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:* not applicable. The applicant does not claim a date on which the device was first used with human subjects as part of a clinical investigation to be filed with FDA to secure premarket approval of the device.

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):* October 18, 2021. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the premarket approval application (PMA) for NAVITOR TRANSCATHETER AORTIC VALVE IMPLANT (PMA P190023/S002) was initially submitted October 18, 2021

3. *The date the application was approved:* January 13, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PMA P190023/S002 was approved on January 13, 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 453 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11034 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–N–5603]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; New Animal Drug and Veterinary Master Files

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, Agency, or we) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Submit written comments (including recommendations) on the collection of information by July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be submitted to *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0910–0032. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

New Animal Drug Applications and Veterinary Master Files—21 CFR 514 and 558, and Section 571 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc)

OMB Control Number 0910–0032—Extension

This information collection supports implementation of section 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 360b), which governs new animal drugs. Agency regulations in 21 CFR part 514 (part 514) and associated regulations 21 CFR part 558, establish format and content requirements regarding new animal drug application (NADA) submissions, as well as provide for pre-application submissions, amended applications, and application supplements. This information collection also supports implementation of section 571 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc) regarding application for conditional approval of new animal drug (CNADA) submissions. As set forth in the FD&C Act and regulations, requisite elements include safety and effectiveness data, proposed labeling, product manufacturing information, and where necessary, complete information on food safety (including microbial food safety) and any methods used to determine residues of drug chemicals in edible tissue from food-producing animals. Applications must be prepared as appropriate to support the submission. Respondents to the information collection are persons developing, manufacturing, and/or researching new animal drugs.

We developed Form FDA 356v (Application for Approval of a New Animal Drug (or Submission To Support New Animal Drug Approval)) to provide a uniform format for submitting requisite information and to ensure efficient processing by the Agency. Form FDA 356v is available for download at *https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/reports-manuals-forms/forms.* We also develop Agency guidance documents that may assist respondents with understanding NADA/CNADA requirements and related information collection activity. This includes FDA Guidance #152—Evaluating the Safety of Antimicrobial New Animal Drugs with Regard to Their Microbiological Effects on Bacteria of Human Health Concern (January 2023) (*https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/cvm-gfi-152-evaluating-safety-antimicrobial-new-animal-drugs-regard-their-microbiological-effects*), which outlines a risk assessment approach for evaluating the microbial food safety of antimicrobial new animal drugs and includes Agency recommendations in this regard.

Under section 512(b)(3) of the FD&C Act, any person intending to file an NADA or supplemental NADA or a request for an investigational exemption under section 512(j) of the FD&C Act may request a conference prior to making a submission. Section 514.5 of our regulations (21 CFR 514.5) sets forth procedures for presubmission conferences and describes documentation associated with making requests and preparing for and conducting meetings. We encourage sponsors to submit data for review at the most appropriate and productive times in the drug development process. Rather than submitting all data for review as part of a complete application, we have found that the submission of data supporting discrete technical sections during the investigational phase is most appropriate and productive. This ''phased review'' of data submissions has created efficiencies for both us and the animal pharmaceutical industry.

We also encourage, as appropriate, the submission of a Veterinary Master File (VMF). For more information on VMFs, we invite you to visit *https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/development-approval-process/veterinary-master-files.* A VMF provides detailed information used in support of application submissions. Questions regarding VMF submissions may be directed to the Center for Veterinary Medicine at *cvmesubmitter@fda.hhs.gov.* We have found that utilizing VMFs has increased the efficiency of the animal drug development and animal drug review processes for both FDA and the animal pharmaceutical industry, providing for the confidential exchange of information with FDA, and a process for reporting information outside of an NADA/CNADA or an Investigational New Animal Drug file, as well as an opportunity for increased communication with FDA during early stages of product development. A holder of a VMF may also authorize other parties to reference information included in the VMF without disclosing information in the file to those parties. VMFs can be used as repositories for information that can be referenced in multiple submissions to the Agency.

Section 558.5(i) of our regulations (21 CFR 558.5(i)) describes the procedure for requesting a waiver of the labeling requirements in § 558.5(h) if there is evidence to indicate that it is unlikely a new animal drug would be used in the manufacture of a liquid medicated feed.

Finally, section 571 of the FD&C Act established requirements for the conditional approval of certain drugs [1] and the procedures for submitting CNADAs. Although FDA receives fewer than one application submission annually under section 571 of the FD&C Act when averaged over a 3-year period, we use a place holder of one response and 1 hour annually to account for the

[1] Animal drugs intended for use in minor species, minor use in major species, or for serious or life-threatening conditions or unmet animal or human health needs where a demonstration of effectiveness would require a complex or particularly difficult study or studies.

burden associated with these submissions.

The reporting associated with NADAs/CNADAs and related submissions is necessary to ensure that new animal drugs comply with sections 512(b)(1) and 571 of the FD&C Act. We use the information collected to review the data, labeling, and manufacturing controls and procedures to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the proposed new animal drug.

In the **Federal Register** of December 20, 2024 (89 FR 106493), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1] [2]

21 CFR Part, activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
§ 514; applications and amendments, pre-submission conference requests, evidence to establish safety and effectiveness, manufacturing, labeling, and other changes, submission of data studies and other changes.	254	2.8	711	42.25	30,040
§ 558.5(i); requirements for liquid medicated feed	254	.01	2.5	5	13
Applications for conditional approval submitted under section 571 of the FD&C Act	3	1	3	1	3
Form FDA 356v	254	30.8	7,823	0.75 (45 minutes)	5,867
VMF submissions	16	1	16	20	320
Total			8,556		36,243

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.
[2] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Although we have characterized the information collection activity as a reporting burden, we include in our estimate time required for searching data sources and preparing and maintaining necessary and applicable records. Based on the number of sponsors subject to animal drug user fees, we estimate that there are 254 respondents. We use this estimate to calculate the ''number of responses per respondent'' by dividing the total annual responses by the number of respondents except for CNADA submission and VMFs. For CNADAs, we calculate an average of three responses, and for VMF submissions, we calculate and average of 16 VMFs.

Our estimated burden for the information collection reflects an overall decrease of 2,606 hours and an increase of 928 responses. We attribute this adjustment to an increase in the number of submissions which generate a Form FDA 0356v; however, there is also a decrease to the submissions we received reported under part 514.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10884 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2023–E–3263 AND FDA–2023–E–3264]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; BRIUMVI

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 BRIUMVI 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 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 August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 Nos. FDA–2023–E–3263 AND FDA–2023–E–3264 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; BRIUMVI.'' 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. 6250, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 BRIUMVI (ublituximab-xiiy). BRIUMVI is indicated for the treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis, to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for BRIUMVI (U.S. Patent Nos. 9,234,045 and 9,873,745) from TG Therapeutics Inc. (Agent of Laboratoire Francais du Fractionnement et des Biotechnologie S.A.), 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 BRIUMVI 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 BRIUMVI is 3,920 days. Of this time, 3,463 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 457 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:* April 6, 2012. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on April 6, 2012.

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 28, 2021. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for BRIUMVI (BLA 761238) was initially submitted on September 28, 2021.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 28, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA 761238 was approved on December 28, 2022.

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 1,129 days or 1,500 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 Nos. 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11024 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2024–E–0847]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; POMBILITI

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 POMBILITI 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 August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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–0847 for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; POMBILITI.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 POMBILITI (cipaglucosidase alfa-atga). POMBILITI is indicated, in combination with Opfolda, an enzyme stabilizer, for the treatment of adult patients with late-onset Pompe disease (lysosomal acid alpha-glucosidase deficiency) weighing ≥ 40 kg and who are not improving on their current enzyme replacement therapy. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received a patent term restoration application for POMBILITI (U.S. Patent No. 10,208,299) from Amicus Therapeutics, Inc., 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 POMBILITI 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 POMBILITI is 2,841 days. Of this time, 2,049 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 792 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:* December 20, 2015. The applicant claims December 30, 2015, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was December 20, 2015, which was the first date after receipt of the IND that the investigational studies were allowed to proceed.

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):* July 29, 2021. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for POMBILITI (BLA B761204) was initially submitted on July 29, 2021.

3. *The date the application was approved:* September 28, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA B761204 was approved on September 28, 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 729 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11025 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2025–N–0953]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Export of Medical Devices; Foreign Letters of Approval

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or Agency) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on reporting requirements for firms that intend to export certain unapproved medical devices.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the collection of information must be submitted by August 15, 2025.

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 August 15, 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–0953 for ''Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Export of Medical Devices; Foreign Letters of Approval.'' 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 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: Amber Sanford, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–8867, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to 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, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Export of Medical Devices; Foreign Letters of Approval

OMB Control Number 0910–0264—Extension

Section 801(e)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(e)(2)) provides for the exportation of an unapproved device under certain circumstances if the exportation is not contrary to the public health and safety and it has the approval of the foreign country to which it is intended for export. Requesters must communicate (either directly or through a business associate in the foreign country) with a representative of the foreign government to which they seek exportation, and written authorization must be obtained from the appropriate office within the foreign government approving the importation of the medical device. An alternative to obtaining written authorization from the foreign government is to accept a notarized certification from a responsible company official in the United States stating that the product is not in conflict with the foreign country's laws. This certification must include a statement acknowledging that the responsible company official making the certification is subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001. This statutory provision makes it a criminal offense to make a false or fraudulent statement knowingly and willingly, or make or use a false document, in any manner within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States. The

respondents to this collection of information are companies that seek to export medical devices. FDA's estimate of the reporting burden is based on the experience of FDA's medical device program personnel.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

Activity	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours	Total operating and maintenance costs
Foreign letter of approval—801(e)(2)	36	1	36	2	72	10,080

[1] There are no capital costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on a review of the information collection since our last request for OMB approval, we have made no adjustments to our burden estimate.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–10890 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. FDA–2024–E–0220, FDA–2024–E–0221; FDA–2024–E–0222]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VOWST

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 VOWST 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 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 August 15, 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 December 15, 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 August 15, 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 Nos. FDA–2024–E–0220; FDA–2024–E–0221; and FDA–2024–E–02202, for ''Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; VOWST.'' 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: Jack Dan, Office of Regulatory Policy, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6200, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 240–402–6940.

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 VOWST (fecal microbiota spores, live-brpk). VOWST is indicated to prevent the recurrence of *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) in individuals 18 years of age and older following antibacterial treatment for recurrent CDI. Subsequent to this approval, the USPTO received patent term restoration applications for VOWST (U.S. Patent Nos. 9,011,834; 9,180,147; 9,446,080) from Seres Therapeutics, Inc., and the USPTO requested FDA's assistance in determining the patents' eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 6, 2024, FDA advised the USPTO that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of VOWST 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 VOWST is 2,941 days. Of this time, 2,697 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 244 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:* April 9, 2015. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on April 9, 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):* August 26, 2022. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the biologics license application (BLA) for VOWST (BLA B125757/0) was initially submitted on August 26, 2022.

3. *The date the application was approved:* April 26, 2023. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that BLA B125757/0 was approved on April 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 1,177 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: June 11, 2025.

Grace R. Graham,

Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11039 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; List of Petitions Received

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: HRSA is publishing this notice of petitions received under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (the Program), as required by the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, as amended. While the Secretary of HHS is named as the respondent in all proceedings brought by the filing of petitions for compensation under the Program, the United States Court of Federal Claims is charged by statute with responsibility for considering and acting upon the petitions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about requirements for filing petitions, and the Program in general, contact Lisa L. Reyes, Clerk of

Court, United States Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 357–6400. For information on HRSA's role in the Program, contact the Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8W–25A, Rockville, Maryland 20857; 1–800–338–2382, or visit our website at: *https://www.hrsa.gov/vaccine-compensation*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Program provides a system of no-fault compensation for certain individuals who have been injured by specified childhood vaccines. Subtitle 2 of Title XXI of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa–10 *et seq.,* provides that those seeking compensation are to file a petition with the United States Court of Federal Claims and to serve a copy of the petition to the Secretary of HHS, who is named as the respondent in each proceeding. The Secretary has delegated this responsibility under the Program to HRSA. The Court is directed by statute to appoint special masters who take evidence, conduct hearings as appropriate, and make initial decisions as to eligibility for, and amount of, compensation.

A petition may be filed with respect to injuries, disabilities, illnesses, conditions, and deaths resulting from vaccines described in the Vaccine Injury Table (the Table) set forth at 42 CFR 100.3. This Table lists for each covered childhood vaccine the conditions that may lead to compensation and, for each condition, the time period for occurrence of the first symptom or manifestation of onset or of significant aggravation after vaccine administration. Compensation may also be awarded for conditions not listed in the Table and for conditions that are manifested outside the time periods specified in the Table, but only if the petitioner shows that the condition was caused by one of the listed vaccines.

Section 2112(b)(2) of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa–12(b)(2), requires that ''[w]ithin 30 days after the Secretary receives service of any petition filed under section 2111 the Secretary shall publish notice of such petition in the **Federal Register**.'' Set forth below is a list of petitions received by HRSA on May 1, 2025, through May 31, 2025. This list provides the name of the petitioner, city, and state of vaccination (if unknown then the city and state of the person or attorney filing the claim), and case number. In cases where the Court has redacted the name of a petitioner and/or the case number, the list reflects such redaction.

Section 2112(b)(2) also provides that the special master ''shall afford all interested persons an opportunity to submit relevant, written information'' relating to the following:

1. The existence of evidence ''that there is not a preponderance of the evidence that the illness, disability, injury, condition, or death described in the petition is due to factors unrelated to the administration of the vaccine described in the petition,'' and

2. Any allegation in a petition that the petitioner either:

a. ''[S]ustained, or had significantly aggravated, any illness, disability, injury, or condition not set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table but which was caused by'' one of the vaccines referred to in the Table, or

b. ''[S]ustained, or had significantly aggravated, any illness, disability, injury, or condition set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table the first symptom or manifestation of the onset or significant aggravation of which did not occur within the time period set forth in the Table but which was caused by a vaccine'' referred to in the Table.

In accordance with Section 2112(b)(2), all interested persons may submit written information relevant to the issues described above in the case of the petitions listed below. Any person choosing to do so should file an original and three (3) copies of the information with the Clerk of the United States Court of Federal Claims at the address listed above (under the heading ''For Further Information Contact''), with a copy to HRSA addressed to Director, Division of Injury Compensation Programs, Health Systems Bureau, 5600 Fishers Lane, 8W–25A, Rockville, Maryland 20857. The Court's caption (Petitioner's Name v. Secretary of HHS) and the docket number assigned to the petition should be used as the caption for the written submission. Chapter 35 of Title 44, United States Code, related to paperwork reduction, does not apply to information required for purposes of carrying out the Program.

Thomas J. Engels,

Administrator.

List of Petitions Filed

1. Skyla Waddell, Albemarle, North Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0751V
2. Kyana Lewis and Shawn Burks on behalf of A. C. B., Fairfax, Virginia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0752V
3. Susan Green on behalf of Estate of Jack Benmayor, Deceased, Cincinnati, Ohio, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0753V
4. Julie Bansch-Wickert, Lone Tree, Colorado, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0754V
5. Nicole Companik, Chicago, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0755V
6. Holly Stroot, Madison, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0756V
7. Eric Tasker, Annapolis, Maryland, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0757V
8. Amal Helen Zayed, Bolingbrook, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0758V
9. Jacob Rosenfeld, Deerfield, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0759V
10. Korina DeHerrera, Ephrata, Washington, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0762V
11. Deanna Sofie, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0764V
12. Mariah Burlew, Manvel, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0765V
13. Josh Neaf, Alpharetta, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0767V
14. Sammie L. Thurman, Greensboro, North Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0768V
15. Vicki Lipka, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0769V
16. Barry Averill, Bayport, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0771V
17. Jason Elliott, Boston, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0773V
18. Aafia Malik, Bayshore, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0775V
19. Paul Andrew MacLeod, Wellesley, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0776V
20. Sparkle Reese, Snellville, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0778V
21. Susan M. LaPointe, Saratoga Springs, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0779V
22. Jaime Capener, Bountiful, Utah, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0780V
23. Chandra Thomas, Germantown, Tennessee, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0781V
24. Alexander Joe Shogan, Jr., Spokane, Washington, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0784V
25. Linda Mays, Midlothian, Virginia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0788V
26. Deanna Wake, Springfield, Missouri, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0789V
27. Patricia Combs, Phoenix, Arizona, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0792V
28. Leslie Watkins, Spokane, Washington, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0795V
29. Nancy Comello, Madison, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0796V
30. Kristie Kimmons, Lima, Ohio, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0798V
31. Rajiv Yandrapati on behalf of N.Y., Houston, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0799V
32. Deborah Smyth, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0801V
33. Zachary Menshew, San Antonio, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0803V
34. Susan Goff, Chico, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0806V
35. Rebekah Ferguson, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0807V
36. Charlotte Kahen, Los Angeles, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0808V
37. Kimberly Davidson, Cudahy, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0810V
38. Dana Hughes, Santa Barbara, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0812V
39. Shane Silverman, Stratford, Connecticut, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0813V
40. Brandi Schrader, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0815V

41. Douglas Rollins, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0817V
42. Cynthia Feuling, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0820V
43. Michelle Purdy, Nebraska City, Nebraska, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0821V
44. Bianca Chery, Brockton, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0822V
45. Blair Leishman, American Fork, Utah, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0823V
46. Nethaniel Amanfo, Marietta, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0824V
47. Susan Bohall, Denham Springs, Louisiana, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0825V
48. Prudensiana Lewis, Katy, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0829V
49. Edessa Katie Daniel, Los Angeles, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0833V
50. Shalandra Quick, Chicago, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0834V
51. Paige Crum, Springfield, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0835V
52. Michael Bruno, Long Island, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0836V
53. Susan Vasileff, Sturgeon, Missouri, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0837V
54. Elizabeth Stelly, City of Industry, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0838V
55. Thomas Church, III, Edgerton, Minnesota, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0839V
56. Curtis Waits, Redgranite, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0840V
57. Marcus Bunton, Bowling Green, Kentucky, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0841V
58. Jose Antonio Inoa Almonte, Stormville, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0843V
59. Larry Miller, American Canyon, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0844V
60. Betsy File, Salisbury, North Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0845V
61. Nadya Lazarev, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0846V
62. Janette Glaser, Huntington Beach, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0847V
63. Melvin L. Terry, Allouez, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0848V
64. Kyle Muro, Berkeley, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0849V
65. Marci Neustadt, Westlake Village, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0854V
66. Nicole Wood, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0856V
67. Mecquon J. Jones, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0857V
68. Jose Burgos, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0860V
69. LaAsia Benford, Acworth, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0861V
70. David Bye, San Francisco, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0862V
71. Gary Sunderland, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0863V
72. John A. Rafter, Jr., Portland, Oregon, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0864V
73. Julie Wakely, Colts Neck, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0866V
74. Haley Whisenhunt, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0868V
75. Tanya Nelson, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0869V
76. Lisa Alber, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0870V
77. Kenneth Paciocco, Schertz, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0873V
78. Mitchell L. Katzman, Raleigh, North Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0879V
79. Cheri Ronan, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0880V
80. Ednaly Meza, New York, New York, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0881V
81. Cynthia Burke, Ferndale, Michigan, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0884V
82. Nicole Strong, Cedar Springs, Michigan, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0885V
83. Dawnetta Hayes, Cincinnati, Ohio, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0886V
84. Michael Boddie, Danville, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0887V
85. Justin Chambers, Bee Cave, Texas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0888V
86. Laura Day, Macon, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0889V
87. Taneshia Kendrick on behalf of C.C., Washington, District of Columbia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0892V
88. Meaghan Bartlett, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0893V
89. Nicholas Hobbs, Charleston, South Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0894V
90. Beth Casteel on behalf of B.C., Denver, Colorado, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0896V
91. Shari Wilson, Lowell, Massachusetts, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0897V
92. Shari Smith-Jackson, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0898V
93. Maryalice Omokeye Moses, Beverly Hills, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0899V
94. Kathleen Tennaro, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0901V
95. Aubrey L. Hazlett, Raleigh, North Carolina, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0903V
96. Julie Eusebio, Brookfield, Wisconsin, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0904V
97. Sara Faux, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0905V
98. Allen Barber, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0906V
99. Greer Gisy, Richmond, Virginia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0907V
100. Thien Danh, Woodridge, Illinois, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0908V
101. Russell Senn, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0909V
102. Shara Harbin, Fayetteville, Georgia, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0911V
103. Rina Mais, Glen Rock, New Jersey, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0914V
104. Christy Bitterling on behalf of J.B., Los Angeles, California, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0923V
105. Joshua Carson, Overland Park, Kansas, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0924V
106. Jerine Coley, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0925V
107. Becky Dorris, Dresher, Pennsylvania, Court of Federal Claims No: 25–0927V

[FR Doc. 2025–11046 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research for the benefit of the public health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Licensing information may be obtained by emailing the licensing contact Michael Shmilovich, Esq.; 301–435–5019; *shmilovm@nih.gov,* at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood, Office of Technology Transfer and Development, 31 Center Drive, Room 4A25, MSC2479, Bethesda, MD 20892–2479. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive any unpublished information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404. Technology description follows.

Reversibly Photo-Switchable Fluorescent Proteins for Long-Term Imaging of Live Specimen

Available for research uses, collaboration, and further development are non-cytotoxic reversibly photo-switchable fluorescent mutant proteins that may be locked in a state of high brightness, which may be useful for long-term biomedical applications at routine laser power intensity. Additionally, these proteins offer quick self-recovery of peak fluorescence, which may be useful for imaging of rapid cellular processes.

Inventors

- Vitaly Boyko, Ph.D. (NIBIB)
- George Patterson, Ph.D. (NIBIB)
- Md Abdul Kader Sagar, Ph.D. (NIBIB)

Potential Applications

- Long-term imaging of live specimen, including light-sensitive specimen
- Probe for high-throughput screening applications
- Fluorescent marker in biomedical screening protocols

- Diagnostic tool for cytotoxicity or component of diagnostic kit that utilizes fluorescent proteins.

Licensable Materials

- The nucleotide sequences of fluorescent protein
- Fusion construct to LC3A autophagy marker protein or mitochondria targeted peptide.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Michael A. Shmilovich,

Acting Director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Office of Technology Transfer and Development.

[FR Doc. 2025–10854 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Licensing information may be obtained by communicating with the Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852 by contacting Chris Kornak at 240–627–3705 or at *chris.kornak@nih.gov.* A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished information related to the invention.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows:

A Novel Strategy To Produce 6-cys Proteins Based on Pfs230D1 Domain Fusions

Description of Technology

The Plasmodium parasite has a complex lifecycle during human infection and in the mosquito vector. Most advanced malaria vaccine candidates can confer only partial, short-term protection in malaria-endemic areas. A means of breaking the transmission of malaria to subsequent individuals could prevent a significant amount of human disease.

The primary embodiments of this technology are novel compositions of matter that produce enhanced transmission-blocking responses over current transmission blocking vaccines:

- The inventors designed fusion protein sequences incorporating Pfs230 domain1 (Pfs230D1) at the N-terminus with additional Plasmodium 6-cys domains downstream.
- The artificial immunogens retained structured transmission blocking epitopes.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404, as well as for further development and evaluation under a research collaboration.

Potential Commercial Applications: This technology could be used alone or in combination with existing malaria vaccines.

Competitive Advantages:

- The immunogens were used in small animal vaccination studies where the Pfs230D1-Pfs48/45D3, Pfs230D1-Pfs230D9, Pfs230D1-3 fusions prompted greater functional serum activity compared to Pfs230D1 alone.
- Pfs230D1 or its ortholog Pvs230D1 enabled expression of other down stream domains of Pvs230 or Pv48/45D3 another malaria species that causes human disease.

Developmental Stage:

- Pre-clinical

Inventors: Dr. Patrick Duffy (NIAID) and Dr. Jonathan Renn (NIAID).

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–086–2023; Provisional Patent Application No.: 63/617,717, filed on January 4, 2024, and PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US2025/010325, filed on January 3, 2025.

Licensing Contact: To license this technology, please contact Chris Kornak 240–627–3705 or *chris.kornak@nih.gov,* and reference E–086–2023.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Chris Kornak 240–627–3705 or *chris.kornak@nih.gov,* and reference E–086–2023.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Surekha Vathyam,

Director, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

[FR Doc. 2025–10920 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Program Projects: Cancer Biology.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Leila Bahadori Toulabi, Ph.D., Research Programs Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, NIH, 9609 Medical Center Drive, Room 7W334, Rockville, MD 20850, (240) 276–6611, *leila.toulabi@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowship: Biophysical, Physiological, Pharmacological and Bioengineering Neuroscience, and Vision.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Soyoun Cho, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 11601 Landsdown Street, Room 09C63, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–9460, *Soyoun.cho@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel;

Fellowships: Musculoskeletal, Skin and Oral Sciences.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 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: Richard Ingraham, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4116, MSC 7814, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–8551, *ingrahamrh@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award (R35).

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Megan L. Goodall, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–8334, *megan.goodall@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Institutional Research Training Grants (T32).

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 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: Katherine M. Malinda, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4140, MSC 7814, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0912, *malindakm@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Biobehavioral Medicine, Physical Activity, Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Interventions and Health Outcomes.

Date: July 15–16, 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: Lindsey Lee Page, Ph.D. Scientific Review Officer, The Center for Scientific Review, The National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *lindsey.page@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Microbiology and infectious Diseases—A.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 10:00 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: Susham Shankarrao Ingavale, Ph.D., Biologist Scientist Administrator, Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, DEA/NIAID/NIH/DHHS, 5601 Fishers Lane, MSC–9823, Rockville, MD 20892, (240) 961–1172, *susham.ingavale@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Pathogenic Eukaryotes.

Date: July 15, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 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: Katie Lynn Alexander, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, The Center for Scientific Review, The National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–1907, *katie.alexander@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Bacterial Virulence.

Date: July 16, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 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: Anna Babakhanyan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, The Center for Scientific Review, The National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *anna.babakhanyan@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: June 12, 2025.

Bruce A. George,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–11058 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 1009 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–AI–24–065: Discovery and Development of Novel Therapeutics for Select Fungal Pathogens (R21/R33 Clinical Trial Not Allowed).

Date: July 14–15, 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: Annie Walker-Abbey, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Program, Division of Extramural Activities, Room 3E70A, National Institutes of Health/NIAID, 5601 Fishers Lane, MSC 9834, Bethesda, MD 20892–9834, (240) 627–3390, *aabbey@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Drug Discovery and Development.

Date: July 14–15, 2025.

Time: 10:00 a.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: Sergei Ruvinov, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4158, MSC 7806, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1180, *ruvinser@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Biological Chemistry and Macromolecular Biophysics Integrated Review Group; Drug Discovery and Molecular Pharmacology B Study Section.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 8:00 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: Razvan Cornea, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 904L, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–1955, *cornearl@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Topics in Gastroenterology.

Date: July 15–16, 2025.

Time: 9:00 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: M. Lourdes Ponce, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), National Institutes of Health, 6701 Democracy Blvd., Democracy 1, Room 1073, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–0810, *lourdes.ponce@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award.
Date: July 15–16, 2025.
Time: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 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: Laureen Elizabeth Connell, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 710K, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 480–3629, *connelle@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Cardiovascular Sciences.
Date: July 15, 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: Sara Ahlgren, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Rm. 4136, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–0904, *sara.ahlgren@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Cellular Signaling and Biology of Aging.
Date: July 15, 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: Birgit Neuhuber, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, srb Scientific Review Branch, National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, Suite 2W–200, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–6548, *birgit.neuhuber@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Molecular and Cellular Underpinnings and Integrative Neuropathophysiology of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD).
Date: July 15–16, 2025.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 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: Ashley Marie Kopec, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 496–9293, *kopecam@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships and Mentored Training: Hepatology, Toxicology, and Xenobiotic Metabolism and Disposition.
Date: July 15–16, 2025.
Time: 10:00 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: Charlene J. Repique, MS, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Review Branch, DEA, NIDDK, National Institutes of Health, 6707 Democracy Boulevard, Room 7347, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 451–3638, *charlene.repique@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: June 10, 2025.

Sterlyn H. Gibson,

Program Specialist, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10892 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Bailey at 240–669–5128, or *brian.bailey@nih.gov.* Licensing information may be obtained by communicating with the Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852: tel. 301–496–2644. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished information related to the invention.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows:

Pan-GI Norovirus Monoclonal Antibody and Its Use

Description of Technology

Norovirus is a leading cause of vomiting, diarrhea, and foodborne illness worldwide, with 700 million cases and 200,000 deaths occurring each year. Despite decades of work in the field, there are no preventive or therapeutic strategies specifically approved for even the most prevalent forms of human norovirus (*i.e.,* GI, GII genogroups), which are highly contagious and carry an increased risk of severe complications in children, older adults, and those with immunocompromising conditions.

Researchers at the Vaccine Research Center of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) have isolated the first broadly reactive monoclonal antibody against GI genogroup noroviruses (mAbs16E10) using samples from a human blood donor. Results of *in vitro* and *in vivo* analyses further supported the antibody's broad binding and blocking specificity to the entire GI norovirus genogroup, neutralization of the GI.1 type, and abrogation of infection in a non-human primate challenge. These complementary findings highlight the technology as a promising candidate for clinical applications, including prophylaxis for at-risk populations, diagnostics, and the development of candidate vaccines based on the newly discovered epitope.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Potential Commercial Applications:

- Immunotherapy for immunocompromised populations
- Prophylactic treatment for at-risk populations
- Development of novel diagnostic, detection, and isolation methods
- Development of vaccine candidates that effectively induce broadly neutralizing antibodies with the potential to intervene against multiple noroviruses within the GI genogroup

Competitive Advantages:

- First broadly reactive monoclonal antibody against GI genogroup
- Exceptionally large binding epitope with high binding affinity
- Promising preliminary results in non-human primates

Development Stage: Preclinical.

Relevant Publications: Rimkute I, et al. A broadly protective human antibody

for GI genogroup noroviruses. Nat Microbiol. 2025. *https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-025-01952-6.*

Inventors: Mario Roederer, Inga Rimkute, Peter Kwong, Adam Olia, Rafaello Verardi (all of NIAID VRC).

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–025–2024; Provisional Patent Application 63/653,691, filed on May 30, 2024.

Licensing Contact: To license this technology, please contact Brian Bailey at 240–669–5128 or *brian.bailey@nih.gov,* and reference E–025–2024.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Brian Bailey at 240–669–5128 or *brian.bailey@nih.gov,* and reference E–025–2024.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Surekha Vathyam,

Director, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

[FR Doc. 2025–10921 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terrence Joyce at 240–987–2347, or *terrence.joyce@nih.gov.* Licensing information may be obtained by communicating with the Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852: tel. 301–496–2644. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished information related to the invention.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows:

Francisella Lipids as Broad Anti-Inflammatory Therapeutics

Description of Technology

Anti-inflammatory treatments, particularly those used in the context of viral infection, have been shown to greatly inhibit the overall immune response, which can result in poor immunity and failure to control or clear the infection. Novel alternatives that can effectively attenuate inflammation without the more serious side effects of steroid medications (*e.g.,* global immune suppression, muscle weakness, etc.) may have substantial use across a wide range of disease areas.

Francisella tularensis (FT), the causative agent of tularemia, exhibits a potent ability to induce rapid suppression of inflammatory responses in host cells. Building on prior work that demonstrated the ability of crude and enriched lipids from virulent FT strains to dampen inflammation triggered by a variety of sources, researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) have developed FT lipid preparations with strong potential for the prophylactic/therapeutic treatment of viral-mediated inflammation—without deleterious effects on the development of anti-viral immunity.

The NIAID data further show that these FT lipid preparations are relatively non-toxic to cells, do not adversely affect the functioning of T cells, and act in part by inhibiting production of inflammatory mediators, highlighting other potential therapeutic targets such as allergic and autoimmune-associated inflammation.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404.

Potential Commercial Applications:

- Well-tolerated, short-term prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of inflammation across multiple disease areas (viral infection, autoimmunity, etc.)

Competitive Advantages:

- Potential alternative that can overcome compromises to immunity and other side effects associated with traditional anti-inflammatory treatment

Development Stage: Preclinical.

Relevant Publications:

- Crane DD, et al. Lipids derived from virulent Francisella tularensis broadly inhibit pulmonary inflammation via toll-like receptor 2 and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α. *Clin Vaccine Immunol.* 2013;20(10):1531–1540.
- Ireland R, et al. Francisella tularensis SchuS4 and SchuS4 lipids inhibit IL–12p40 in primary human dendritic cells by inhibition of IRF1 and IRF8. *J Immunol.* 2013;191(3):1276–1286.

Inventors: Catherine Bosio, Glenn Nardone, Robin Ireland (all of NIAID)

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–142–2016; Provisional Patent Application 62/319,692, filed on April 7, 2016; 16,091,768, filed on October 5, 2018, issued December 20, 2022; PCT Application No. PCT/US2017/026467, filed on April 6, 2017; European Patent App. No 17721893.0, filed on April 6, 2017.

Licensing Contact: To license this technology, please contact Terrence Joyce at 240–987–2347 or *terrence.joyce@nih.gov,* and reference E–142–2016.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Terrence Joyce at 240–987–2347 or *terrence.joyce@nih.gov,* and reference E–142–2016.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Surekha Vathyam,

Director, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

[FR Doc. 2025–10919 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by an agency of the U.S. Government and is available for licensing to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wade Green at 301–761–7505, or

wade.green@nih.gov. Information may be obtained by communicating with the Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 5601 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852: tel. 301–496–2644. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of unpublished information related to the invention.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Technology description follows:

Broadly Neutralizing Influenza Hemagglutinin Stem-Directed Antibodies

Description of Technology

In 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported roughly 3 to 5 million cases of severe influenza worldwide, resulting in approximately 290,000 to 650,000 deaths. Given the high disease burden, the needs for both prophylactic and therapeutic influenza strategies remain significant. However, current treatments for influenza are susceptible to resistance and are useful for only a limited post-infection period.

The highly conserved epitopes in the stem region of the influenza hemagglutinin (HA) protein are ideal targets for new vaccines, as they elicit broadly neutralizing antibodies. In light of this, researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) cloned and expressed HA stem-specific monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) from B cells isolated from human participants in influenza vaccine clinical trials. Four mAbs exhibited particularly potent neutralizing profiles against H1N1 strains, three exhibited very strong neutralization profiles against H3N2 strains, and two exhibited a good neutralization profile across all subtypes tested. These mAbs may help to substantially reduce global influenza disease burden given their potential to become effective therapeutic and prophylactic agents against a broad range of H1N1 and H3N2 influenza strains.

This technology is available for licensing for commercial development in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR part 404, as well as for further development and evaluation under a research collaboration.

Potential Commercial Applications:

- Prophylactic or therapeutic strategies against influenza infection

Competitive Advantages:

- Greater neutralization potency against H1N1 and H3N2 strains than observed for other high-profile candidates tested in phase II clinical trials

Developmental Stage: Preclinical.

Publications:

- Andrews SF, et al. An influenza H1 hemagglutinin stem-only immunogen elicits a broadly cross-reactive B cell response in humans. *Sci. Transl. Med.* 2023;15:eade4976.
- Mantus GE, et al. Vaccination with different group 2 influenza subtypes alters epitope targeting and breadth of hemagglutinin stem-specific human B cells. *Sci. Transl. Med.* 2025;17:eadr8373.

Inventors: Sarah Andrews (NIAID), Grace Mantus (NIAID), Ankita Chopde (NIAID), Adrian Creanga (NIAID), Rebecca Gillespie (NIAID); Masaru Kanekiyo (NIAID); Lauren Cominksy (former NIAID; UPenn); Julie Raab (former NIAID; UColorado)

Intellectual Property: HHS Reference No. E–026–2024; Provisional Patent Application No.: 63/605,374, filed on December 1, 2023, and PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US2024/057131, filed on November 22, 2024.

Licensing Contact: To license this technology, please contact Wade Green at 301–761–7505, or *wade.green@nih.gov,* and reference E–026–2024.

Collaborative Research Opportunity: The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is seeking statements of capability or interest from parties interested in collaborative research to further develop, evaluate, or commercialize this technology. For collaboration opportunities, please contact Wade Green at 301–761–7505, or *wade.green@nih.gov,* and reference E–026–2024.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Surekha Vathyam,

Director, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Office, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

[FR Doc. 2025–10918 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS–2025–0024]

Homeland Security Advisory Council; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: Office of Partnership and Engagement, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Open Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Office of Partnership and Engagement is publishing this notice to announce that the Homeland Security Advisory Council will meet in person on Monday, June 30, 2025. This meeting will be open to the public via livestream. This meeting will be led by senior leadership of Homeland Security. Senior Leadership will introduce the new Chair and Vice Chair of the Council, and the Council will discuss the Council's purpose, focus, and potential taskings.

DATES: *Meeting Registration:* Registration to attend the meeting is required and must be received via email no later than 5 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Friday, June 27, 2025. The meeting will take place from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Monday, June 30, 2025. The meeting will be open to the public via livestream. The meeting may end early if the Council has completed its business.

ADDRESSES: The Council meeting will be held at the Department of Homeland Security—St. Elizabeths Campus in Washington, DC. Members of the public may attend via livestream following the process outlined below. For those attending the meeting you will be in listen-only mode.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander Jacobs, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Homeland Security Advisory Council at (202)269–2419 or *HSAC@hq.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council provides organizationally independent, strategic, timely, specific, actionable advice, and recommendations to the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters related to homeland security. The Council serves strictly as an advisory body with the purpose of providing advice upon request of the Secretary. The Council members shall all be national leaders drawn from the following fields: police, fire, emergency medical services and public works; public health; non-profit organizations; state, local, and tribal officials; national policy makers; experts in academia and the research community; and leaders from the private sector.

Notice of this meeting is given under Section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463 (5 U.S.C. Ch. 10), which requires each council meeting to be open to the public unless the President, or the head of the agency to which the advisory council reports, determines that a portion of the meeting may be closed to the public in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c).

Agenda: The Council will meet in an open session from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time. The meeting will include: (1) the swearing in of members; (2) remarks from the Senior Leadership; (3) introduction of and opening remarks

by the Chair and Vice Chair; and (4) discussion of the Council's purpose, focus, and potential taskings. The meeting may end early if the Council has completed its business.

Meeting instructions for virtual attendance. Members of the public may register to observe in this Council meeting via livestream under the following procedures. Each individual must provide their full legal name and email address no later than 5 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Friday, June 27, 2025, to Alexander Jacobs, Alternate Designated Federal Officer of the Homeland Security Advisory Council, via email to *HSAC@hq.dhs.gov.* Members of the public who have registered to observe will be provided the agenda, and livestream link. For more information about the Homeland Security Advisory Council, please visit our website: *https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-advisory-council.*

The Council is committed to ensuring all participants have equal access regardless of disability status. If you require a reasonable accommodation due to a disability to fully participate, please contact Alexander Jacobs at *HSAC@hq.dhs.gov* as soon as possible.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Alexander L. Jacobs,

Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Homeland Security Advisory Council, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–10924 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9112–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Notice of Adoption of Categorical Exclusions Under Section 109 of the National Environmental Policy Act

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

ACTION: Notice of Adoption of Categorical Exclusions pursuant to Section 109 of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4336c.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is notifying the public and documenting the adoption of 27 categorical exclusions (CEs) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This notice identifies the types of actions to which DHS will apply the CEs, the considerations that DHS will use in determining the applicability of the CEs, and the consultation between the agencies on the use of the CEs, including application of extraordinary circumstances.

DATES: The adoption is effective June 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer DeHart Hass, Director, Environmental Planning Branch, by email at *jennifer.hass@hq.dhs.gov* or by telephone at (202) 834–4346.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

National Environmental Policy Act and Categorical Exclusions

The National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347, as amended (NEPA), requires, with respect to major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, all Federal agencies to assess the environmental impacts of their proposed actions before deciding whether and how to proceed. Congress enacted NEPA to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and the environment, recognizing the profound impact of human activity and the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality to the overall welfare of humankind. 42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331. NEPA's aims are to ensure that agencies consider the potential environmental effects of their proposed actions in their decision-making processes and inform and involve the public in that process. 42 U.S.C. 4332.

To comply with NEPA, agencies determine the appropriate level of review for a proposed action. 42 U.S.C. 4336. Where required, these levels of review may be documented in an environmental impact statement (EIS), an environmental assessment (EA), or categorical exclusion. 42 U.S.C. 4336. If a proposed action is likely to have significant environmental effects, the agency must prepare an EIS and document its decision in a record of decision. 42 U.S.C. 4336(b)(1). If the proposed action is not likely to have significant environmental effects or where the level of significance is unknown, the agency may instead prepare an EA, which involves a more concise analysis and process than an EIS. 42 U.S.C. 4336(b)(2). Following preparation of an EA, the agency may reach a finding of no significant impact if the analysis shows that the action will have no significant effects. If, following preparation of an EA, the agency finds that the proposed action may have significant effects, then an EIS is required.

Under NEPA, a Federal agency may establish categorical exclusions—categories of actions that the agency has determined normally do not significantly affect the quality of the human environment—in its agency NEPA procedures. 42 U.S.C. 4336e (1). If an agency determines that a categorical exclusion covers a proposed action, the agency will then evaluate the proposed action for any extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant effect. If no extraordinary circumstances are present or if further analysis determines that the extraordinary circumstances do not involve the potential for significant environmental impacts, the agency may rely on the categorical exclusion to approve the proposed action without preparing an EA or EIS. 42 U.S.C. 4336(a)(2). If the extraordinary circumstances have the potential to result in significant effects, the agency is required to prepare an EA or EIS.

Section 109 of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4336c, enacted as part of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, allows a Federal agency to ''adopt a categorical exclusion listed in another agency's NEPA procedures for a category of proposed agency actions for which the categorical exclusion was established.'' 42 U.S.C. 4336c. To adopt another agency's categorical exclusion under section 109, the adopting agency must: (1) identify the relevant categorical exclusion listed in another agency's (''establishing agency'') NEPA procedures ''that covers a category of proposed actions or related actions''; (2) consult with the establishing agency ''to ensure that the proposed adoption of the categorical exclusion to a category of actions is appropriate''; (3) ''identify to the public the categorical exclusion that the [adopting] agency plans to use for its proposed actions''; and (4) document adoption of the categorical exclusion. 42 U.S.C. 4336c.

This notice documents the Department's adoption of 27 CEs for DHS use and notifies the public of these adoptions. One CE for adoption was established by HUD at 24 CFR 50.20 paragraph (a)(2). Four CEs were established by TVA at Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 1318, Title 18 in paragraphs 16, 30, 31, 38. Five CEs for adoption were established by the Department of Interior, BLM at 516 Departmental Manual 11 paragraphs 11.9.C(2), 11.9.C(3), 11.9.C (8), 11.9.C (9), and 11.9.I(I)(1). Fifteen CEs were established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: nine CEs from NRCS at 7 CFR 650.6 paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(9), (d)(11), (d)(12), (d)(13), (d)(14), (d)(15), (d)(16), and (d)(17); three CEs from USFS at 36 CFR 220.6 paragraphs E.6, E.11, and E.18; and, three CEs from RD at 7 CFR 1970.54 paragraphs (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9). One CE was established by

Navy at 32 CFR 775.6 paragraph f (46). One CE was established by Army at 32 CFR 651.30 Appendix B, Section II paragraph (g)(2).

The DHS NEPA procedures are contained within Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 Rev 01 and the Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01 Rev 01, *Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act* (DHS NEPA Instruction Manual). The Department maintains a list of categorical exclusions available to all DHS Components in the DHS NEPA Instruction Manual.

II. Identification of the Categorical Exclusions

DHS has identified the following 27 CEs for adoption.

HUD Categorical Exclusion for Adoption

24 CFR 50.20(a)(2). *Rehabilitation of buildings and improvements when the following conditions are met: (i) In the case of a building for residential use (with one to four units), the density is not increased beyond four units, the land use is not changed, (ii) In the case of multifamily residential buildings: (A) Unit density is not changed more than 20 percent; (B) The project does not involve changes in land use from residential to non-residential; and (C) The estimated cost of rehabilitation is less than 75 percent of the total estimated cost of replacement after rehabilitation. (iii) In the case of non-residential structures, including commercial, industrial, and public buildings: (A) The facilities and improvements are in place and will not be changed in size nor capacity by more than 20 percent; and (B) The activity does not involve a change in land use, such as from non-residential to residential, commercial to industrial, or from one industrial use to another.*

An example of DHS's intended use of the CE includes for DHS Component, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), funding assistance for the rehabilitation or replacement of buildings that do not have a change in size or capacity greater than 20 percent following a disaster. The CE would allow building rehabilitation efforts without needing to adhere to the existing acreage requirements for repairs or staging in existing DHS CEs.

TVA Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

18 CFR 1318 Appendix A to Subpart C paragraph 16. *Construction of new transmission line infrastructure, including electric transmission lines generally no more than 10 miles in length and that require no more than 125 acres of new developed rights-of-way and no more than 1 mile of new access road construction outside the right-of-way; and/or construction of electric power substations or interconnection facilities, including switching stations, phase or voltage conversions, and support facilities that generally require the physical disturbance of no more than 10 acres.* An example of DHS's intended use includes construction of new transmission line infrastructure and associated support facilities. This CE expands the range of the activities currently covered under existing DHS CEs.

18 CFR 1318 Appendix A to Subpart C paragraph 30. *Actions to maintain, restore, or enhance terrestrial ecosystems that generally involve physical disturbance of no more than 125 acres, including, but not limited to, establishment and maintenance of non-invasive vegetation; bush hogging; prescribed fires; installation of nesting and roosting structures, fencing, and cave gates; and reintroduction or supplementation of native, formerly native, or established species into suitable habitat within their historic or established range.*

DHS intends to use the CE to perform the actions described in the CE, and include, but are not limited to, establishment and maintenance of non-invasive vegetation, and reintroduction or supplementation of native species. As an example, DHS intends to utilize this CE to cover actions related to post-wildfire stabilization activities.

18 CFR 1318 Appendix A to Subpart C paragraph 31. *The following forest management activities: a. Actions to manipulate species composition and age class, including, but not limited to, harvesting or thinning of live trees and other timber stand improvement actions (e.g., prescribed burns, non-commercial removal, chemical control), generally covering up to 125 acres and requiring no more than 1 mile of temporary or seasonal permanent road construction; b. Actions to salvage dead and/or dying trees including, but not limited to, harvesting of trees to control insects or disease or address storm damage (including removal of affected trees and adjacent live, unaffected trees as determined necessary to control the spread of insects or disease), generally covering up to 250 acres and requiring no more than 1 mile of temporary or seasonal permanent road construction; and, actions to regenerate forest stands, including, but not limited to, planting of native tree species upon site preparation, generally covering up to 125 acres and requiring no more than 1 mile of temporary or seasonal permanent road construction.* Examples of DHS use of the CE are the actions described in the CE, and include, but are not limited to, harvesting or thinning of live trees and other timber stand improvement actions, such as prescribed burning. The CE would allow DHS to expand current allowable acreage limitations for activities covered under a CE. DHS and its Components, including FEMA, would use this CE to reduce wildfire risk, such as through hazardous fuel reduction and defensible space activities. DHS's intended use of the CE aligns with TVA's use.

18 CFR 1318 Appendix A to Subpart C paragraph 38. *Siting, construction, and use of buildings and associated infrastructure (e.g., utility lines serving the building), physically disturbing generally no more than 10 acres of land not previously disturbed by human activity or 25 acres of land so disturbed.* DHS and its Components, including FEMA, would use this CE to support disaster recovery and resiliency projects. These activities are commonly funded by FEMA but currently have a 1-acre constraint under existing CEs. The CE would allow DHS to expand current allowable acreage limitations.

BLM Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

DHS has identified 516 DM 11 paragraph 11.9.C(2). for the sale and removal of individual trees or small groups of trees which are dead, diseased, injured, or which constitute a safety hazard, and where access for the removal requires no more than maintenance to existing roads.

DHS intends to use this CE to cover tree removal when those trees pose a public safety hazard and can be accessed by existing roads. No DHS CEs currently cover hazardous tree removal.

DHS has identified 516 DM 11 paragraph 11.9.C(3) for seeding or reforestation of timber sales or burn areas where no chaining is done, no pesticides are used, and there is no conversion of timber type or conversion of non-forest to forest land. Specific reforestation activities covered include: seeding and seedling plantings, shading, tubing (browse protection), paper mulching, bud caps, ravel protection, application of non-toxic big game repellant, spot scalping, rodent trapping, fertilization of seed trees, fence construction around out-planting sites, and collection of pollen, scions and cones.

DHS intends to use this CE to cover seeding and a variety of reforestation activities. FEMA could use this CE for

post disaster recovery projects, such as wildfire stabilization activities. This CE would cover an activity commonly funded by FEMA but which is not fully covered in existing DHS CEs.

DHS has identified 516 DM 11 paragraph 11.9.C(8) ''Salvaging dead or dying trees not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 mile of temporary road construction. Such activities: (a) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing. (b) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BLM transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and (c) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract. (d) For this CX, a dying tree is defined as a standing tree that has been severely damaged by forces such as fire, wind, ice, insects, or disease, and that in the judgment of an experienced forest professional or someone technically trained for the work, is likely to die within a few years. Examples include, but are not limited to: (i) Harvesting a portion of a stand damaged by a wind or ice event. (ii) Harvesting fire damaged trees.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover the removal of dead or dying trees under 250 acres. FEMA would use this CE for disaster recovery efforts from wildfire and severe storms. This is an activity commonly funded by FEMA but not fully covered in existing DHS/FEMA CEs.

DHS has identified 516 DM 11 paragraph 11.9.(I)(1) ''Commercial and non-commercial sanitation harvest of trees to control insects or disease not to exceed 250 acres, requiring no more than 0.5 miles of temporary road construction. Such activities: (a) May include removal of infested/infected trees and adjacent live uninfested/uninfected trees as determined necessary to control the spread of insects or disease; and (b) May include incidental removal of live or dead trees for landings, skid trails, and road clearing. (c) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BLM transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and (d) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment, by artificial or natural means, of vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract. Examples include, but are not limited to: (i) Felling and harvesting trees infested with mountain pine beetles and immediately adjacent uninfested trees to control expanding spot infestations; and (ii) Removing or destroying trees infested or infected with a new exotic insect or disease, such as emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, or sudden oak death pathogen.''

DHS intends to use this CE to covers sanitation harvest of trees for insect and disease control less than 250 acres. FEMA would use this CE for forest management efforts to reduce wildfire risk. This is an activity commonly funded by FEMA but not fully covered in existing DHS/FEMA CEs.

DHS has identified 516 DM 11 paragraph 11.9.C(I1) ''Emergency Stabilization. Planned actions in response to wildfires, floods, weather events, earthquakes, or landslips that threaten public health or safety, property, and/or natural and cultural resources, and that are necessary to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management-approved condition as a result of the event. Such activities shall be limited to: repair and installation of essential erosion control structures; replacement or repair of existing culverts, roads, trails, fences, and minor facilities; construction of protection fences; planting, seeding, and mulching; and removal of hazard trees, rocks, soil, and other mobile debris from, on, or along roads, trails, campgrounds, and watercourses. These activities: (1) Shall be completed within one year following the event;

(2) Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides;

(3) Shall not include the construction of new roads or other new permanent infrastructure;

(4) Shall not exceed 4,200 acres; and

(5) May include temporary roads which are defined as roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be part of the BLM transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management. Temporary roads shall be designed to standards appropriate for the intended uses, considering safety, cost of transportation, and impacts on land and resources; and

(6) Shall require the treatment of temporary roads constructed or used so as to permit the reestablishment by artificial or natural means, or vegetative cover on the roadway and areas where the vegetative cover was disturbed by the construction or use of the road, as necessary to minimize erosion from the disturbed area. Such treatment shall be designed to reestablish vegetative cover as soon as practicable, but at least within 10 years after the termination of the contract.''

DHS intends to use this CE to covers emergency response activities to natural disasters, such as repair/installation of structures, removal of debris, planting, etc. FEMA could use this CE for post-wildlife stabilization activities under HMGP and HMGP-Post Fire programs. This CE provides more specificity regarding types of post-wildfire stabilization activities than existing DHS/FEMA CEs.

NRCS Categorical Exclusion for Adoption

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(2) ''Removing dikes and associated appurtenances (such as culverts, pipes, valves, gates, and fencing) to allow waters to access floodplains to the extent that existed prior to the installation of such dikes and associated appurtenances.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover the removal of dams and associated appurtenances funded under the High Hazard Potential Dam Program. No CEs currently exist for DHS/FEMA that are applicable to dam removal. This CE would support FEMA's efforts in adhering to IIJA initiatives to fund dam removal projects.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(9) ''Repairing or maintenance of existing small structures or improvements (including structures and improvements utilized to restore disturbed or altered wetland, riparian, in stream, or native habitat conditions). Examples of such activities include the repair or stabilization of existing stream

crossings for livestock or human passage, levees, culverts, berms, dikes, and associated appurtenances.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover maintenance and improvement of small structures. CBP may use this CE for repairs or maintenance of structures impacted by storm damage, such as culvert repair. Currently, emergency repairs may not adhere to NEPA guidelines and subsequently require costly repairs of repairs. Establishing the use of this CE could allow pre-arranged design guidance and facilitate responsible repairs that fit the time constraints of mission but minimize the costs and delays of EA preparation.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(11) ''Restoring an ecosystem, fish and wildlife habitat, biotic community, or population of living resources to a determinable pre-impact condition.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover actions that help restore ecosystems and wildlife, including dam removal. No CEs currently exist for DHS/FEMA that are applicable to dam removal. This CE would support FEMA's efforts in adhering to IIJA initiatives to fund dam removal projects.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(12) ''Repairing or maintenance of existing constructed fish passageways, such as fish ladders or spawning areas impacted by natural disasters or human alteration.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover dam rehabilitation activities funded by the High Hazard Potential Dam Program in order to repair or maintain fish passageways. FEMA does not have any similar CEs existing.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(13) ''Repairing, maintaining, or installing fish screens to existing structures.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover dam rehabilitation activities funded by the High Hazard Potential Dam Program in order to repair or maintain fish screens on existing structures. FEMA does not have any similar CEs existing.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(14) ''Repairing or maintaining principal spillways and appurtenances associated with existing serviceable dams, originally constructed to NRCS standards, in order to meet current safety standards. Work will be confined to the existing footprint of the dam, and no major change in reservoir or downstream operations will result.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover repairs and maintenance of existing spillways to meet current safety and performance standards. The CE would apply to rehabilitation projects of High Hazard Potential Dams. FEMA does not have any similar CEs currently.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(15) ''Repairing or improving (deepening/widening/armoring) existing auxiliary/emergency spillways associated with dams, originally constructed to NRCS standards, in order to meet current safety standards. Work will be confined to the dam or abutment areas, and no major change in reservoir or downstream operation will result.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover repairs and improvement of existing auxiliary and emergency spillways to meet current safety and performance standards. The CE would apply to rehabilitation projects of High Hazard Potential Dams. FEMA does not have any similar CEs currently.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(16) ''Repairing embankment slope failures on structures, originally built to NRCS standards, where the work is confined to the embankment or abutment areas.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover dam rehabilitation activities funded by the High Hazard Potential Dam Program.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 650.6 paragraph (d)(17) ''Increasing the freeboard (which is the height from the auxiliary (emergency) spillway crest to the top of embankment) of an existing dam or dike, originally built to NRCS standards, by raising the top elevation in order to meet current safety and performance standards. The purpose of the safety standard and associated work is to ensure that during extreme rainfall events, flows are confined to the auxiliary/emergency spillway so that the existing structure is not overtopped which may result in a catastrophic failure. Elevating the top of the dam will not result in an increase to lake or stream levels. Work will be confined to the existing dam and abutment areas, and no major change in reservoir operations will result. Examples of work may include the addition of fill material such as earth or gravel or placement of parapet walls.

DHS intends to use this CE to cover the increase of an existing dam/dike freeboard to meet current safety and performance standards. The CE would apply to rehabilitation projects of High Hazard Potential Dams. FEMA does not have any similar CEs currently.

USFS Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

DHS has identified 36 CFR 220.6 paragraph E.6 ''Timber stand and/or wildlife habitat improvement activities that do not include the use of herbicides or do not require more than 1 mile of low standard road construction. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(i) Girdling trees to create snags;

(ii) Thinning or brush control to improve growth or to reduce fire hazard including the opening of an existing road to a dense timber stand;

(iii) Prescribed burning to control understory hardwoods in stands of southern pine; and

(iv) Prescribed burning to reduce natural fuel build-up and improve plant vigor.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover timber stand and wildlife habitat improvement activities, including prescribed burning. No DHS CEs currently exist that cover prescribed burning as a method for performing hazardous fuel reduction.

DHS has identified 36 CFR 220.6 paragraph E.11 ''Post-fire rehabilitation activities, not to exceed 4,200 acres (such as tree planting, fence replacement, habitat restoration, heritage site restoration, repair of roads and trails, and repair of damage to minor facilities such as campgrounds), to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management approved condition from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. Such activities:

(i) Shall be conducted consistent with Agency and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans;

(ii) Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and

(iii) Shall be completed within 3 years following a wildland fire.''

DHS intents to use this CE to cover post-fire rehabilitation activities occurring within 3 years of a wildland fire. FEMA could use this CE for post-wildfire stabilization activities, such as hazardous fuels reduction and defensible space activities. This CE provides more specificity regarding types of post-wildfire stabilization activities than existing DHS/FEMA CEs.

DHS has identified 36 CFR 220.6 paragraph E.18 ''Restoring wetlands, streams, riparian areas or other water bodies by removing, replacing, or modifying water control structures such as, but not limited to, dams, levees, dikes, ditches, culverts, pipes, drainage tiles, valves, gates, and fencing, to allow waters to flow into natural channels and floodplains and restore natural flow regimes to the extent practicable where valid existing rights or special use authorizations are not unilaterally altered or canceled. Examples include but are not limited to:

(i) Repairing an existing water control structure that is no longer functioning properly with minimal dredging, excavation, or placement of fill, and does not involve releasing hazardous substances;

(ii) Installing a newly-designed structure that replaces an existing culvert to improve aquatic organism passage and prevent resource and property damage where the road or trail maintenance level does not change;

(iii) Removing a culvert and installing a bridge to improve aquatic and/or terrestrial organism passage or prevent resource or property damage where the road or trail maintenance level does not change; and

(iv) Removing a small earthen and rock fill dam with a low hazard potential classification that is no longer needed.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover the removal, replacement, or modification of dams funded under the High Hazard Potential Dam Program. No CEs currently exist for DHS/FEMA that are applicable to dam removal. This CE would support FEMA's efforts in adhering to IIJA initiatives to fund dam removal projects.

RD Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

DHS has identified 7 CFR 1970.54 paragraph (a)(7) ''Small-scale site-specific development. The following CEs apply to proposals where site development activities (including construction, expansion, repair, rehabilitation, or other improvements) for rural development purposes would impact not more than 10 acres of real property and would not cause a substantial increase in traffic. These CEs are identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(9) of this section. This paragraph does not apply to new industrial proposals (such as ethanol and biodiesel production facilities) or those classes of action listed in §§ 1970.53, 1970.101, or 1970.151 . . . (7) Repair, rehabilitation, or restoration of water control, flood control, or water impoundment facilities, such as dams, dikes, levees, detention reservoirs, and drainage ditches, with minimal change in use, size, capacity, purpose, operation, location, or design from the original facility.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover dam rehabilitation activities less than 10 acres of disturbance funded by the High Hazard Potential Dam Program.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 1970.54 paragraph (a)(8) ''Small-scale site-specific development . . . (8) Installation or enlargement of irrigation facilities on an applicant's land, including storage reservoirs, diversion dams, wells, pumping plants, canals, pipelines, and sprinklers designed to irrigate less than 80 acres.''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover less than 10 acres of disturbance for the installation or expansion of diversion dams specifically for rural development.

DHS has identified 7 CFR 1970.54 paragraph (a)(9)'' ''Small-scale site-specific development . . . Replacement or restoration of irrigation facilities, including storage reservoirs, diversion dams, wells, pumping plants, canals, pipelines, and sprinklers, with no or minimal change in use, size, capacity, or location from the original facility(s).''

DHS intends to use this CE to cover the replacement or restoration of existing diversion dams less than 10 acres of disturbance specifically for rural development.

Navy Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

DHS has identified 32 CFR 775.6 paragraph f (46) (46) ''Minor repairs in response to wildfires, floods, earthquakes, landslides, or severe weather events that threaten public health or safety, security, property, or natural and cultural resources, and that are necessary to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management-approved condition (*i.e.,* the previous state) without intervention. Covered activities must be completed within one year following the event and cannot include the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure. Such activities include, but are not limited to: Repair of existing essential erosion control structures or installation of temporary erosion controls; repair of electric power transmission infrastructure; replacement or repair of storm water conveyance structures, roads, trails, fences, and minor facilities; revegetation; construction of protection fences; and removal of hazard trees, rocks, soil, and other mobile debris from, on, or along roads, trails, or streams;''

DHS intends to use the CE to cover repair to minor infrastructure following a disaster or severe weather event in order to restore these features to their prior state. This CE provides more specificity regarding types of post-wildfire stabilization activities than existing DHS/FEMA CEs.

Army Categorical Exclusions for Adoption

DHS has identified 32 CFR 651.30 Appendix B, Section II paragraph (g)(2) ''Routine repairs and maintenance of roads, trails, and firebreaks. Examples include, but are not limited to: grading and clearing the roadside of brush with or without the use of herbicides; resurfacing a road to its original conditions; pruning vegetation, removal of dead, diseased, or damaged trees and cleaning culverts; and minor soil stabilization activities.''

DHS intends to use the CE to fund post-wildfire stabilization activities under its HMGP and HMGP-Post Fire programs.

III. Consideration of Extraordinary Circumstances

When applying these categorical exclusions, DHS will evaluate the proposed actions for whether there are any extraordinary circumstances. The Department's extraordinary circumstances are listed within the DHS Instruction Manual and include, in part, consideration of impacts on public health and safety; listed species and migratory birds; historic or cultural resources; Indian sacred sites; environmentally sensitive areas, such as historic properties prime or unique agricultural lands, coastal zones, designated wilderness or wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, 100-year floodplains, wetlands, sole source aquifers, Marine Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, National Monuments, essential fish habitat; violations of a Federal, State, or local law or requirement imposed to protect the environment; certain levels of controversy in terms of scientific validity; precedent for future decision-making; context of scope and size of the particular action; and degradation of already existing poor environmental conditions.

DHS's list of extraordinary circumstances is comparable to those of HUD, found at 24 CFR 58.2 (a)(3); the TVA, found at 18 CFR 1318.201; of the BLM, found at 43 CFR 46.215; of the NRCS, found at 7 CFR 650.6(c); of the USFS, found at 36 CFR 220.6(b); of RD, found at 7 CFR 1970.52; of Navy, found at 32 CFR 775.6 (e)(1); and of Army, found at 32 CFR 651.29 (b). Therefore, only the DHS NEPA Instruction Manual, and the extraordinary circumstances contained therein would be reviewed as to whether the proposed action has the potential to result in significant effects for actions DHS is intending to apply a HUD, TVA, BLM, NRCS, USFS, RD, Navy, and Army categorical exclusion. If DHS determines that a CE is not appropriate to support a decision on a particular proposed action due to extraordinary circumstances, DHS would prepare an EA or EIS. Consistent with the DHS NEPA Instruction Manual, DHS will document each application of these CEs in the DHS Environmental

Planning and Historic Preservation Decision Support System.

IV. Consultation With Agencies and Determination of Appropriateness

In April and May of 2025, DHS consulted with HUD, TVA, BLM, NRCS, USFS, RD, Navy, and Army about the appropriateness of the Department's adoption of their respective categorical exclusions. Those consultations each included a review of each agency's or bureau's experience in establishing and applying the categorical exclusions, as well as DHS's intended uses for the categorical exclusions. Based on those consultations and reviews, DHS has determined that the types of activities DHS proposes to authorize are substantially similar to the activities for which HUD, TVA, BLM, NRCS, USFS, RD, Navy, and Army have applied their respective categorical exclusions. Accordingly, the impacts of the DHS actions would be substantially similar to the impacts of each establishing agency's actions, which are not significant, absent the existence of extraordinary circumstances. Therefore, DHS has determined that DHS's proposed use of the CEs, as described within this notice is appropriate.

V. Notice to the Public and Documentation of Adoption

This notice serves to identify to the public and document DHS's adoption of HUD, TVA, BLM, NRCS, USFS, RD, Navy, and Army categorical exclusions and identifies the types of actions to which DHS contemplates applying the actions at this time. DHS may expand use of one or more of the CEs identified above to other activities where appropriate, and in accordance with applicable conditions for use of the CE. Upon issuance of this notice, the adopted HUD, TVA, BLM, NRCS, USFS, RD, Navy, and Army categorical exclusions will be available to DHS and accessible on *DHS.gov* at *https://www.dhs.gov/ocrso/eed/epb/nepa.*

Jennifer Hass,

Acting Executive Director, Energy and Environment Division Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–10994 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9112–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. CISA–2025–0005]

Agency Information Collection Activities: SAFECOM Membership Questionnaire

AGENCY: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments; Request for extension. OMB Control Number, 1670–0046.

SUMMARY: DHS CISA Emergency Communications Division (ECD) will submit the following Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until August 15, 2025. Submissions received after the deadline for receiving comments may not be considered.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number CISA–2025–0005, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Please follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- Instructions: All submissions received must include the words ''Department of Homeland Security'' and the docket number for this action. Comments received will be posted without alteration at *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided.

Comments submitted in response to this notice may be made available to the public through relevant websites. For this reason, please do not include in your comments information of a confidential nature, such as sensitive personal information or proprietary information. If you send an email comment, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. Please note that responses to this public comment request containing any routine notice about the confidentiality of the communication will be treated as public comments that may be made available to the public notwithstanding the inclusion of the routine notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For specific questions related to collection activities, please contact Ralph Barnett III, at (703) 705–6130, or email at *SAFECOMGovernance@hq.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 16, 2018, Congress passed Public Law 115–278, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*), enacted and authorized the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CISA enhances public safety interoperable communications at all levels of government to help partners across the country develop their emergency communications capabilities. Working with stakeholders across the country, CISA conducts extensive, nationwide outreach to support and promote the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster. 6 U.S.C. 571(c)(2) mandates DHS through CISA to administrate and manage SAFECOM, a state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholder-driven public safety communications program. In an effort to resolve major communications issues identified during the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, SAFECOM was created as a Presidential EGovernment Initiative to improve interoperability, allowing emergency responders to communicate more effectively before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.

Through collaboration with emergency responders and elected officials across all levels of government, SAFECOM works to improve emergency response providers' inter-jurisdictional and interdisciplinary emergency communications interoperability across local, regional, tribal, State, territorial, international borders, and with Federal government entities. SAFECOM works with existing Federal communications programs and key emergency response stakeholders to address the need to develop better technologies and processes for the coordination of existing communications systems and future networks.

The SAFECOM Membership Questionnaire is an internal SAFECOM document disseminated only to active SAFECOM Members. SAFECOM uses the Questionnaire to identify membership gaps, obtain updated information on SAFECOM's membership body (*e.g.,* public safety communications experience, accolades, acquired skills/certifications, etc.), update SAFECOM marketing materials, and to assist SAFECOM when

responding General Accounting Office (GAO) inquiries.

The DHS/CISA/ECD will disseminate the SAFECOM Membership Questionnaire to active SAFECOM Members as a fillable PDF document. SAFECOM intends to use the Questionnaire to examine its Membership body, identify membership gaps, obtain updated information on SAFECOM's membership body (*e.g.,* public safety communications experience, accolades, acquired skills/certifications, etc.), update SAFECOM marketing materials, and assist SAFECOM when responding to General Accounting Office (GAO) inquiries.

The Questionnaire will encompass eight interdependent sections of questions. The SAFECOM Internal Membership section requests each Member to provide their name, state of residence, and the number of hours per month he/she contributes SAFECOM led initiatives (*e.g.,* conference calls and deliverable development). SAFECOM consists of public safety association representatives and at-large members. The Association Representative Information section pertains to public safety associations represented in SAFECOM. Association Representatives serving in SAFECOM are asked to provide the name of their Association, approximate Association size, Association contact, and addition Association point-of-contact (POC) information. At-large members are instructed to skip to the next section. Public Safety Service section will focus on questions related to each Member's public safety and first responder career. Members are asked to designate their current public safety status (*i.e.,* active, retired, other), to identify their public safety discipline(s), to provide level of government for current employment (*e.g.,* state, local, tribal, territorial, federal), to provide years of service, to list current agency and agency's contact information, to provide a brief description on their current role and responsibilities, to select the population range that best describes the population of your current organization's jurisdiction serviced, to indicate the number of public safety personnel employed at your current organization, to indicate the number of responses your current organization responds to each year, and if current position entails collaborating with Tribal Nations. The Volunteer Experience section asks Members to provide details on their volunteer experience. The Public Safety Experience section asks Members to identify the public safety events he/she responded to throughout their career, and to identify the communications technology he/she has used. The Education section focuses on the education (*e.g.,* which is an optional question), proficiencies, and professional certifications. External Conference Attendance section focuses on Member's experience at public safety conferences as well as their interest in representing SAFECOM in the future at a conference. The final section focuses on Members public safety usage.

This was a previously approved information collection request was approved by OMB on 07/21/2022 with an expiration date of 07/31/2025. This is a request for an extension.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

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

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

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

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: SAFECOM Membership Questionnaire.

OMB Number: 1670–0046.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments.

Number of Respondents: 36.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 0.25 hours.

SLTT Burden Hours: 9 hours.

Annualized SLTT Respondent Cost: $847.82.

Affected Public: Private Sector.

Number of Respondents: 55.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 0.25 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 13.75 hours.

Annualized Private Sector Respondent Cost: $1,314.58.

Total Annualized Respondent Cost: $2,162.39.

Total Annualized Government Cost: $268.75.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–11003 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–LF–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–6503–N–01]

Rental Assistance Demonstration: Supplemental Guidance on Revised RAD Notice

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) provides the opportunity to test the conversion of assistance of public housing properties and other HUD-assisted properties to long-term, project-based Section 8 rental assistance. This **Federal Register** notice announces the posting of a supplement to the most current notice (Revised RAD Notice Revision 4, H–2019–09/PIH–2019–23 (HA)). As provided by the RAD Statute, this notice addresses the requirement that RAD may proceed after publication of notice of its terms in the **Federal Register**. This notice summarizes the key changes made to H–2019–09/PIH–2019–23 (HA) through the RAD Supplemental Notice 4C, H–2025–01/PIH–2025–03 (HA). This notice also meets the RAD statutory requirement to publish waivers and alternative requirements at least 10 days before effective, while this does not prevent the demonstration, as modified, from proceeding immediately.

DATES: The RAD Supplemental Notice 4C, H–2025–01/PIH–2025–03 (HA), other than those items listed as new statutory or regulatory waivers or alternative requirements specified in this notice, is effective June 16, 2025.

The new statutory and regulatory waivers and alternative requirements are effective June 26, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit questions or comments electronically to *rad@hud.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William A. Lavy, Director of Program Administration, Office of Recapitalization, Office of Multifamily

Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 6230, Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 402–2465 (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 and 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.* To assure a timely response, please direct written requests for further information electronically to the email address *rad@hud.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Originally authorized by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (Pub. L. 112–55, approved November 18, 2011) (2012 Appropriations Act) and later amended, RAD allows for the conversion of assistance of public housing properties, Rent Supplement (Rent Supp), Rental Assistance (RAP), Moderate Rehabilitation (Mod Rehab), Mod Rehab Single Room Occupancy (SRO), Section 202 Project Rental Assistance Contract (202 PRAC), and Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Contract (811 PRAC) programs (collectively, ''covered programs'') to long-term, renewable project-based rental assistance under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (the Act).[1] The most recent version of the RAD notice is H–2019–09/PIH–2019–23 (HA), located at *https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2019-09hsgn.pdf.*

II. Key Changes Made to RAD

The following highlights key changes to RAD that are included in the RAD Supplemental Notice 4C (the Notice):

1. Extension of Application Date. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 extended the date by which a Public Housing Agency (PHA) may apply to convert public housing under RAD to September 30, 2029. Section I of the Notice implements this statutory change, which impacts both stand-alone applications and applications for Portfolio Awards which allow a PHA to reserve RAD conversion authority for a set of projects (including for multiple phases of a large-scale redevelopment effort and for planned projects) and which lock in the applicable contract rent in the year of the application.

2. RAD and Section 18 Blends. The RAD statute as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 allows HUD to convert tenant protection voucher assistance to a RAD HAP Contract under either Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or Project Based Voucher (PBV) assistance when a Converting Property partially converts Section 9 assistance under RAD and an event under Section 18 of the Act occurs that results in eligibility for tenant protection vouchers under Section 8(o) of the Act. Section II of the Notice implements this statutory change.

3. Resident Services. The RAD statute as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 provides waiver authority to facilitate the ongoing availability of services to enrolled residents for Jobs Plus, Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Service Coordinators (ROSS–SC), and Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) programs. Section III of the Notice clarifies the eligibility and availability of these programs at Covered Projects; removes waivers with respect to the FSS program that are no longer needed due to the implementation of 24 CFR part 984; and clarifies the continuing availability of grant assistance through the Congregate Housing Services Program.

4. Waivers of Rental Adjustments by OCAF. Section IV describes the process by which Covered Projects may apply for a waiver to receive an exception to the requirement in RAD Notice, Rev-4 for annual adjustments to contract rents during the initial contract term while limited to the Operating Cost Adjustment Factor (OCAF).

5. Annual Financial Statements. Section V of the Notice strengthens program requirements for Project Owners to submit annual financial statements to HUD or the Contract Administrator.

6. Extension from 14 to 30-Day Notice for Non-Payment of Rent. Section VI of the Notice strengthens RAD resident protections by extending termination notification timelines by adding 16 more days in the case of tenant nonpayment of rent.

7. Renewal After Initial Term. Section VII of the Notice clarifies that each HAP Contract must be renewed/extended after its initial term of 15 or 20 years.

8. Leases. Section VIII of the Notice provides guidance on security deposits, pet occupancy, and the use of plain language in tenant leases for new residents and for residents in-place at the time of conversion.

9. Restore-Rebuild (formerly Faircloth-to-RAD). Section IX of the Notice makes clarifying changes to resident notification requirements for Restore-Rebuild developments where the proposed project is occupied.

10. Financing Plan Requirements and Feasibility Benchmarks for Public Housing Conversions. Section X of the Notice strengthens the Financing Plan Requirements and Feasibility Benchmarks for public housing properties undergoing a RAD conversion to ensure properties are sustainable and financially stable for the long term.

11. HOTMA PBV Rule Conforming Changes. Section XI of the Notice modifies the RAD Notice, Rev-4 in response to the Housing Opportunity Through Modernization Act of 2016—Housing Choice Voucher and Project Based Voucher Implementation; Additional Streamlining Changes (HOTMA Voucher Final Rule), published in the **Federal Register** May 7, 2024, at 89 FR 38304, as corrected in a publication in the **Federal Register** on May 28, 2024, at 89 FR 46020, and effective as of June 6, 2024.

III. New Waivers and Alternative Requirements

The RAD Statute provides that waivers and alternative requirements authorized under the First Component must be published by notice in the **Federal Register** no later than 10 days before the effective date of such notice. Under the Second Component of RAD, HUD is authorized to waive or alter the provisions of subparagraphs (C) and (D) of Section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) (the 1937 Act).

HUD has previously published its waivers and alternative requirements for RAD on July 26, 2012 (77 FR 43850), July 2, 2013 (78 FR 39759), June 26, 2015 (80 FR 36830), January 19, 2017 (82 FR 6615), July 3, 2018 (83 FR 31169), October 10, 2019 (84 FR 54630), and August 21, 2023 (88 FR 56764). This notice only includes waivers and alternative requirements not previously published. This notice does not include waivers of regulations that were previously published or where regulatory references in the RAD Notice

[1] The RAD statutory requirements were amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Pub. L. 113–76, approved January 17, 2014), the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113–235, approved December 16, 2014), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Pub. L. 114–113, approved December 18, 2015), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Pub. L. 115–31, approved May 5, 2017), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Pub. L. 115–141, approved March 23, 2018), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. 117–103, approved March 15, 2022), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. 118–42, approved March 9, 2024). The statutory provisions of the 2012 Appropriations Act pertaining to RAD, as amended, are referred to collectively as the ''RAD Statute'' in this notice.

have been updated to conform to regulatory changes implemented via the HOTMA Voucher Final Rule. Lastly, although waivers and alternative requirements authorized under the Second Component are not subject to a **Federal Register** publication requirement, new Second Component waivers and alternative requirements are included in this notice as a matter of convenience.

The new waivers and alternative requirements are:

1. Resident Services.

a. Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Service Coordinators (ROSS–SC). *Provision affected:* In accordance with the current RAD Notice provisions, ROSS–SC grantees are able to finish out their current ROSS–SC grants once their projects are converted under RAD. *Waiver:* HUD is waiving the limitation under Section 34 of the 1937 Act and in the Self Sufficiency Programs account in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (and subsequent Appropriations Acts, as applicable) that permits ROSS–SC to serve only public housing units or residents. *Alternative requirement:* HUD is implementing an alternative requirement permitting the PHA or the new project owner to apply for their ROSS–SC grant to be renewed, subject to the requirements of the ROSS–SC NOFO.

b. Jobs Plus. *Provision affected:* Jobs Plus grantees are able to finish out their current Jobs Plus period of performance if enrolled prior to conversion, unless a modification is approved. *Waiver:* HUD is waiving the limitation in the Self Sufficiency Programs account in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (and subsequent Appropriations Acts, as applicable) that restricts Jobs Plus grants to serving only public housing residents. *Alternative requirement:* HUD is implementing an alternative requirement permitting any Jobs Plus program at a target project(s) to enroll residents in Jobs Plus services and in the Jobs Plus financial/rent incentive after conversion.

2. HOTMA PBV Rule conforming changes.

a. Converted public housing units under HAP contract where rehabilitation work is performed. *Provisions affected:* The HUD required scope of work in most RAD transactions occurs after the HAP Contract is executed and while subsidy is flowing but does not fit with the newly revised housing types for PBVs. *Waiver:* The definitions of ''existing housing,'' ''rehabilitated housing,'' and ''newly constructed housing'' at 24 CFR 983.3(b), the definitions of ''development activity'' and ''substantial improvement'' at 24 CFR 983.3(b) with respect to the scope of work completed under the RCC, and at 42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)(A) and 24 CFR 983.5(a)(2) describing the housing types for which a PHA enters into a HAP Contract in the PBV program, are waived. *Alternative requirements:* The requirements of the RAD Notice Revision 4, H–2019–09/H–2019–23, as amended by the Notice shall apply with regard to the HUD required work completed under the RAD Conversion Commitment in place of the PBV requirements stemming from the housing type classifications.

b. Converted moderate rehab units under HAP contract where rehabilitation work is performed after the HAP Contract is executed. *Provisions affected:* The HUD required scope of work in most RAD transactions includes work that falls under the PBV regulatory definition of substantial improvement at 24 CFR 983.212. *Waiver:* Paragraph (ii) of the definition of ''existing housing'' at 24 CFR 983.3(b), which requires a PHA determination and owner certification regarding substantial improvement in order for a project to qualify as existing housing, the provision of 24 CFR 983.212(a) prohibiting the owner from requesting PHA approval before the effective date of the HAP contract, and 24 CFR 983.212(a)(1)(ii), which requires that PHAs do not approve substantial improvement to commence until after the first two years of the effective date of the HAP Contract, are waived. *Alternative requirements:* Mod Rehab projects converting to PBV through RAD shall be considered existing housing under 24 CFR part 983 so long as they meet the criteria of paragraph (i) of the definition of ''existing housing'' at 24 CFR part 983.3. Such projects shall follow all other requirements governing substantial improvements under 24 CFR part 983.212 that are not waived herein.

IV. Program Notice Availability

The RAD Supplemental Notice 4C (H–2025–01/PIH–2025–03 (HA)) can be found on RAD's website, *www.hud.gov/rad.*

V. Finding of No Significant Impact

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) with respect to the environment has been completed in accordance with HUD regulations in 24 CFR part 50 that implement section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)). The FONSI is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel; Department of Housing and Urban Development; 451 7th Street SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410–0500. Due to security measures at the HUD Headquarters building, please schedule an appointment to review the FONSI by calling the Regulations Division at (202) 402–3055 (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 and 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.*

Frank Cassidy,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Housing.

Benjamin Hobbs,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 2025–11004 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7092–N 17; OMB Control No.: 2577–0300]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Operating Fund Shortfall Program Financial Reporting and Monitoring

AGENCY: Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer, 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 comments from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 30 days of public comment.

DATES: *Comments Due Date:* July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this proposal. 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: Anna Guido, Clearance Officer,

Paperwork Reduction Act Division, PRAD, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8210, Washington, DC 20410; email at *Anna.P.Guido@hud.gov,* telephone (202) 402–5535. 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.*

Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A. The **Federal Register** notice that solicited public comment on the information collection for a period of 60 days was published on March 17, 2025 at 90 FR 12335.

A. Overview of Information Collection

Title of Information Collection: OpFund Shortfall Program Financial Reporting and Monitoring.

OMB Approval Number: 2577–0300.

Type of Request: Reinstatement with change of previously approved collection.

Form Number: HUD–50093, HUD–50094, HUD–50095, HUD–50096, SF–425.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use: The Shortfall Program has been in operation since FY 2021 and was created through annual Appropriations laws providing a $25 million set-aside in the Public Housing Fund to assist Public Housing Agencies experiencing or at risk of financial shortfalls. The program is targeted to PHAs with the lowest Public Housing reserves. Funding is allocated to raise PHAs' reserves to two months of expenses. Along with the infusion of funds, PHAs create Improvement Plans to improve their financial situation and address financial issues. OMB requested that PIH collect information from PHAs to evaluate the efficacy of the program in improving PHA's financial situation. This PRA is being submitted to improve the effectiveness of the program (through monitoring and risk management) which ultimately helps the PHAs reach sustainable financial success. This PRA will include a short-form budget for PHAs to report their budget and actuals through the year so that financial and operational performance can be evaluated; an Improvement Plan, which will increase accountability towards making financial improvements; and Shortfall Program Application and Appeal forms. These forms will be accessible to PHA and HUD staff through a web-based portal to increase operational efficiency.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
HUD–50093	187	1	187	1	187	$46.37	$8,671.19
HUD–50094	187	3	561	0.5	280.5	46.37	13,006.79
HUD–50095	187	1	187	0.17	31.79	46.37	1,474.10
HUD–50096	4	1	4	1	4	46.37	185.48
SF–425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	565		939		503.29		23,337.56

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.

Anna Guido,

Department Clearance Officer, Office of Policy Development and Research, Chief Data Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10995 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2025–0047; FXIA16710900000–256–FF09A30000]

Foreign Endangered Species; Receipt of Permit Applications

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of permit applications; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, invite the public to comment on applications to conduct certain activities with foreign species that are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). With some exceptions, the ESA prohibits activities with listed species unless Federal authorization is issued that allows such activities. The ESA also requires that we invite public comment before issuing permits for any activity otherwise prohibited by the ESA with respect to any endangered species.

DATES: We must receive comments by July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: The applications, application supporting materials, and any comments and other materials that we receive will be available for public inspection at *https://www.regulations.gov* in Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2025–0047.

Submitting Comments: When submitting comments, please specify the name of the applicant and the permit number at the beginning of your comment. You may submit comments by one of the following methods:

- *Internet: https://www.regulations.gov.* Search for and submit comments on Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2025–0047.
- *U.S. Mail:* Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS–HQ–IA–2025–0047; U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service Headquarters, MS: PRB/3W; 5275 Leesburg Pike; Falls Church, VA 22041–3803.

For more information, see Public Comment Procedures under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy MacDonald, by phone at 703–358–2185 or via email at *DMAFR@fws.gov.* Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Comment Procedures

A. How do I comment on submitted applications?

We invite the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies to comment on these applications. Before issuing any of the requested permits, we will take into consideration any information that we receive during the public comment period.

You may submit your comments and materials by one of the methods in **ADDRESSES**. We will not consider comments sent by email or to an address not in **ADDRESSES**. We will not consider or include in our administrative record comments we receive after the close of the comment period (see **DATES**).

When submitting comments, please specify the name of the applicant and the permit number at the beginning of your comment. Provide sufficient information to allow us to authenticate any scientific or commercial data you include. The comments and recommendations that will be most useful and likely to influence agency decisions are: (1) Those supported by quantitative information or studies; and (2) those that include citations to, and analyses of, the applicable laws and regulations.

B. May I review comments submitted by others?

You may view and comment on others' public comments at *https://www.regulations.gov* unless our allowing so would violate the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) or Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552).

C. Who will see my comments?

If you submit a comment at *https://www.regulations.gov,* your entire comment, including any personal identifying information, will be posted on the website. If you submit a hardcopy comment that includes personal identifying information, such as your address, phone number, or email address, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Moreover, all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

II. Background

To help us carry out our conservation responsibilities for affected species, and in consideration of section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), we invite public comments on permit applications before final action is taken. With some exceptions, the ESA prohibits certain activities with listed species unless Federal authorization is issued that allows such activities. Permits issued under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA allow otherwise prohibited activities for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species. Service regulations regarding prohibited activities with endangered species, captive-bred wildlife registrations, and permits for any activity otherwise prohibited by the ESA with respect to any endangered species are available in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations in part 17.

III. Permit Applications

We invite comments on the following applications.

Applicant: Mesker Park Zoo & Botanic Garden, Evansville, IN; Permit No. PER19124841

The applicant requests a permit to import one live captive-bred female Francois' langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*) from Howletts Wild Animal Park, United Kingdom, for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the species. This notification is for a single import.

Applicant: Mesker Park Zoo & Botanic Garden, Evansville, IN; Permit No. PER19125272

The applicant requests a permit to import one live captive-bred female Francois' langur (*Trachypithecus francoisi*) from Belfast Zoological Gardens, United Kingdom, for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the species. This notification is for a single import.

Applicant: Sylvan Heights Waterfowl II Inc., Scotland Neck, NC; Permit No. PER20094688

The applicant requests a permit to import 10 live captive-born Brazilian mergansers (*Mergus octosetaceus*) from Zoo Parque Itatiba, Brazil for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the species. This notification is for a single import.

Applicant: Columbus Zoo and Aquarium, Powell, OH; Permit No. PER18507532

The applicant requests a permit to import biological specimens derived from wild black-and-white ruffed lemurs (*Varecia variegata*) from Ranomafana National Park, Madagascar, for the purpose of scientific research. This notification covers activities to be conducted by the applicant over a 5-year period.

Applicant: Oregon State University, Newport, OR; Permit No. PER10805663

The applicant requests a permit to import the skeletal bones of one male blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) from Dinosaur Valley Studios, Alberta, Canada for the purpose of scientific research. This notification is for a single import.

Applicant: Bramble Park Zoo, Watertown, SD; Permit No. PER19978932

The applicant requests a captive-bred wildlife registration under 50 CFR 17.21(g) for the following species, to enhance the propagation or survival of the species. This notification covers activities to be conducted by the applicant over a 5-year period.

Common name	Scientific name
Ring-tailed lemur	*Lemur catta.*
Black-&-white ruffed lemur.	*Varecia variegata.*
Siamang	*Symphalangus syndactylus.*
Golden lion tamarin	*Leontopithecus rosalia.*
Tiger	*Panthera tigris.*
Snow leopard	*Uncia (=Panthera) uncia.*
Leopard	*Panthera pardus.*
Bactrian camel	*Camelus bactrianus.*
Japanese crane	*Grus japonensis.*
Andean condor	*Vultur gryphus.*

Applicant: New Jersey Aquarium, LLC dba Adventure Aquarium, Camden, NJ; Permit No. PER20042927

The applicant requests a captive-bred wildlife registration under 50 CFR 17.21(g) for African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), to enhance the propagation or survival of the species. This notification covers activities to be conducted by the applicant over a 5-year period.

Applicant: Tanganyika Wildlife Foundation dba as Tanganyika Wildlife Park, Goddard, KS; Permit No. PER20144330

The applicant requests a captive-bred wildlife registration under 50 CFR 17.21(g) for the following species, to enhance the propagation or survival of the species. This notification covers activities to be conducted by the applicant over a 5-year period.

Common name	Scientific name
Cheetah	*Acinonyx jubatus.*
Southern white rhinoceros.	*Ceratotherium simum simum.*
Grevy's zebra	*Equus grevyi.*
Lar gibbon	*Hylobates lar.*
Ring-tailed lemur	*Lemur catta.*
Mandrill	*Mandrillus sphinx.*
Clouded leopard	*Neofelis nebulosa.*
Lion	*Panthera leo melanochaita.*
Lion	*Panthera leo leo.*
Leopard	*Panthera pardus.*
Tiger	*Panthera tigris.*
Great Indian rhinoceros.	*Rhinoceros unicornis.*
African penguin	*Spheniscus demersus.*
Siamang	*Symphalangus syndactylus.*
Snow leopard	*Uncia (=Panthera) uncia.*
Black-&-white ruffed lemur.	*Varecia variegata.*
Red-ruffed lemur	*Varecia rubra.*

Multiple Trophy Applicants

The following applicants request permits to import sport-hunted trophies of male bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*) culled from a captive herd maintained under the management program of the Republic of South Africa, for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the species.

- Applicant: Wayne F. Farnsworth, Newark, OH; Permit No. PER19932143
- Applicant: Todd A. Salazar, Weatherford, TX; Permit No. PER19931069
- Applicant: Gary Bill Bullock, Boerne, TX; Permit No. PER19943602

IV. Next Steps

After the comment period closes, we will make decisions regarding permit issuance. If we issue permits to any of the applicants listed in this notice, we will publish a notice in the **Federal Register**. You may locate the notice announcing the permit issuance by searching *https://www.regulations.gov* for the permit number listed above in this document. For example, to find information about the potential issuance of Permit No. 12345A, you would go to *regulations.gov* and search for ''12345A''.

V. Authority

We issue this notice under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and its implementing regulations.

Timothy MacDonald,

Government Information Specialist, Branch of Permits, Division of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 2025–10933 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040357; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Louisiana State University, Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Louisiana State University, Museum of Natural Science (LSUMNS) 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Irene Martí Gil, LSU Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, email *imart23@lsu.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 LSUMNS, 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

Human remains representing at least nine individuals were removed from the Tchefuncte site (16ST1), in St. Tammany Parish. During a recent inventory of the collections housed at the LSU FACES Lab, Box 6 of 16ST1 collection was rediscovered. Following a systemic osteological analysis, it is determined that Box 6 contains human remains representing at least nine individuals. This assemblage had been omitted from earlier inventories and a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2022 (87 FR 69307–69313).

These human remains were recovered as part of excavation projects conducted initially by Clarence Johnson, under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and subsequently by Edwin Doran, through the WPA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

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 LSUMNS has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the LSUMNS 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 LSUMNS 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11010 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040371; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California Department of Parks and Recreation intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects and that have a cultural affiliation with Joseph Galvan.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dr. Leslie L. Hartzell, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296–0001, email *leslie.hartzell@parks.ca.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 California Department of Parks and Recreation, 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 33 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 33 lots of sacred objects are one lot of pipes, one lot of sculptures, one lot of spears, two lots of photographs, three lots of instruments, four lots of knives/sheaths, five lots of personal effects, and 16 lots of regalia. Joseph Galvan was of Yaqui descent and moved to Tejon Ranch in 1916, at the age of 15 years, to live with his Aunt Angela and his uncle Paiute Chief Juan Lozada, who adopted Mr. Galvan into the Paiute community. Galvan made most of these objects, and utilized the others during his time working as a vaquero, at the San Diego Zoo, in the San Luis Rey parades, and/or for dances he performed in. Some of the objects were made as gifts for specific family members. Of the objects Galvan made, many are either influenced by or a direct recreation of Paiute and Great Basin artistry and craftsmanship. A portion of the objects in this collection were given to Roscoe Elwood Hazard, who befriended the Galvan family. In 1972, Hazard donated his extensive collection of Western and Western-themed memorabilia to the State of California, where Governor Reagan then donated the collection to the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Determinations

The California Department of Parks and Recreation has determined that:

- The 33 sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects 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.
- Known lineal descendants, Katarina Galvan and Richard Frank Galvan, are connected to the cultural items described in this notice.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11009 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040358; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion Amendment: Louisiana State University, Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; amendment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Louisiana State University, Museum of Natural Science (LSUMNS) has amended a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 18, 2022. This notice amends the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations with cultural affiliation.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects may occur on or after July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Irene Martí Gil, LSU Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, email *imart23@lsu.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 LSUMNS, 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.

Amendment

This notice amends the determination of cultural affiliation published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (87 FR 69307–69313, November 18, 2022). Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in the original notice of inventory completion has not occurred.

After further consultation with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, they do not wish to be exclusively affiliated with these remains but wish to acknowledge that there is a relationship of shared group identity and geographic and cultural affiliation that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana. Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Irene Martí Gil before August 1, 2025. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Determinations

The LSUMNS has determined that:

- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in the original notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in the original 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 the original notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the LSUMNS 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 LSUMNS is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11011 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040370; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dr. Leslie L. Hartzell, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296–0001, email *leslie.hartzell@parks.ca.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 California Department of Parks and Recreation, 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 52 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 52 objects of cultural patrimony are two tule skirts, one Big Head foundation, one clapper stick, two whistles, one collar, one topknot, one bundle of feather spines, two burden baskets, one cooking basket, nine miniature baskets, three gift baskets, one storage basket, one basket cup, one basket tray, two oval baskets, one basket bowl, 17 feathered baskets, one jar of deer sinew, one soaproot brush, one piece of obsidian, and two lots of magnesite beads. The object numbers are comprised of 254–3, 254–4, 254–7, 309–X–3150, 254–8, 254–1, 254–2, 254–5, 254–6, 082–190–264, 5617W, 5940W, 5942W, 5946W, 5948W, 5762W, 4530W, 6107W, 6523W, 082–190–230, 6703W, 6094W, 5772W, 5707W, 5705W, 5706W, 5768W, 5938W, 5939W, 6083W, 5957W, 5780W, 6175W, 6174W, 6285W, 6084W, 5604W, 6286W, 5646W, 3665W, 6290W, 5800W, 3486W, 6520W, 6131W, 5951W, 6282W, 4748W, 6671W, 3276W, 082–190–150, and 6133W.

In 1960 Frances Riddel, Curator of the California State Parks State Indian Museum, purchased nine objects of cultural patrimony from the Big Valley Rancheria. The nine items of cultural patrimony are two tule skirts, one Big Head foundation, one clapper stick, two whistles, one collar, one topknot, and one bundle of feather spines.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected 11 items of cultural patrimony from Clear Lake, Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The 11 objects of cultural patrimony are one burden basket, five feathered baskets, one gift basket, two miniature baskets, one oval basket, and one storage basket.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected 19 items of cultural patrimony from Kelseyville, Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The 19 objects of cultural patrimony are one basket bowl, one burden basket, four miniature baskets, nine feathered baskets, one gift

basket, one oval basket, and two lots of magnesite beads.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected two items of cultural patrimony from Lake Port, Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The two objects of cultural patrimony are one cooking basket and one miniature basket.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected six items of cultural patrimony from Soda Bay, Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The six objects of cultural patrimony are two miniature baskets, one basket cup, one basket tray, one feathered basket, and one jar of deer sinew.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected four items of cultural patrimony from Lower Lake, Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The four objects of cultural patrimony are two feathered baskets, one gift basket, and one soaproot brush.

Between 1880 and 1915, Charles P. Wilcomb collected one item of cultural patrimony from Uncle Sam Mountain (Mt. Konocti), Lake County, California. Charles P. Wilcomb's collection was donated to the California State Parks State Indian Museum in the 1960s as part of the Hall-Sheedy collection. The one object of cultural patrimony is one piece of obsidian.

Determinations

The California Department of Parks and Recreation has determined that:

- The 52 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 Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, 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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11008 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040369; 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 certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects or 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Mary Hauser, North Carolina State University, Gregg Museum of Art & Design, 1903 Hillsborough St. Campus Box 7330, Raleigh, NC 27695, 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 two cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The one sacred object is a men's shirt. The shirt has leather fringe along sides and underside of arms. There are bands of beading along the outside of arms and at each side of the front and back torso. Additional sections of beadwork are at the upper center front and back. There is blue paint on the sleeves and on the front and back torso. 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. After their deaths the estate 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) since 2003 were legally transferred to the collection of the Gregg Museum. Gregg Museum records indicate no known hazardous substances.

The one object of cultural patrimony is a smudge fan, c.1900. According to information from the collector Emma Hanford Smith as shared by the donor of the collection, this smudge fan was collected by Dr. E.R. Hodge, Apache Indian, 1912. It has a leather beaded handle with a cross decoration and eagle feather leaf. Upon consultation with tribal authorities, it was identified as most likely from a Northern Plains Indian Tribe, like Oceti Sakowin (Sioux) or Tsisista and Hinono'ei (Cheyenne-Arapaho) or maybe Apsaalooke (Crow), Indigenous American. Gregg Museum

records indicate no known hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Gregg Museum 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.
- 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 items described in this notice and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

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 July 16, 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 items 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11007 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040366; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Florida Department of State (FDOS) 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Tea Kaplan, Florida Department of State, 2100 W Tennessee St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, email *tea.kaplan@dos.fl.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 FDOS, 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, three individuals have been identified. The 447 associated funerary objects are faunal remains (both worked and unaltered); worked shell artifacts; lithic artifacts including geological samples, faunal coprolites, and worked stone; and several wooden artifacts including charcoalized material, burial stakes, a mortar base, and hunting tools. Ancestral human remains and items were excavated in late 1971 by C. Clausen from the Little Salt Spring Basin and were transferred to the Florida Department of State in 1972. The remains were collected from the northeastern talus slope of the Little Salt Spring Basin from a depth ranging from eight to nine meters below surface level, as both surface collections and from underwater excavation units. Additional funerary objects collected from the spring by J. Gifford were donated to the Florida Department of State from the University of Miami in 1996. No hazardous substances are present.

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 FDOS has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 447 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 Seminole Tribe of Florida.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the FDOS 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 FDOS 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11013 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040372; 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 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Jami C. Powell, Associate Director of Curatorial Affairs & Curator of Indigenous Art, Hood Museum of Art, 6 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH 03755, 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 34 associated funerary objects are pottery sherds. These ancestors were removed from El Coronado Ranch (about 50 miles north of Douglas) in Cochise County, Arizona in August of 1935 by a Dartmouth College Museum expedition. The ancestors were added to the College's collections upon their arrival.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The one associated funerary object is a red cotton shirt which was wrapped around the ancestor. This ancestor was removed from a cave by an unknown individual near Beaver Creek (a branch of the Verde River), south of Flagstaff, AZ. At some point, this ancestor came to Richard Leroy of Scottsdale, AZ, who gave the ancestor to the Dartmouth College Museum through the Museum Shop of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The one associated funerary object is a segment of faunal bone. This ancestor was removed from Spruce Tree House at Mesa Verde in Montezuma County, Colorado. It is unclear who or when this ancestor was removed, but they were donated to Dartmouth College by Emily W. and George H. Browne in 1946.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The 66 associated funerary objects are pottery sherds. This ancestor and their belongings were removed from Pecos Ruin in Miguel County, New Mexico in 1921. This individual and their belongings were obtained by Emily W. and George H. Browne of Cambridge, Massachusetts and were donated to Dartmouth College in 1942 by Emily Browne's sister, Ellen A. Webster.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These ancestors were collected at some point in the 1920s at ''Aztec or Pecos'' by George H. Browne of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Browne donated the ancestors to Dartmouth College in 1942.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The five associated funerary objects are pottery sherds and one faunal (animal) bone. This ancestor and their belongings were surface collected by J.D. Warren on April 28, 1922, when they were washed out of a small canyon with ''old ruins'' called ''Squaw Canyon.'' This is near Dove Creek in Dolores Country, Colorado. The ancestors and their belongings were transferred to George H. Browne of Cambridge, Massachusetts on an unknown date, who then donated the ancestor and their belongings to Dartmouth College in 1942.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of melted beads. This ancestor and associated funerary objects appear to have been cremated and are comingled. The beads are made of glass and appear to have been blue, red, and white. Part of the beads are melted so thoroughly that it is difficult to tell what the material is, as well as if there are any other materials melted into the object. The beads were removed by an unknown individual, likely around 1904, from ''Mohave,'' in Arizona. It is unclear if this refers to the tribal nation or the county. This ancestor was donated to Dartmouth College's collections by Frank and Clara Churchill in 1946.

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 has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 108 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community; Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah;

Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 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, Hanover, NH 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11016 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040365; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Riverside 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517–5900, email *megan.murphy@ucr.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 University of California, Riverside, 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 eight cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The eight objects of cultural patrimony are two lots of ceramics, one lot of glass, one lot of metal, one lot of animal bone, one lot of manos, one lot of arrowheads, and one lot of geological materials.

In 1982, archaeological site CA–RIV–1430 was recorded by the Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. It was located in Fallbrook and was described by archaeologists as a midden site with a series of rockshelters. The rockshelters contained ceramic ollas, shell, debitage, and grinding tools. One of the rockshelters also had pictographs on the interior walls. During the survey two cottonwood arrowhead points and several potsherds were removed from the rockshelters. The objects were subsequently housed at the University of California, Riverside under accession number 87.

In 1981, archaeological site CA–RIV–2248 was recorded by the Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. The site was located in Wildomar and was described by archaeologists as a seasonal campsite. During the survey one lot of manos were removed from the surface and subsequently housed at the University of California, Riverside under accession number 88.

In 1991, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit was contracted to conduct an archaeological assessment of a tract of land in the Pedley Hills section of the Jurupa Hills in western Riverside County ahead of proposed development by a private investments firm. During a pedestrian survey of the project area, historic site CA–RIV–4270 was identified. The site consisted of a surface scatter of historic glass and metal which archaeologists determined to be of pre-WWII manufacture. Approximately 195 objects were removed from the site including one lot of ceramics, one lot of glass, one lot of metal, one lot of animal bone, and one lot of geological materials.

Determinations

The University of California, Riverside has determined that:

- The eight 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 Pechanga Band of Indians (*previously* listed as Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, 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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of California, Riverside 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 University of California, Riverside 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11012 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040367; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/ Washington State Office, Lakeview District Office, Lakeview, OR

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 the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, Lakeview District Office (BLM Lakeview District Office) 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to James Todd Forbes, Lakeview District Manager, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 1301 S G Street, Lakeview, OR 97630, email *tforbes@blm.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 BLM Lakeview District Office, 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. There are 29 lots of associated funerary objects containing faunal bone, shell, lithic tools and tool fragments and soil. The human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from four archaeological sites on BLM lands within Lake County, OR and are housed at the University of Nevada Reno.

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 BLM Lakeview District Office has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 29 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 Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; and the Klamath Tribes.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BLM Lakeview District Office 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 BLM Lakeview District Office 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: June 6, 2025

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11014 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040368; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/ Washington State Office, Lakeview District Office, Lakeview, OR

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 the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, Lakeview District Office

(BLM Lakeview District Office) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or 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 July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to James Todd Forbes, Lakeview District Manager, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 1301 S G Street, Lakeview, OR 97630, email *tforbes@blm.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 BLM Lakeview District Office, 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

Five stemmed point fragments and a total of 116 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The five stemmed point fragments are unassociated funerary objects, and the 116 boxes include sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony consisting of shell fragments, soil, faunal remains and stone tools and tool fragments made from obsidian, basalt and cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS). The cultural items were removed from archaeological sites on BLM lands in Lake County, OR and Harney County, OR and were collected during University of Nevada Reno (UNR) field schools and other research oriented archaeological investigations. The cultural items are housed at UNR.

Determinations

The BLM Lakeview District Office 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.
- The 116 lots of sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice are, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, and 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).
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; and the Klamath Tribes.

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 July 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BLM Lakeview District Office 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 BLM Lakeview District Office 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: June 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–11015 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[Docket No. BOEM–2025–0035]

Commercial Leasing for Outer Continental Shelf Minerals Offshore American Samoa—Request for Information and Interest

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for information and interest.

SUMMARY: On April 8, 2025, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) received an unsolicited request that Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) minerals be offered for lease in an area offshore American Samoa. After reviewing the request, BOEM decided to initiate the first steps that could potentially lead to a lease sale by publishing this request for information and interest (RFI). This RFI is not a final decision to lease and does not prejudge any future Secretarial decisions concerning leasing on the American Samoan OCS. This RFI requests information and comments on, and indications of interest in, the leasing of OCS minerals in and around the area submitted in the unsolicited lease sale request, hereby referred to as the RFI Area. BOEM will consider information and interest received in response to this RFI when considering whether to proceed with additional steps leading to the offer of OCS minerals for lease offshore American Samoa. Those interested in providing comments or information should provide the information requested in section 6, ''Types of Information and Comments Requested,'' of this RFI. Those interested in leasing in and around the RFI Area for OCS mineral development should provide the information described in section 7, ''Requested Information for Indications of Interest.'' BOEM may or may not offer a lease for commercial OCS mineral development offshore American Samoa after further consultations, public participation, and environmental analyses.

DATES: BOEM must receive all comments, information, and indications of interest in response to this RFI no later than July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please submit indications of interest in commercial leasing electronically via email to *Pacific.Region@boem.gov* or by hard copy by mail to the following address: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific Region, Office of Strategic Resources, 760 Paseo Camarillo (CM 102), Camarillo, California 93010. If you elect to mail a hard copy, also include an electronic copy on a portable storage device. Do not submit indications of interest via the Federal eRulemaking Portal.

Please submit all other comments and information as discussed in section 6, entitled, ''Types of Information and Comments Requested,'' by either of the following two methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* In the search box at the top of the web page, enter BOEM–2025–0035 and then click ''search.'' Follow the instructions to submit public comments and to view supporting and related materials.

2. *By mail to the following address:* Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific Region, Office of Strategic Resources, 760 Paseo Camarillo (CM 102), Camarillo, California 93010.

Treatment of confidential information is addressed in section 8 of this notice entitled, ''Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information.'' BOEM will post all comments received on *regulations.gov* unless labeled as confidential and BOEM determines that an exemption from disclosure applies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Miller, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific Region, Office of Strategic Resources, 760 Paseo Camarillo (CM 102), Camarillo, California 93010, at *Pacific.Region@boem.gov* or (805) 384–6305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The OCS Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*) declares that it is the policy of the United States that the OCS ''is a vital national resource reserve held by the Federal Government for the public, which should be made available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner which is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs.'' *Id.* at 1332(3). BOEM requests information and comments from Indigenous communities, territory, state, and local governments, Federal agencies, environmental and other public interest organizations, the deep-sea mineral mining industry, other interested organizations and entities, and the public, for use in the consideration of whether to offer OCS minerals for lease offshore American Samoa. BOEM is seeking a wide array of information, including but not limited to information on the potential impact of OCS mineral exploration and development on OCS resources and the marine, coastal, and human environments. This RFI is published under the OCS Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1337(k)(1), and its implementing regulations at 30 CFR 581.12.

1. Public Comment Procedure

BOEM's strong preference is to receive comments via regulations.gov, except when a comment contains proprietary information. Comments should include the full name and address of the individual submitting the comment(s). Before including personal identifying information in your comment, be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available. While you can ask BOEM in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, BOEM cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Even if BOEM withholds your information in the context of this RFI, your submission is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and if your submission is requested under the FOIA, your information will only be withheld if a determination is made that one of the FOIA's exemptions to disclosure applies. Such a determination will be made in accordance with the Department's FOIA regulations and applicable law.

2. Background Information

Section 8(k) of the OCS Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(k)) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases on the OCS to qualified persons offering the highest cash bonuses for minerals other than oil, gas, and sulfur on a competitive basis. The Trump Administration recognizes that an overreliance on foreign critical minerals and their derivative products could jeopardize U.S. defense capabilities, infrastructure development, and technological innovation. To support and facilitate domestic production of critical minerals, the Trump Administration has issued a series of Executive Orders (E.O.s), including E.O. 14156, ''Declaring a National Energy Emergency'' (January 20, 2025); E.O. 14154, ''Unleashing American Energy'' (January 20, 2025); and E.O. 14285, ''Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources'' (April 24, 2025). The Secretary of the Interior also issued Secretary's Order (SO) 3417, ''Addressing the National Energy Emergency'' (February 3, 2025) and SO 3418, ''Unleashing American Energy,'' (February 3, 2025) which direct Department of the Interior (DOI) bureaus to facilitate and expedite critical mineral permitting, leasing, and ultimately development of critical minerals on the OCS.

On April 8, 2025, a United States based company, Impossible Metals Inc., submitted an unsolicited mineral lease sale request for an area located offshore American Samoa. BOEM conducted an evaluation of the request, including the area proposed for leasing, the OCS minerals of primary interest, and the available OCS mineral resource and environmental information pertaining to the area of interest. On May 20, 2025, pursuant to 30 CFR 581.11(b), BOEM announced the initiation of the steps that could potentially lead to a mineral lease sale.

In response to the E.O.s, SOs, and unsolicited mineral lease sale request, BOEM is taking immediate action to accelerate the responsible development of OCS mineral resources, advance American leadership in associated extraction technologies, and ensure secure supply chains for U.S. defense, infrastructure, and energy sectors with the publication of this RFI.

BOEM will advance America's national security and future prosperity through the identification of and access to OCS minerals, which include those minerals identified as critical minerals by Federal statute. Pursuant to section 7002 of the Energy Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116–260, Division Z), critical minerals are defined as any minerals, elements, substances, or materials that are determined to be essential to the economic and national security of the United States, have a supply chain vulnerable to disruption, and play an essential role in manufacturing a product whose absence would significantly affect U.S. economic or national security. The Secretary of the Interior, through the U.S. Geological Survey, identified 50 critical minerals in February 24, 2022, (87 FR 10381), with 37 of these minerals found on the OCS.

Section 50251(b) of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 expanded the definition of the OCS under the OCS Lands Act to include submerged lands within the Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to U.S. territories and amended the OCS Lands Act by modifying the definition of ''State'' to include each of the 50 States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. BOEM will continue coordination with the Government of American Samoa throughout the OCS

mineral leasing process relating to the area proposed for leasing.

Notably, upon release of this RFI, BOEM intends to evaluate lease planning with the Government of American Samoa, relevant OCS users, and Federal agencies including, but not limited to, the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Office of Insular Affairs; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the U.S. Coast Guard; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and the Department of Defense. BOEM also intends to engage with the Indigenous Peoples of American Samoa about their economic, environmental, and public health concerns with OCS mineral development throughout the OCS mineral planning and leasing process. In addition, BOEM uses other information sources in its decision-making for leasing, such as available data and information on the location of marine life and habitat areas, cultural resources, transportation links, fishing areas, and other human uses.

3. BOEM's Leasing Process

BOEM will follow the steps required by 30 CFR 581.11 through 581.23 if it decides to proceed with the competitive leasing process after analyzing the responses to this RFI. Briefly, those steps are:

(1) OCS Mining Area Identification: BOEM will select tracts to be considered for offering of a lease. The selected tracts will be considered in the environmental analysis conducted for the proposed lease offering.

(2) Proposed Leasing Notice (PLN): BOEM will publish a PLN in the **Federal Register** at least 60 days prior to the publication of a leasing notice. The PLN will describe the areas that BOEM intends to offer for leasing; proposed primary terms of the OCS mineral leases to be offered; lease stipulations including measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts on the environment; and such rental, royalty, and other terms and conditions that BOEM may prescribe in the leasing notice.

(3) Leasing Notice (LN): If it decides to proceed to conduct a lease sale, BOEM will publish an LN in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before the date of the lease sale. The LN will state whether oral or sealed bids or a combination thereof will be used; the place, date, and time at which sealed bids will be filed; and the place, date, and time at which sealed bids will be opened and/or oral bids received. The LN will contain or reference a description of the tract(s) to be offered for lease; specify the mineral(s) to be offered for lease (if less than all OCS minerals are being offered); specify the period of time the primary term of the lease will cover; and any stipulation(s), term(s), and condition(s) of the offer to lease. Additionally, the LN will include a reference to the OCS mineral lease form that will be issued to successful bidders and specify the terms and conditions governing the payment of the winning bid.

(4) Bid Submission and Evaluation: BOEM will offer the lease area(s) through a competitive, cash bonus bidding process under terms and conditions specified in the LN.

(5) Issuance of a Lease: Following identification of a winning qualified bidder on a lease area, BOEM will notify that bidder and provide the lease documents for signature.

4. Purpose of the RFI

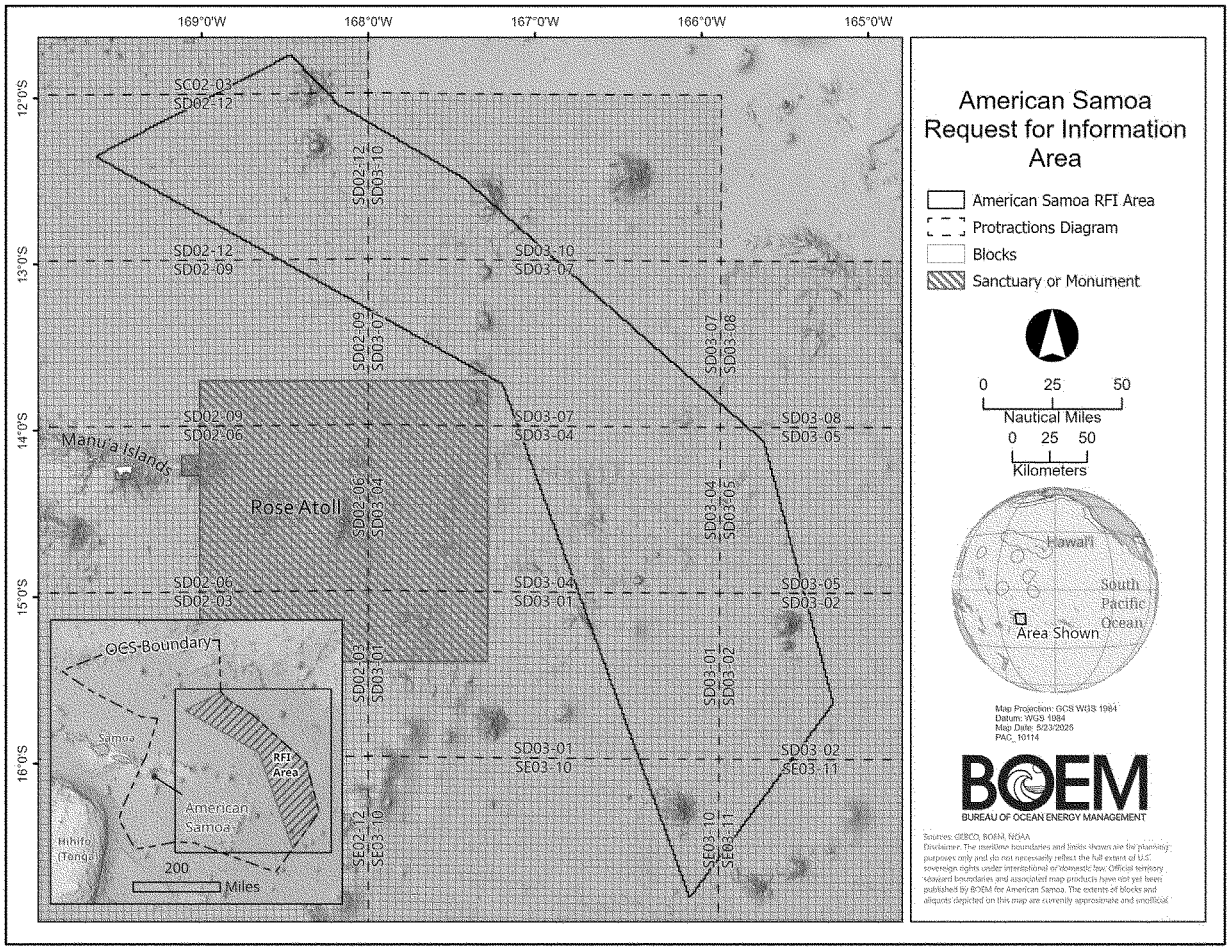
The purpose of this RFI is to gather comments, information, and indications of interest from any interested parties for a potential OCS mineral lease sale offshore American Samoa. This RFI is one of the initial steps in the public participation process to ensure that all interests and concerns are considered for future leasing decisions. This does not mean that DOI or BOEM have reached a preliminary decision to lease in this area. BOEM will consider information and comments received that may identify any potential environmental impacts, multiple use conflicts, and ways to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for impacts to assist in future analysis and leasing decisions. BOEM will also determine if any responses identify specific areas of interest in and around the RFI Area that could support commercial mineral development, potential conflicts among offshore activities and American Samoa's coastal zone management plan, and requirements to ensure safe and environmentally responsible activities should a lease sale occur.

5. Description of the RFI Area

The RFI Area is the area of interest identified in the unsolicited mineral lease sale request submitted by Impossible Metals Inc. on April 8th, 2025, and is located near the eastern limit of the American Samoa OCS bordering the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone, northeast of the Manu'a Islands and Rose Atoll (roughly 70 nautical miles northeast of Rose Atoll). This area is approximately 18.1 million acres (73,222 km^2) with an approximate water depth of 4,600–20,000 feet (1,400–6,000 meters) and lies entirely within the OCS of the United States Territory of American Samoa. The RFI Area is primarily abyssal plain, with scattered seamounts and includes 3,355 whole or partial OCS lease blocks. BOEM plans to refer to Official Protraction Diagrams, whole or partial OCS lease blocks, and aliquots for the purpose of area identification and tract size specification. This is consistent with previous RFIs issued related to OCS mineral lease sales and the practice used by BOEM for other OCS leasing (*e.g.,* oil and gas, other minerals). The map depicting the RFI Area (Figure 1), a spreadsheet listing its specific OCS blocks, and an Esri shapefile are available for download on the BOEM website at: *https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals/discovering-offshore-critical-mineral-resources-pacific-outer-continental-shelf.*

BOEM is seeking to identify one or more locations suitable for OCS mineral development in and around the RFI Area. Respondents may nominate areas of interest and comment on any acreage in and around the RFI Area. The RFI Area is not indicative of the area that may ultimately be offered for lease. Responses to this RFI will help determine lease tract size and block configurations for potential leasing. If BOEM proceeds with the leasing process, tract sizes will be proposed in the PLN and finalized in the LN.

Figure 1: Request for Information and Interest (RFI) Area



6. Types of Information and Comments Requested

BOEM invites comments from anyone who would like to submit information and suggestions for consideration in determining, among other things, the appropriate size and location of potential OCS mineral leasing in and around the RFI Area. Commenters should be as specific and detailed as possible to help BOEM understand and address the comments. Where applicable, spatial information should be submitted in a format compatible with Esri ArcGIS (Esri shapefile, Esri file geodatabase, KML (Keyhole Markup Language), GeoJSON, or GeoPackage) in the WGS84 geographic coordinate system. BOEM is requesting information on the following:

a. Information concerning the offering of a specific OCS mineral, a group of OCS minerals, or all OCS minerals (other than oil, gas, and sulfur) in a broad area for lease in and around the RFI Area or the offering of one or more discrete tracts which represent a minable orebody.

b. Geological conditions, archaeological resources, or potential hazards on the seabed in and around the RFI Area.

c. Multiple uses in and around the RFI Area, including shipping, navigation, and recreation.

d. Socioeconomic, biological, and environmental information in and around the RFI Area or analogous sites for comparative analysis; potential impacts of leasing and mining activities to these resources; and methods to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for impacts.

e. Information regarding commercial, Indigenous, and recreational fisheries, including but not limited to, the use of the areas, the fishing gear types used, seasonal use, and recommendations for reducing use conflicts.

f. Relative environmental sensitivity and marine productivity in and around the RFI Area.

g. Information on the preliminary activities necessary to develop comprehensive delineation, testing, or mining plans, particularly the types of any necessary surveys and associated equipment.

h. Information on the types of activities associated with delineation, testing, or mining of OCS minerals.

i. Information concerning the relationship between OCS mineral leasing and the American Samoa Coastal Zone Management Program either in development or administered under section 305 or section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1454, 1455).

j. Information related to Indigenous Peoples in the region and interactions with potential OCS mineral activities, such as potential impacts to Samoan culture or *Fa'aSamoa,* the Samoan way of life; practices; lands; resources; ancestral lands; sacred sites, including sites that are submerged; and access to traditional areas of cultural or religious importance on federally-managed lands and waters. BOEM will protect confidential information shared by Indigenous Peoples in response to this

RFI to the extent authorized by Federal law. Treatment of confidential information is addressed in section 8 of this notice entitled, ''Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information.''

k. Socioeconomic information for communities potentially affected by OCS mineral leasing in and around the RFI Area, including community profiles, vulnerability, and resiliency data. BOEM also solicits comments on how best to meaningfully engage with these communities.

l. Information from the deep-sea mining industry on the considerations for OCS mineral development in deep waters such as water depth, seafloor conditions, deep-sea operations, mineral extraction feasibility, and costs.

m. Information on what a reasonable and fair rental rate would be beginning in the sixth lease year as a minerals lease issued by BOEM is expected to require no rental payment for the first five years, in accordance with 30 CFR 581.27. Should the adjustment or suspension of rental payments be allowed under certain conditions, such as geologic, geographic, technical, or economic factors? If so, what specific conditions should apply? What criteria do you think should be established to determine whether a lessee has engaged in sufficient exploration and prospecting activities to warrant a reduction or suspension of rental payments? Should BOEM consider reducing or suspending rental payments for lessees who actively explored and prospected for solid minerals in the previous lease year?

n. Information on the royalty rates and schedules that would effectively serve as both an incentive for development and assure a fair return to the public for extracted minerals. BOEM intends to issue any minerals lease with an ad valorum royalty and include provisions for a minimum royalty equivalent to the rental rate per 30 CFR 581.30. The royalty schedule may be modified from the provisions in 30 CFR 581.28(b) and is anticipated to include a lower royalty rate during the early years of the lease to help lessees recoup their capital investments.

o. Information on appropriate bid deposit, minimum bid levels, and preferred auction format (sealed bid or ascending). BOEM is evaluating the use of either a sealed bid or an ascending oral bid auction format and is considering limiting bidders to one lease area if multiple areas are offered. An ascending auction allows for more effective price discovery, while a sealed bid auction offers administrative simplicity.

p. Information on the appropriate lease size BOEM should offer for a minerals lease.

q. Information on the duration and conditions BOEM could consider for potential lease contraction clauses. BOEM expects to offer one or more large lease areas so companies can explore for and find economic deposits of critical minerals. However, BOEM is also considering lease contraction clauses allowing for the reduction of the leased acreage after a specified period or if certain conditions are not met.

r. The regulations at 30 CFR 581.26(h) establish a framework for valuing production for royalty purposes. We invite public comment on whether there are alternative valuation methods that ONRR should consider under 30 CFR 581.26(h)(1)(iii).

7. Requested Information for Indications of Interest

Areas of interest and the accompanying rationale are extremely useful to help BOEM understand and model the commercial viability of portions of the OCS for mineral leasing. Respondents are requested to nominate specific blocks or acreage within the RFI Area that are of particular interest for consideration in a possible OCS mineral lease sale. Nominations must be depicted on a map with the RFI Area by outlining the area(s) of interest. Where applicable, interested companies should submit spatial information in a format compatible with Esri ArcGIS (Esri shapefile, Esri file geodatabase, KML (Keyhole Markup Language), GeoJSON, or GeoPackage) in the WGS84 geographic coordinate system.

If you wish to indicate interest for one or more areas for a commercial OCS mineral lease in or around the RFI Area, you should provide the following information for each area of interest:

(a) The area to be offered for lease.

(b) The OCS minerals of primary interest.

(c) The available OCS mineral resource, geological, archaeological resources, and environmental information (including methods to eliminate, mitigate, and monitor for potential impacts) pertaining to the area of interest to be offered for lease which supports the request.

Although the identities of those indicating interest in specific areas in response to this RFI become a matter of public record, their indications of interest in specific areas are considered proprietary information. BOEM will not release information that identifies any particular area of interest or nomination with any particular party, so as not to compromise the competitive position of any participants. Respondents may rank areas of specific interest according to priority: 1 (high), 2 (medium), and 3 (low). The name and telephone number of a person in the respondent's organization to contact for additional information or clarification should be included in the response.

Please submit indications of interest in commercial leasing electronically via email to *Pacific.Region@boem.gov* or by hard copy by mail to the following address: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Pacific Region, Office of Strategic Resources, 760 Paseo Camarillo (CM 102), Camarillo, California 93010. If you elect to mail a hard copy, also include an electronic copy on a portable storage device. Do not submit indications of interest via the Federal eRulemaking Portal.

8. Protection of Privileged, Personal, or Confidential Information

a. Freedom of Information Act

BOEM will protect privileged or confidential information that you submit when required by the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Exemption 4 of FOIA applies to trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential. If you wish to protect the confidentiality of such information, clearly label it and request that BOEM treat it as confidential. BOEM will not disclose such information if BOEM determines under 30 CFR 581.7 that it qualifies for exemption from disclosure under FOIA. Please label privileged or confidential information ''Contains Confidential Information'' and consider submitting such information as a separate attachment.

BOEM will not treat as confidential any aggregate summaries of such information or comments not containing such privileged or confidential information. Information that is not labeled as privileged or confidential may be regarded by BOEM as suitable for public release.

b. Personally Identifiable Information

BOEM encourages you not to submit anonymous comments. Please include your name and address as part of your comment. You should be aware that your entire comment, including your name, address, and any personally identifiable information (PII) included in your comment, may be made publicly available. All submissions from identified individuals, businesses, and organizations will be available for public viewing on regulations.gov. Note that BOEM will make available for public inspection all comments, in their

entirety, submitted by organizations and businesses, or by individuals identifying themselves as representatives of organizations or businesses.

For BOEM to consider withholding your PII from disclosure, you must identify any information contained in your comments that, if released, would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of your personal privacy. You must also briefly describe any possible harmful consequences of the disclosure of information, such as embarrassment, injury, or other harm. Even if BOEM withholds your information in the context of this RFI, your submission is subject to FOIA and, if your submission is requested under FOIA, your information will be withheld only if a determination is made that one of FOIA's exemptions to disclosure applies.Such a determination will be made in accordance with the Department's FOIA regulations and applicable law.

c. Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. 307103(a))

After consultation with the Secretary, BOEM is required to withhold the location, character, or ownership of historic resources if it determines that disclosure may, among other things, risk harm to the historic resources or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. Indigenous Peoples, communities, and organizations should designate information that falls under section 304 of the NHPA as confidential.

Walter D. Cruickshank,

Acting Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

[FR Doc. 2025–10955 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4340–98–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

[S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520; OMB Control Number 1029–0087]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Abandoned Mine Land Problem Area Description Form

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), 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 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this proposed information collection request (ICR) should be sent to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* You may find this particular ICR by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments to William Frankel, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1849 C Street NW, Room 4547–MIB, Washington, DC 20240, by email to *wfrankel@osmre.gov,* or by phone at (202) 208–0121. Please reference OMB Control Number 1029–0087 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Frankel by email at *wfrankel@osmre.gov* or by phone at (202) 208–0121. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on November 22, 2024 (89 FR 92717). No comments were received.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again soliciting comments from the public and other Federal agencies on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The problem area description (PAD) form is used to update the OSMRE's electronic inventory of abandoned mine lands (e-AMLIS); an inventory of abandoned mine lands is required by section 403(c) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1233(c)). From this inventory, the most serious problem areas are selected for reclamation through the apportionment of funds to States and Indian tribes.

Title of Collection: Abandoned Mine Land Problem Area Description Form.

OMB Control Number: 1029–0087.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State and Tribal governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 27.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 1,720.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 1.5 hour to 8 hours, depending on activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 4,530.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: One time.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: $0.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

William L. Frankel,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–10869 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

[OMB Control Number 1029–0120; S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Nomination and Request for Payment Form for OSMRE's National Technical Training Courses

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), 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 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection request (ICR) should be sent to *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*. You can find this particular information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments to William Frankel, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1849 C Street NW, Room 4547–MIB, Washington, DC 20240, by email to *wfrankel@osmre.gov* or by telephone at (202) 208–0121. Please reference OMB Control Number 1029–0120 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Frankel by email at *wfrankel@osmre.gov* or by phone at (202) 208–0121. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA; 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on January 29, 2025 (90 FR 8403). No comments were received.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again soliciting comments from the public and other Federal agencies on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The form is used to identify and evaluate the training courses requested by students to enhance their job performance, to calculate the number of classes and instructors needed to complete OSMRE's technical training mission, and to estimate costs to the training program.

Title of Collection: Nomination and Request for Payment Form for OSMRE's National Technical Training Courses.

OMB Control Number: 1029–0120.

Form Number: OSM–105.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State and Tribal governments.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 600.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 600.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 5 minutes.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 50.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: One Time.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: $0.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

William L. Frankel,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–10871 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Guidance on Referrals for Potential Criminal Enforcement

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice describes the Department of Justice's plans to address criminally liable regulatory offenses under Executive Order 14294 on Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 9, 2025, the President issued Executive Order (''E.O.'') 14294, Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations. 90 FR 20363 (published May 14, 2025). Section 7 of E.O. 14294 provides that within 45 days of the 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.

Consistent with that requirement, the Department of Justice (the ''Department'') advises the public that by May 9, 2026, the Department will provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (''OMB'') a report containing: (1) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses [1] enforceable by the Department; and (2) for each such criminal regulatory offense, the range of potential criminal penalties for a violation and the applicable mens rea standard [2] for the criminal regulatory offense.

This notice also announces a general policy, subject to appropriate exceptions and to the extent consistent with law, that when the Department is deciding whether to prosecute alleged violations of criminal regulatory offenses, the Department will consider, among other factors:

- the harm or risk of harm, pecuniary or otherwise, caused by the alleged offense;
- the potential gain to the putative defendant that could result from the offense;
- whether the putative defendant held specialized knowledge, expertise, or was licensed in an industry related to the rule or regulation at issue; and
- 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.

This general policy 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.

Aaron Reitz,

Assistant Attorney General Office of Legal Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–10939 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–BB–P

[1] ''Criminal regulatory offense'' means a Federal regulation that is enforceable by a criminal penalty. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(b).

[2] ''Mens rea'' means the state of mind that by law must be proven to convict a particular defendant of a particular crime. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(c).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) Confidentiality Information Collection Request

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) Confidentiality information collection request.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting John Schuettinger by telephone at 202–693–2680 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov*. For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Room S–4520, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Schuettinger by telephone at 202–693–2680 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DEFRA) established an Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) for the exchange of information for specific programs administered by state agencies. The programs include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Compensation, and any state program approved under Titles I, X, XIV, or XVI of the Social Security Act. Under the DEFRA, participating programs must exchange information to the extent that it is useful and productive in verifying eligibility and benefit amounts to assist the child support program and the Secretary of Health and Human Services in verifying eligibility and benefit amounts under Titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act.

On September 27, 2006, ETA issued a final rule regarding the Confidentiality and Disclosure of State Unemployment Compensation Information (71 FR 56842). This final rule includes a requirement for states to operate an income and eligibility verification system that meets the requirements of Section 1137 of the Social Security Act (*see* Subpart C of 20 CFR part 603). This rule supports and expands upon the requirements of the DEFRA and subsequent regulatory changes. The DEFRA authorizes this information collection.

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 it is approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should OMB Control number 1205–0238.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and

posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 responses).

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Review: Extension without changes.

Title of Collection: Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) Confidentiality information collection request.

Form: Not applicable.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0238.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 53.

Frequency: Varies.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 421,178.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 1 minute.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 10,749 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

Susan Frazier,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–10865 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Activity and Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Outcomes Reports

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor's (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, ''Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Activity and Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Outcomes.'' This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Tony Brown by telephone at (202) 693–0032 (this is not a toll-free number), TTY 1–877–889–5627 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance Room S–4520, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence Burns by telephone at (202) 693–3141 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at *OUI-PRA@dol.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

ETA is soliciting comments concerning the collection of data in the ETA 9048, Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Activity Report, and the ETA 9049, Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Outcomes Report. Authorization for both reports expires on March 31, 2026. The Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) program, mandated by the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1993, Public Law 103–152, identifies and ranks unemployment insurance (UI) claimants by their potential for exhausting UI benefits before returning to work and refers these claimants to appropriate reemployment services.

WPRS is a required UI activity that each state may operate as a standalone program or integrate the activity within the state's Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) program, which is a voluntary reemployment program authorized by Section 306 of the Social Security Act (SSA). Specifically, states participating in the RESEA program may opt to integrate WPRS into the RESEA participant selection process. Additional information about the integration of WPRS into RESEA is available in Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 08–24 and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 11–23 (both entitled *Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Funding Allotments and Operating Guidance for Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Grants*).

The ETA 9048 and ETA 9049 reports are the only means of tracking the activities in the WPRS program. The ETA 9048 report describes the number of claimants at various points in the WPRS system from initial profiling through the completion of specific reemployment services. The ETA 9049 report describes the reemployment experience of profiled claimants selected for referral to services by examining the state's existing wage record files to capture which quarter the individuals who received reemployment services became employed, the amount of wages they earned, and whether the individuals receiving services changed industries. Section 303(a)(6), SSA, authorizes this information collection.

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 it is

approved by OMB under the PRA 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 Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

Interested parties are encouraged to provide comments to the contact shown in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments must be written to receive consideration, and they will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval of the final ICR. In order to help ensure appropriate consideration, comments should mention OMB 1205–0353.

Submitted comments will also be a matter of public record for this ICR and posted on the internet, without redaction. DOL encourages commenters not to include personally identifiable information, confidential business data, or other sensitive statements/information in any comments.

DOL is particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 responses).

Agency: DOL-ETA.

Type of Review: Extension without changes.

Title of Collection: Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Activity and Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Outcomes.

Forms: ETA 9048, ETA 9049.

OMB Control Number: 1205–0353.

Affected Public: State Workforce Agencies.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 105,220.

Frequency: Varies.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 205,383.

Estimated Average Time per Response: Varies.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 273,037.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: $0.

Susan Frazier,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2025–10870 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FW–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Notice of Intent to Seek Approval To Renew an Information Collection System

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, and as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, the National Science Foundation (NSF) is inviting the general public or other Federal agencies to comment on this proposed continuing information collection.

DATES: Written comments on this notice must be received by August 15, 2025, to be assured consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable. Send comments to address below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite E6300, Alexandria, Virginia 22314; telephone (703) 292–7556; or send email to *splimpto@nsf.gov.* Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays).

Comments: Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Foundation, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Foundation's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (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 collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Program Monitoring Data Collections for the National Science Foundation (NSF) Innovation Corps (I-Corps) Program.

OMB Number: 3145–0267.

Expiration Date of Approval: June 30, 2025.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to renew an information collection for post-award output and outcome monitoring system.

Abstract: The National Science Foundation (NSF) Innovation Corps (I-Corps) Program was started in 2011 to develop and nurture a national innovation ecosystem built upon fundamental research that guides the output of scientific and engineering discoveries closer to the development of technologies, products, and services that benefit society.

The goal of the I-Corps Program is to use experiential education to help entrepreneurial researchers reduce the time necessary to translate promising ideas from the laboratory bench to widespread implementation. In addition to accelerating technology translation, the NSF I-Corps program also seeks to reduce the risk associated with technology development conducted without insight into industry requirements and challenges.

The NSF I-Corps Program is designed to support the commercialization of ''deep technologies,'' those revolving around fundamental discoveries in science and engineering. The program addresses the skill and knowledge gaps associated with the transformation of basic research into deep technology ventures. The program enables entrepreneurial researchers in deep technologies to receive support in the form of entrepreneurial education, industry mentoring, and funding to accelerate the translation of knowledge derived from fundamental research into emerging products and services that may attract subsequent third-party funding. I-Corps training and infrastructure together represent an important investment for NSF and the Nation, as directed by the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (AICA), Public Law 114–329, Section 601.

These selected researchers form teams and participate in the I-Corps Teams Program Curriculum. An I-Corps team includes the Entrepreneurial Lead (EL), Technical Lead (TL) or the Principal Investigator (PI), and the Industrial Mentor (IM). During the training program, the team is expected to spend significant time conducting active customer discovery, including interviewing potential customers and potential partners. The outcomes of I-Corps Teams projects will be threefold: 1) a decision on a clear path forward

based on an assessment of the business model, 2) substantial first-hand evidence for or against product-market fit, with the identification of customer segments and corresponding value propositions, and 3) a narrative of a compelling technology demonstration for potential partners.

The NSF I-Corps program requests the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of this clearance that will allow the programs to improve the rigor of our surveys for evaluations and program monitoring, as well as to initiate new data collections to monitor the immediate, intermediate, and long-term outcomes of our investments by periodically surveying the I-Corps teams and their members. The clearance will allow the program to rigorously develop, test, and implement survey instruments and methodologies.

The primary objective of this clearance is to allow the NSF I-Corps program to collect characteristics, inputs, outputs, and outcomes information from the I-Corps teams funded by the program. This collection will enable the evaluation of the impacts on the four themes as outlined in the FY 2021 NSF I-Corps biennial report to Congress:

1. Training an Entrepreneurial Workforce
2. Translating Technologies
3. Nurturing an Innovation Ecosystem
4. Enabling Economic Impact

The second, related objective is to improve our questionnaires and/or data collection procedures through pilot tests and other survey methods used in these activities. Under this clearance a variety of surveys could be pre-tested, modified, and used.

Following standard OMB requirements, NSF will submit to OMB an individual request for each survey project we undertake under this clearance. NSF will request OMB approval in advance and provide OMB with a copy of the questionnaire and materials describing the project.

Data collected will be used for planning, management, evaluation, and audit purposes. Summaries of output and outcome monitoring data are used to respond to queries from Congress, the public, NSF's external merit reviewers who serve as advisors, including Committees of Visitors (COVs), NSF's Office of the Inspector General, and other pertinent stakeholders. These data are needed for effective administration, program monitoring, evaluation, outreach/marketing roadmaps, and for strategic reviews and measuring attainment of NSF's program and strategic goals, as identified by the President's Accountable Government Initiative, the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010, Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, and NSF's Strategic Plan.

All questions asked in the data collection are questions that are NOT included in the annual, final or outcomes reports, and the intention is to ask the grantees even beyond the period of performance on voluntary basis in order to capture impacts of the research that occur during and beyond the life of the award.

Grantees will be invited to submit information on a periodic basis to support the management of the NSF I-Corps investment portfolio. Once the survey tool is tested, grantees will be invited to submit these indicators to NSF via data collection methods that include, but are not limited to, online surveys, interviews, focus groups, phone interviews, etc. These indicators are both quantitative and descriptive and may include, for example, the characteristics of project personnel, sources of funding and support, knowledge transfer and technology translation activities, patents, licenses, publications, descriptions of significant advances, and other outcomes of the funded efforts.

Use of the Information

The data collected will be used for NSF internal and external reports, historical data, program level studies and evaluations, and for securing future funding for the maintenance and growth of the NSF I-Corps program. Evaluation designs could make use of metadata associated with the award and other characteristics to identify a comparison group to evaluate the impact of the program funding and other relevant research questions.

ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC BURDEN

Collection title	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses/ respondent	Annual hour burden
Program Monitoring Data Collections for the National Science Foundation (NSF) Innovation Corps (I-Corps) Program.	400 I-Corps teams (1,200 members) per year	3	900

For life-of-award monitoring, the data collection burden to awardees will be limited to no more than 15 minutes of the respondents' time in each instance.

Respondents

The respondents are consisted of Technical Lead (TL) of the I-Corps Project or Principal Investigator (PI) of NSF I-Corps Program awards, Entrepreneurial Lead (EL), and Industry Mentor (IM).

Estimates of Annualized Cost to Respondents for the Hour Burdens

The overall annualized cost to the respondents is estimated to be $30,000.

The following table shows the annualized estimate of costs to PIs or TLs/ELs/IMs respondents.

The annualized estimate of cost to both the PIs/TLs and IMs, who are generally University Professors, is calculated using the hourly rate based on a report from the American Association of University Professors, ''Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2020–21,'' *Academe,* March–April 2021, Survey Report Table 1. According to this report, the average salary of an assistant professor across all types of doctoral-granting institutions (public, private-independent, religiously affiliated) was $91,408. When divided by the number of standard annual work hours (2,080), this calculates to approximately $44 per hour. Similarly, the annualized estimate of costs to the ELs, who are generally graduate students, can be calculated using the data published in the 2017 Science magazine article that a typical annual stipend for graduate students in the sciences is around $25,000. When divided by the number of standard annual work hours (2,080), this calculates to approximately $12 per hour.

Respondent type	Number of respondents	Burden hours per respondent	Average hourly rate	Estimated annual cost
PIs	400	0.75	$44	$13,200
ELs/TLs	400	0.75	12	3,600
Industry Mentors	400	0.75	44	13,200
Total	1200			30,000

Estimated Number of Responses per Report

Data collections involve all awardees in the programs.

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025–11079 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) within the National Science Foundation (NSF), as the Standard Application Process (SAP) Program Management Office designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is seeking approval to renew the SAP Portal information collection as a Common Form, OMB control number 3145–0271, to permit other federal agency users to streamline the information collection in coordination with OMB. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment on the proposed SAP Portal information collection as a Common Form, prior to the submission of the information collection request (ICR) to OMB for approval. In accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, NCSES is providing opportunity for public comment on this action. After obtaining and considering public comment, NCSES will prepare the submission requesting that OMB renew this information collection for three years.

DATES: Written comments on this notice must be received by August 15, 2025 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable. Send comments to the address below.

Comments: Comments are invited on (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the federal statistical agencies, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the NSF's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the existing SAP Portal to improve the user experience; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite W18253, Alexandria, Virginia 22314; telephone (703) 292–7556; or send email to *splimpto@nsf.gov.* Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including Federal holidays).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 mandates that OMB establish a Standard Application Process (SAP) for requesting access to certain confidential data assets. While the adoption of the SAP is required for statistical agencies and units designated under CIPSEA, it is recognized that other agencies and organizational units within the Executive branch may benefit from the adoption of the SAP to accept applications for access to confidential data assets. The SAP is a process through which agencies, the Congressional Budget Office, State, local, and Tribal governments, researchers, and other individuals, as appropriate, may apply to access confidential data assets held by a federal statistical agency or unit for the purposes of developing evidence. With the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) as advisors, the entities upon whom this requirement is levied worked with the SAP Program Management Office (PMO) and with OMB to implement the SAP and continue to work to manage and enhance the overall process. The SAP Portal is a single online common application for the public to request access to confidential data assets from federal statistical agencies and units.

This request is on behalf of the following federal statistical agencies and units, which may use the Common Form:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (Department of Commerce)
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (Department of Justice)
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (Department of Labor)
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Department of Transportation)
- Census Bureau (Department of Commerce)
- Economic Research Service (Department of Agriculture)
- Energy Information Administration (Department of Energy)
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (Department of Agriculture)
- National Center for Education Statistics (Department of Education)
- National Center for Health Statistics (Department of Health and Human Services)
- National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (National Science Foundation)
- Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)
- Statistics of Income Division (Income Revenue Service)
- Microeconomic Surveys Unit (Federal Reserve Board)
- Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (Department of Health and Human Services)
- National Animal Health Monitoring System (Department of Agriculture)

Title of Collection: Standard Application Process (SAP) Portal.

OMB Control Number: 3145–0271.

Expiration Date of Current Approval: December 31, 2025.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to collect information from the public through the Standard Application Process (SAP) Portal, as a Common Form. *Abstract:* Established within the NSF by the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 § 505, codified in the National Science

Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) serves as a central Federal clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, analysis, and dissemination of objective data on science, engineering, technology, and research and development for use by practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and the public.

Title III of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (hereafter referred to as the Evidence Act) mandates that OMB establish a Standard Application Process (SAP) for requesting access to certain confidential data assets. Specifically, the Evidence Act requires OMB to establish a common application process through which agencies, the Congressional Budget Office, State, local, and Tribal governments, researchers, and other individuals, as appropriate, may apply for access to confidential data assets collected, accessed, or acquired by a statistical agency or unit. This process was implemented with stringent controls to protect confidentiality and privacy, as required by the law.

The Evidence Act requires that each statistical agency or unit establish an identical application process. The Evidence Act further requires that federal statistical agencies establish common criteria for determining whether to approve an application for confidential data, timeframes for prompt determination, an appeals process for adverse determinations, and standards for transparency. In response to these requirements, the statistical agencies and units operate an online portal (referred to as the SAP Portal) on behalf of OMB to provide the common application form to applicants. The objective of the SAP Portal is to increase public access to confidential data for the purposes of evidence building and reduce the burden of applying for confidential data.

Data collected, accessed, or acquired by statistical agencies and units is vital for developing evidence on conditions, characteristics, and behaviors of the public and on the operations and outcomes of public programs and policies. This evidence can benefit the stakeholders in the programs, the broader public, as well as policymakers and program managers at the local, State, Tribal, and National levels. The many benefits of access to data for evidence building notwithstanding, the process of discovering confidential data, applying for access, and, in certain cases, revising an application or appealing an adverse determination through the SAP Portal still places a burden on the public, as outlined below.

The SAP Policy: At the recommendation of the ICSP, the SAP Policy establishes the SAP implemented by statistical agencies and units and incorporates directives from the Evidence Act. The policy is intended to provide guidance as to the application and review processes using the SAP Portal, setting forth clear standards that enable statistical agencies and units to implement a common application form and a uniform review process. The methods of collection outlined below are in accordance with the SAP Policy. The SAP Policy was submitted to the public for comment in January 2022 (87 FR 2459, 2022). The policy was issued by OMB in December of 2022 as M–23 (*https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/M-23-04.pdf*).

For the purpose of the SAP Policy, the application process begins with an applicant discovering a confidential data asset for which a statistical agency or unit is accepting applications to access for the purpose of building evidence and ends with the agency or unit's determination on whether to grant access. In the case of an adverse determination, the application process ends with the conclusion of an appeals process if the applicant elects to appeal the determination.

The SAP Portal: The SAP Portal is an online interface connecting applicants seeking data with a catalog of data assets owned by the federal statistical agencies and units as well as an application to apply for those assets. The SAP Portal is not a data repository or warehouse; confidential data assets continue to be stored in secure data access facilities owned and hosted by the federal statistical agencies and units. The portal provides a streamlined application process across agencies, reducing redundancies in the application process. This single SAP Portal improves the process for applicants, tracking and communicating the application process throughout its lifecycle. This reduces redundancies and burden on applicants that request access to data from multiple agencies. The SAP Portal automates key tasks to save resources and time and brings agencies into compliance with the Evidence Act statutory requirements.

Data Discovery: Individuals begin the process of accessing restricted use data by discovering confidential data assets through the SAP data catalog, maintained by federal statistical agencies at *www.researchdatagov.org.* Potential applicants can search by agency, topic, or keyword to identify data of interest or relevance. Once they have identified data of interest, applicants can view metadata outlining the title, description or abstract, scope and coverage, and detailed methodology related to a specific data asset to determine its relevance to their research.

While statistical agencies and units shall endeavor to include metadata in the SAP data catalog on all confidential data assets for which they accept applications, it may not be feasible to include metadata for some data assets (*e.g.,* potential curated versions of administrative data). A statistical agency or unit may still accept an application through the SAP Portal even if all requested data assets are not listed in the SAP data catalog.

SAP Application Process: Individuals who have identified and wish to access confidential data assets can apply for access through the SAP Portal. Applicants must create an account and follow all steps to complete the application. Applicants begin by entering their personal, contact, and institutional information, as well as the personal, contact, and institutional information of all individuals on their research team. Applicants proceed to provide summary information about their proposed project, including project title, duration, funding, timeline, and other details including the data asset(s) they are requesting and any proposed linkages to data not listed in the SAP data catalog, including non-federal data sources. Applicants then proceed to enter detailed information regarding their proposed project, including a project abstract, research question(s), literature review, project scope, research methodology, project products, and anticipated output. Applicants must demonstrate a need for confidential data, outlining why their research question cannot be answered using publicly available information.

Submission for Review: Upon submission of their application, applicants receive a notification that their application has been received and is under review by the data-owning agency or agencies (in the event where data assets are requested from multiple agencies).

In accordance with the Evidence Act and the direction of the ICSP, agencies approve or reject an application within a prompt timeframe. In some cases, agencies may determine that additional clarity, information, or modification is needed and request the applicant to ''revise and resubmit'' their application. This is also in accordance with the SAP Policy.

Appeals Process: In the event of an adverse determination, the applicant is

provided justification through the SAP Portal detailing the determination. The SAP Portal provides the applicant with the option to submit an appeal for reconsideration by the data-owning agency or agencies. Applicants can also file an appeal for noncompliance with the SAP Policy.

Access to Restricted Use Data: In the event of a positive determination, applicants are notified that their proposal has been accepted and that application approval does not alone grant access to confidential data, and that applicants must comply with the data-owning agency's security requirements outside of the SAP Portal, which may include a background check. In the event of an adverse determination, the applicant is notified of the decision and their right to appeal the decision. The positive or final adverse determination concludes the SAP-Portal process. In the instance of a positive determination, the data-owning agency (or agencies) will contact the applicant to provide instructions on the agency's security requirements that must be completed to gain access to the confidential data. The completion and submission of the agency's security requirements *occurs* outside of the SAP Portal and is therefore not included in the estimate of burden below.

Estimate of Burden: The amount of time to complete an application within the SAP Portal may vary depending on the number of individuals on the application, the topic of the proposal, and the data assets being requested. To request access to NCSES data assets, it is estimated that the average time to complete and submit an application within the SAP Portal is 60 minutes. This estimate includes the time needed to complete the SAP Portal application fields (applicant information and research proposal); it does not include an estimate of the time needed to develop a research proposal itself. The research proposal is developed outside of the SAP Portal and may be written for multiple audiences (*e.g.,* to solicit funding); therefore, it is not included in the estimate of burden for the SAP Portal.

The expected number of applications submitted to NCSES in a given year may vary. Overall, NCSES estimates it may receive up to 20 application submissions within the SAP Portal per year. NCSES estimates that the total burden for the SAP Portal over the course of the three-year OMB clearance will be about 60 hours and, as a result, an average annual burden of 20 hours.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10879 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following information collection requirement to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This is the second notice for public comment; the first was published in the **Federal Register**, and no comments were received. NSF is forwarding the proposed submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this second notice. The full submission may be found at: *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain*.

DATES: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received by July 16, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, Attention: Desk Officer for National Science Foundation, 725—17th Street NW, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, and Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314, or send email to *splimpto@nsf.gov*. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays).

Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling 703–292–7556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NSF may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Comments regarding (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (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 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 should be addressed to the points of contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Title of Collection: Grantee Reporting Requirements for Partnerships for Research and Education in Materials (PREM).

OMB Number: 3145–0232

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to renew an information collection.

Overview of this Information Collection: The Partnerships for Research and Education in Materials (PREM) aims to enhance broadening participation of underserved groups in materials research and education by stimulating the development of formal, long-term, collaborative research and education relationships between minority-serving colleges and universities and centers, institutes and facilities supported by the NSF Division of Materials Research (DMR). With this collaborative model PREMs build intellectual and physical infrastructure within and between disciplines, weaving together knowledge creation, knowledge integration, and knowledge transfer. PREMs conduct world-class research through partnerships of academic institutions, national laboratories, industrial organizations, and/or other public/private entities. New knowledge thus created is meaningfully linked to society, with an emphasis on enhancing broadening participation and workforce development.

PREMs enable and foster excellent education, integrate research and education, and create bonds between learning and inquiry so that discovery and creativity more fully support the learning process. PREMs capitalize on broadening participation of underserved communities through participation and collaboration in center activities and demonstrate leadership in the involvement of groups underrepresented in science and engineering.

PREMs will be required to submit annual reports on progress and plans, which will be used as a basis for performance review and determining the level of continued funding. To support this review and the management of the award PREMs will be required to develop a set of management and performance indicators for submission annually to NSF via the Research Performance Project Reporting module in Research.gov. These indicators are both quantitative and descriptive and may include, for example, the characteristics of personnel and students; sources of financial support and in-kind support; expenditures by operational component; research activities; education activities; patents, licenses; publications; degrees granted to students involved in PREM activities; descriptions of significant advances and other outcomes of the PREM effort.

Each PREM's annual report will include the following categories of activities: (1) research, (2) education (3) outreach, (4) partnerships, (5) pathway for enhancing broadening participation, (6) management, and (7) budget reports.

For each of the categories the report will describe overall objectives for the year, achievements and accomplishments, potential problems the PREM has encountered in making progress towards goals, anticipated problems in the following year, and specific outputs and outcomes.

PREMs are required to file a final report through the RPPR and external technical assistance contractor. Final reports contain similar information and metrics as annual reports but are retrospective.

Use of the Information: NSF will use the information to continue funding of PREMs, and to evaluate the progress of the program.

Estimate of Burden: 70 hours per PREM for 38 PREMs for a total of 2660 hours.

Respondents: Non-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Responses per Report: One from each of the fifteen PREMs.

Dated: June 12, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025–11070 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; comment request.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF) has submitted the following information collection requirement to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This is the third notice for public comment; two 60-day notices were published in the **Federal Register** and ninety-five (95) comments from fourteen (14) individual sources were received. NSF is forwarding the proposed renewal submission to the OMB for clearance simultaneously with the publication of this notice.

DATES: 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.* This information collection can be found by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22314, or send email to *splimpto@nsf.gov.* Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including federal holidays). Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30 days of this notification. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling 703–292–7556.

NSF may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number, and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Summary of Comments on the National Science Foundation's Research Infrastructure Guide

The draft Research Infrastructure Guide (RIG) was made available for review by the public on the NSF website at *https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/lfo/lfo_documents.jsp.* The notices for public comment for the draft 2025 RIG were published in the **Federal Register** on October 3, 2024 (89 FR 84634), and January 8, 2025 (90 FR 1550). All told, NSF received ninety-five (95) comments from fourteen (14) individual sources. Fifty-three (53) comments sought clarification on oversight processes across the facility life cycle while eight (8) focused on new guidance related to information assurance (cybersecurity and cyberinfrastructure). Thirty-three (33) offered positive feedback on updates from the 2021 RIG. In addition, minor edits were made by NSF to remove DEIA language in alignment with Executive Order 14173.

The full comments and NSF's response may be found via: *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain* and *https://www.nsf.gov/bfa/lfo/lfo_documents.jsp.*

Title of Collection: Research Infrastructure Guide.

OMB Approval Number: 3145–0239.

Type of Request: Intent to seek approval to renew with revisions an information collection for three years.

Proposed Project: The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Pub. L. 81–507) set forth NSF's mission and purpose:

''To promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense.''

The Act authorized and directed NSF to initiate and support:

- Basic scientific research and research fundamental to the engineering process.
- Programs to strengthen scientific and engineering research potential.
- Science and engineering education programs at all levels and in all the various fields of science and engineering.
- Programs that provide a source of information for policy formulation.
- Other activities to promote these ends.

Among Federal agencies, NSF is a leader in providing the academic community with advanced instrumentation needed to conduct state-of-the-art research and to educate the next generation of scientists, engineers and technical workers. The knowledge generated by these tools sustains U.S. leadership in science and engineering to drive the U.S. economy and secure the future. NSF's responsibility is to ensure that the research and education communities have access to these resources, and to provide the support needed to utilize them optimally and implement timely upgrades.

The scale of advanced instrumentation ranges from small research instruments to shared facilities that can be used by entire communities. The demand for such instrumentation and facilities remains high to support the expanding pace of discovery.

NSF currently provides support for research infrastructure (RI) construction from two accounts: the Major Research Equipment and Facility Construction (MREFC) account, and the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account. The MREFC account, established in FY 1995, is a separate budget line item that provides an agency-wide mechanism, permitting directorates to undertake Major Facility projects greater than $100M and Mid-scale Research Infrastructure projects between $20M and $100M. Smaller Mid-scale RI and research instrumentation projects continue to be supported from the R&RA account.

Facilities are defined as shared-use infrastructure, instrumentation and equipment that are accessible to a broad community of researchers and educators. Facilities may be centralized or may consist of distributed installations. They may incorporate large-scale networking or computational infrastructure, multi-user instruments or networks of such instruments, or other infrastructure, instrumentation and equipment having a significant impact on a broad segment of a scientific or engineering discipline. Historically, awards have been made for such diverse projects as accelerators, telescopes, research vessels and aircraft, and geographically distributed observatories with networked sensors and instrumentation.

The cost and diversification of Major Facility projects require that NSF remain attentive to the ever-changing issues and challenges inherent in their planning, construction, operation, management and oversight. Most importantly, dedicated, competent NSF and Awardee staff are needed to manage and oversee these projects and science support programs; giving the attention and oversight that good practice dictates and that proper accountability to taxpayers and Congress demands. To this end, there is also a need for consistent, documented requirements and procedures to be understood and used by NSF program managers and Awardees for all such projects and programs.

Use of the Information: Facilities are an essential part of the science and engineering enterprise and supporting them is a significant responsibility of the NSF. The NSF makes awards to external entities—primarily universities, consortia of universities or non-profit organizations—to undertake construction, management and operation of facilities. Such awards frequently take the form of cooperative agreements, but contracts may also be used depending on the primary purpose of the award and who benefits. Regardless of award instrument, NSF retains responsibility for overseeing their development, management and successful performance. The RIG is intended to:

- Provide step-by-step guidance for NSF staff and Awardees to carry out effective project planning, management and oversight of Major Facilities and Mid-scale RI while considering the varying requirements of a diverse portfolio.
- Clearly state the policies, processes and procedures pertinent at each stage of a facility's life cycle from development through construction, operations, and disposition.
- Document and disseminate ''good practices'' identified over time so that NSF and Awardees can carry out their responsibilities more effectively.

This version of the *RIG* enhances guidance for planning across all life cycle stages, and provides detailed instructions on tailoring, scaling, and progressively elaborating related plans to align with the scope and complexity of the RI. Additionally, it also expands key project and program management elements to improve the quality of proposal submission. The *RIG* does not replace existing requirements that are based on the award instrument; either the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200) or the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). Instead, it draws upon and supplements these documents, as well as industry good practice, for the purpose of providing detailed guidance on NSF policy and procedures related to the planning and oversight of Major Facilities and Mid-scale RI projects. All facilities awards require merit and technical review, as well as agency approval of certain deliverables. The level of review and approval varies substantially from standard grants, as does the level of oversight needed to ensure appropriate and proper accountability for federal funds. The requirements, recommended procedures and best practices presented in the *RIG* apply to any facility significant enough to require enhanced oversight by the Foundation.

The *RIG* will be updated periodically to reflect changes in requirements, policies and/or procedures. Awardees are expected to monitor and adopt the requirements and best practices included in the *RIG* which are aimed at improving proposal submission and illustrating management expectations, as well as articulating NSF oversight requirements for Major Facilities and Mid-scale awards to enable the most efficient and cost-effective delivery of tools to the research communities.

The submission of proposals and subsequent project documentation to the Foundation related to the development, construction and operations of Major Facilities and Mid-scale RI is part of the collection of information. This information is used to help NSF fulfill this responsibility in supporting merit-based research projects in all the scientific and engineering disciplines. The Foundation also has a continuing commitment to provide oversight on facilities development and construction which must be balanced against monitoring its information collection to identify and address any excessive reporting burdens.

NSF has approximately twenty-five (25) Major Facilities in various stages of development, construction, operations and disposition, as well as approximately thirty (30) Mid-scale RI implementation projects actively underway at any given time. Facilities undergoing a major upgrade may have awards associated with design, construction and operations at the same time. Two to four (2 to 4) new Major Facility awards are made approximately every five (5) years based on science community infrastructure needs and availability of funding. Among the twenty-two Major Facilities, there are approximately seven (7) facilities annually that are either in development or construction. These stages require the highest level of reporting and management documentation per the RIG.

Burden to the Public: The Foundation estimates that approximately five (5) Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) are necessary for each Major Facility project in design or construction to respond to NSF performance and financial reporting and project management documentation requirements on an annual basis; or 10,400 hours per year. The Foundation estimates approximately one and half (1.5) FTE for a Major Facility in operations to respond to NSF performance and financial reporting on an annual basis; or 3,120 hours per year. For Mid-scale implementation projects, the Foundation estimates approximately one (1) Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) is necessary for each mid-scale project to respond to NSF project management documentation requirements on an annual basis; or 2,080 hours per year. With seven (7) Major Facilities in design

or construction and eighteen (18) in operations and twelve (30) Mid-scale projects, this equates to roughly 191,360 public burden hours annually.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Suzanne H. Plimpton,

Reports Clearance Officer, National Science Foundation.

[FR Doc. 2025–10889 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

727th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS)

In accordance with the purposes of Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 2039, 2232(b)), the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) will hold meetings on July 9–11, 2025. In addition, the ACRS is implementing Executive Order (E.O.) 14300, ''Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,'' dated May 23, 2025. Section 4.(b) of the E.O. states, in part, that the functions of the ACRS shall be reduced to the minimum necessary to fulfill ACRS's statutory obligations and that review by ACRS of permitting and licensing issues shall focus on issues that are truly novel and noteworthy. The ACRS will only undertake other work as directed by the Commission in accordance with Sections 29 and 182b of the Atomic Energy Act. The Committee will be conducting meetings that will include some Members being physically present at the headquarters of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) while other Members participate remotely. Interested members of the public are encouraged to participate remotely in any open sessions via Microsoft (MS) Teams or via phone at 301–576–2978, passcode 671230363#. A more detailed agenda, including the MSTeams link, may be found at the ACRS public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/acrs/agenda/index.html.* If you would like the MSTeams link forwarded to you, please contact the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) as follows: *Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov,* or *Lawrence.Burkhart@nrc.gov.*

Wednesday, July 9, 2025

8:30 a.m.–8:35 a.m.: Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chairman (Open)—The ACRS Chairman will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 a.m.–10:30 a.m.: X-energy Topical Report on Mechanistic Source Term Approach (Open/Closed)—The Committee will deliberate with NRC staff regarding the subject topic and proceed to preparation of reports. [*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

10:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.: Committee Deliberation on X-energy Topical Report on Mechanistic Source Term Approach (Open/Closed)—The Committee will deliberate regarding the subject topic and proceed to preparation of reports. [*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

Thursday, July 10, 2025

8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.: Planning and Procedures Session/Future ACRS Activities/Reconciliation of ACRS Comments and Recommendations/Preparation of Reports (Open/Closed)—The Committee will hear discussion of the recommendations of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee regarding items proposed for consideration by the Full Committee during future ACRS meetings, and/or proceed to preparation of reports. [*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), a portion of this meeting may be closed to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS.]

[*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

Friday, July 11, 2025

8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: Preparation of Reports (Open/Closed)—The Committee will hear discussion of the recommendations of the Planning and Procedures Subcommittee and/or proceed to preparation of reports. [*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), a portion of this meeting may be closed to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of the ACRS.]

[*NOTE:* Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), a portion of this session may be closed in order to discuss and protect information designated as proprietary.]

Procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on April 29, 2025 (90 FR 17837). In accordance with those procedures, oral or written views may be presented by members of the public, including representatives of the nuclear industry. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify Quynh Nguyen, Cognizant ACRS Staff and the DFO (Telephone: 301–415–5844, Email: *Quynh.Nguyen@nrc.gov*), 5 days before the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made to allow necessary time during the meeting for such statements. In view of the possibility that the schedule for ACRS meetings may be adjusted by the Chairman as necessary to facilitate the conduct of the meeting, persons planning to attend should check with the cognizant ACRS staff if such rescheduling would result in major inconvenience.

An electronic copy of each presentation should be emailed to the cognizant ACRS staff at least three days before the meeting.

In accordance with Subsection 10(d) of Public Law 92–463 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), certain portions of this meeting may be closed, as specifically noted above. Use of still, motion picture, and television cameras during the meeting may be limited to selected portions of the meeting as determined by the Chairman. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during the open portions of the meeting.

ACRS meeting agendas, meeting transcripts, and letter reports are available through the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) at *pdr.resource@nrc.gov,* the ACRS public website, or by calling the PDR at 1–800–397–4209 *or 301–415–4737, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. eastern daylight time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays,* or from the Publicly Available Records System component of NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System, which is accessible from the NRC website at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html* or *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#ACRS/.*

Dated: June 12, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Russell E. Chazell,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–11068 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2024–0107]

Information Collection: Visitor Access Request System (VARS)

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of submission to the Office of Management and Budget; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has recently submitted a proposed collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. The information collection is entitled, ''Visitor Access Request System (VARS).''

DATES: Submit comments by July 16, 2025. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the Commission is able to ensure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Benney, Acting NRC Clearance Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6355; email: *Infocollects.Resource@nrc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Obtaining Information and Submitting Comments

A. Obtaining Information

Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2024–0107 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–2024–0107.
- *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.* A copy of the collection of information and related instructions may be obtained without charge. The supporting statement and screenshot of VARS are available in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML25036A198 and ML24157A041 respectively.
- *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 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. eastern time (ET), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *NRC's Clearance Officer:* A copy of the collection of information and related instructions may be obtained without charge by contacting the NRC's Acting Clearance Officer, Kristen Benney, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; telephone: 301–415–6355; email: *Infocollects.Resource@nrc.gov.*

B. Submitting Comments

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

The NRC cautions you not to include identifying or contact information in comment submissions that you do not want to be publicly disclosed in your comment submission. All comment submissions are posted at *https://www.regulations.gov* and entered into ADAMS. Comment submissions are not routinely edited to remove identifying or contact information.

If you are requesting or aggregating comments from other persons for submission to the OMB, 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 comment submissions are not routinely edited to remove such information before making the comment submissions available to the public or entering the comment into ADAMS.

II. Background

Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the NRC recently submitted a proposed collection of information to OMB for review entitled ''Visitor Access Request System (VARS).'' The NRC hereby informs potential respondents that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and that a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The NRC published a **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period on this information collection on September 17, 2024, 89 FR 76157.

1. *The title of the information collection:* Visitor Access Request System (VARS).
2. *OMB approval number:* An OMB control number has not yet been assigned to this proposed information collection.
3. *Type of submission:* New.
4. *The form number, if applicable:* Not applicable.
5. *How often the collection is required or requested:* As needed.
6. *Who will be required or asked to respond:* All visitors to NRC facilities.
7. *The estimated number of annual responses:* 750.
8. *The estimated number of annual respondents:* 750.
9. *The estimated number of hours needed annually to comply with the information collection requirement or request:* 25 hours.
10. *Abstract:* The VARS module in the Space and Property Management System is used to manage visitor access at NRC facilities. NRC employees can pre-register visitors or register them on-site and assign parking if needed. Minimum required information includes visitor's name, company, dates of visit, NRC contact name, phone number, location of the visit, country of nationality, and visitor type. Upon arrival, security officers verify the visitor's identity, conduct security screening, and provide a visitor pass. NRC personnel (employees and contractors) must escort the visitors at all times.

Dated: June 11, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Kristen Benney,

Acting NRC Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10930 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment and submission for OMB review of proposed collection of information.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) is submitting the following information collection request to the Office of

Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. OSC is also seeking public comment on this collection from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment prior to OMB's final approval.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection within 30 days of publication of this notice at: *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Locate this particular collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Wheeler Jones, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, at (202) 804–7131 or via email at *frliaison@osc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- *Title of Collection:* Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program Survey.
- *OMB Control Number:* 3255–0003.
- *Type of Review:* Extension without change of a currently approved collection.
- *Respondents:* Individuals who have participated in OSC's ADR Program.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 80.
- *Estimated Time per Response:* 35 minutes (0.583 hours).
- *Total Estimated Annual Burden:* 46.64 hours.
- *Obligation To Respond:* Voluntary.

OSC published a 60-day notice for this collection in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2025 [90 FR 15265], requesting public comment on its intent to extend this currently approved information collection. The ADR Survey is distributed to participants following completion of the mediation process and is used to evaluate program effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement. All responses are anonymous and collected voluntarily.

This 30-day notice provides a final opportunity for public comment. OSC welcomes feedback on the utility, clarity, and effectiveness of the ADR Program Survey and how it may be improved to better serve mediation participants. No personally identifiable information is collected through the survey.

All comments must be submitted in writing through the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. Comments submitted in response to this notice will become part of the public record and may be publicly accessible. Please avoid including any sensitive personal information in your submission.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Barbara Wheeler Jones,

Chief, Case Review Division, U.S. Office of Special Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–10894 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7405–01–P

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment and submission for OMB review of proposed reinstatement of an information collection.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) has submitted a request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reinstate a previously approved information collection that has expired. This notice provides the public an opportunity to comment during a 30-day period before OMB makes a final decision. OSC is statutorily required to conduct an annual survey evaluating its operations and the effectiveness of its services, including those related to Prohibited Personnel Practices (PPP), whistleblower disclosures, and Hatch Act advisory opinions.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection at: *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Wheeler Jones, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, at (202) 804–7131 or via email at *frliaison@osc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- *Title of Collection:* OSC Annual Survey.
- *OMB Control Number:* 3255–0003.
- *Type of Review:* Reinstatement without change of a previously approved collection.
- *Respondents:* Individuals (or their representatives) who have sought assistance from OSC.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 2,700.
- *Estimated Time per Response:* 15 minutes (0.25 hours).
- *Total Estimated Annual Burden:* 675 hours.
- *Obligation To Respond:* Voluntary.
- *Frequency:* Annual.

OSC is required under 5 U.S.C. 1212(e) and Section 13 of Public Law 103–424 to conduct an annual survey to evaluate the effectiveness of its operations. The survey gathers feedback from individuals who filed PPP complaints or whistleblower disclosures, or who sought Hatch Act advisory opinions. The survey focuses on the clarity and timeliness of communications, resolution outcomes, and overall satisfaction with OSC's services. It consists of four electronic questionnaires with up to 12 questions each.

OSC uses the results to assess performance and inform improvements. Results are reported annually to Congress and made publicly available at *www.osc.gov.* The most recent 60-day notice for this collection was published in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2025 (90 FR 15264).

This 30-day notice provides a final opportunity for public comment before OMB takes action. OSC is particularly interested in feedback on:

1. Whether the collection is necessary for OSC's mission and has practical utility;
2. The accuracy of OSC's burden estimate, including the assumptions used;
3. Ways to improve the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
4. Methods to minimize the burden on respondents, including the use of technology.

All comments must be in writing and submitted as described in the **ADDRESSES** section. Please note that any comments submitted will become part of the public record.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Barbara Wheeler Jones,

Chief, Case Review Division, U.S. Office of Special Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–10895 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7405–01–P

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

Notice of Public Meeting by the Public Buildings Reform Board

AGENCY: Public Buildings Reform Board.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: As provided by the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA), the Public Buildings Reform Board (PBRB) is holding its eleventh public meeting. At this meeting, the Board will discuss the progress of past rounds and well as plans for a future round.

DATES: The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 30, 2025, from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (Eastern Time).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Jones Lang Lasalle offices, One Post Office Square, Suite 1100, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Walden, PBRB, at (202) 716–8165, or questions and comments can be forwarded to the PBRB Team by email at *fastainfo@pbrb.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: FASTA created the PBRB as an independent Board to identify opportunities for the Federal government to significantly reduce its inventory of civilian real property and thereby reduce costs. The Board is directed, within 6 months of its formation, to recommend to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) the sale of not fewer than five properties not on the list of surplus or excess with a fair market value of not less than $500 million and not more than $750 million. The Board, to date, has submitted three rounds of recommendations. The Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (WRDA) extended the Board to December 31, 2026 and allows for the submission one additional round of recommendations (Round 3).

Format and Registration: The format for the meeting will be panel discussions with appropriate time allowed for a Q&A segment. Interested participants must register for the public meeting via this link: *https://forms.gle/SWDtGEp2831Fyw6c7.*

Individuals wishing to attend who require special assistance or accommodations must contact the PBRB Team at *fastainfo@pbrb.gov* at least 12 days prior to the event.

Portions of the meeting may be held in executive session if the Board is considering issues involving classified or proprietary information.

A transcript of the public meeting will be uploaded to *pbrb.gov* shortly after the session.

If you have any additional questions, please email *fastainfo@pbrb.gov.*

Authority: Pub. L. 114–287, 130 Stat 1463.

Paul Walden,

Executive Director, Federal Register Liaison, Public Buildings Reform Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–10917 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. K2025–176; MC2025–1493 and K2025–1488; MC2025–1502 and K2025–1497; MC2025–1503 and K2025–1498; MC2025–1504 and K2025–1499]

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:* June 18, 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:

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I. Introduction
II. Public Proceeding(s)
III. Summary Proceeding(s)

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* K2025–176; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 553, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Alain Brou; *Comments Due:* June 18, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1493 and K2025–1488; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International

[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).

Service Contract 72 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due:* June 18, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1502 and K2025–1497; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 877 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due:* June 18, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1503 and K2025–1498; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Contract 878 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Philip Abraham; *Comments Due:* June 18, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1504 and K2025–1499; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1379 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* June 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* June 18, 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. 2025–10956 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103215; File No. SR–NYSEARCA–2025–15]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Arca, Inc.; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the Bitwise Bitcoin and Ethereum ETF Under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares)

June 10, 2025.

I. Introduction

On February 19, 2025, NYSE Arca, Inc. (''NYSE Arca'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to list and trade shares (''Shares'') of the Bitwise Bitcoin and Ethereum ETF (''Trust'') under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E (Commodity-Based Trust Shares). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 12, 2025.[3]

On April 24, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[4] the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.[5] This order institutes proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act [6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.

II. Summary of the Proposal

As described in more detail in the Notice,[7] the Exchange proposes to list and trade the Shares of the Trust under NYSE Arca Rule 8.201–E, which governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares on the Exchange.

According to the Exchange, the investment objective of the Trust is to seek to provide exposure to the value of bitcoin and ether held by the Trust, less the expenses of the Trust's operations and other liabilities.[8] In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Trust will hold bitcoin and ether [9] and will establish its net asset value at the end of every business day by reference to the CME CF Bitcoin—New York Variant for its bitcoin holdings and to the CME CF Ether—Dollar Reference Rate—New York Variant for its ether holdings.[10] The Trust's assets will consist solely of bitcoin, ether, and cash.[11] The Trust will create and redeem Shares in cash with authorized participants on an ongoing basis in one or more blocks of 10,000 Shares.[12]

III. Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove SR–NYSEARCA–2025–15 and Grounds for Disapproval Under Consideration

The Commission is instituting proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act [13] to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved. Institution of proceedings is appropriate at this time in view of the legal and policy issues raised by the proposed rule change. Institution of proceedings does not indicate that the Commission has reached any conclusions with respect to any of the issues involved. Rather, the Commission seeks and encourages interested persons to provide comments on the proposed rule change.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act,[14] the Commission is providing notice of the grounds for disapproval under consideration. The Commission is instituting proceedings to allow for additional analysis of the proposed rule change's consistency with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be ''designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices'' and

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102534 (Mar. 6, 2025), 90 FR 11855 (''Notice''). Comments received on the proposed rule change are available at: *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nysearca-2025-15/srnysearca202515.htm.*

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102925, 90 FR 17985 (Apr. 30, 2025). The Commission designated June 10, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3.

[8] *See id.* at 11855. Bitwise Investment Advisers, LLC is the sponsor of the Trust and Delaware Trust Company is the trustee of the Trust. Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC will maintain custody of the Trust's bitcoin and ether. *See id.*

[9] The Trust's allocation of its assets to bitcoin and ether will approximate the relative market capitalization of bitcoin and ether to one another. *See id.* The Exchange states that, as of the date of the filing, the relative market capitalization of bitcoin and ether was 83% bitcoin and 17% ether. *See id.* at 11855 n.9.

[10] *See id.* at 11855. These pricing benchmarks are calculated by CF Benchmarks Ltd. based on an aggregation of executed trade flow of major bitcoin and ether trading platforms. *See id.* at 11855 n.10.

[11] *See id.* at 11855.

[12] *See id.* at 11857.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[14] *Id.*

''to protect investors and the public interest.'' [15]

The Commission asks that commenters address the sufficiency of the Exchange's statements in support of the proposal, which are set forth in the Notice, in addition to any other comments they may wish to submit about the proposed rule change. In particular, the Commission seeks comment on whether the proposal to list and trade Shares of the Trust, which would hold bitcoin and ether, is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices or raises any new or novel concerns not previously contemplated by the Commission.

IV. Procedure: Request for Written Comments

The Commission requests that interested persons provide written submissions of their views, data, and arguments with respect to the issues identified above, as well as any other concerns they may have with the proposal. In particular, the Commission invites the written views of interested persons concerning whether the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) or any other provision of the Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. Although there do not appear to be any issues relevant to approval or disapproval that would be facilitated by an oral presentation of views, data, and arguments, the Commission will consider, pursuant to Rule 19b–4, any request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation.[16]

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved by July 7, 2025. Any person who wishes to file a rebuttal to any other person's submission must file that rebuttal by July 21, 2025.

Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–NYSEARCA–2025–15 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEARCA–2025–15. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. Do not include personal identifiable information in submissions; you should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. We may redact in part or withhold entirely from publication submitted material that is obscene or subject to copyright protection. All submissions should refer to file number SR–NYSEARCA–2025–15 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025. Rebuttal comments should be submitted by July 21, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[17]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10881 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[16] Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, as amended by the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Public Law 94–29 (June 4, 1975), grants the Commission flexibility to determine what type of proceeding—either oral or notice and opportunity for written comments—is appropriate for consideration of a particular proposal by a self-regulatory organization. *See* Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Senate Comm. on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, S. Rep. No. 75, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 30 (1975).

[17] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103220; File No. SR–MEMX–2025–16]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; MEMX LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the Exchange's Fee Schedule Concerning Equities Transaction Pricing

June 10, 2025.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that, on May 29, 2025, MEMX LLC (''MEMX'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the 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 is filing with the Commission a proposed rule change to amend the Exchange's fee schedule applicable to Members [3] (the ''Fee Schedule'') pursuant to Exchange Rules 15.1(a) and (c). As is further described below, the Exchange proposes to adopt a new tier under the Non-Display Add Tiers, Non-Display Add Tier 3. The Exchange proposes to implement the changes to the Fee Schedule pursuant to this proposal on June 2, 2025. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

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.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Exchange Rule 1.5(p).

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend the Fee Schedule to adopt a new tier under the Non-Display Add Tiers.

The Exchange first notes that it operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient. More specifically, the Exchange is only one of 18 registered equities exchanges, as well as a number of alternative trading systems and other off-exchange venues, to which market participants may direct their order flow. Based on publicly available information, no single registered equities exchange currently has more than approximately 12.9% of the total market share of executed volume of equities trading.[4] Thus, in such a low-concentrated and highly competitive market, no single equities exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of order flow, and the Exchange currently represents approximately 2.4% of the overall market share.[5] The Exchange in particular operates a ''Maker-Taker'' model whereby it provides rebates to Members that add liquidity to the Exchange and charges fees to Members that remove liquidity from the Exchange. The Fee Schedule sets forth the standard rebates and fees applied per share for orders that add and remove liquidity, respectively. Additionally, in response to the competitive environment, the Exchange also offers tiered pricing, which provides Members with opportunities to qualify for higher rebates or lower fees where certain volume criteria and thresholds are met. Tiered pricing provides an incremental incentive for Members to strive for higher tier levels, which provides increasingly higher benefits or discounts for satisfying increasingly more stringent criteria.

Adoption of Non-Display Add Tier 3

The Exchange currently provides a base rebate of $0.0008 per share for executions of non-displayed orders in securities priced at or above $1.00 per share that add liquidity to the Exchange (such orders, ''Added Non-Displayed Volume'').[6] The Exchange also currently offers Non-Display Add Tiers 1–2 under which a Member may receive an enhanced rebate for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume by achieving the corresponding required volume criteria for each such tier. The Exchange now proposes to adopt a new tier under the Non-Display Add Tiers, Non-Display Add Tier 3. The applicable rebates and required criteria under Non-Display Add Tiers 1 and 2 will remain unchanged.

Under the proposed new Non-Display Add Tier 3, the Exchange will provide an enhanced rebate of $0.0018 per share for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume for Members that qualify for such tier by achieving a Non-Displayed ADAV[7] that is equal to or greater than 1,000,000 shares.[8] The Exchange proposes to provide Members that qualify for the proposed new Non-Display Add Tier 3 a rebate of 0.075% of the total dollar value of the transaction for executions of non-displayed orders in securities priced below $1.00 per share that add liquidity to the Exchange, which is the same rebate that is currently applicable to such executions for all Members.

The Exchange is also proposing that Members that qualify for Non-Display Add Tier 3 based on activity in a given month will also receive that associated Non-Display Add Tier 3 rebate during the following month, which will be noted under the Non-Display Add Tiers pricing table on the Fee Schedule. This procedure is currently applicable to Non-Display Add Tier 2, and as such, if a Member meets the criteria to receive the enhanced rebate under Non-Display Add Tier 2 or 3 in June 2025, the Exchange will provide the applicable enhanced rebate for that Member's qualifying executions in June 2025 and July 2025, regardless of whether the Member meets the applicable criteria in July 2025.

The tiered pricing structure for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume under the Non-Display Add Tiers provides an incremental incentive for Members to strive for higher volume thresholds to receive higher enhanced rebates for such executions and, as such, is intended to encourage Members to maintain or increase their order flow, particularly in the form of liquidity-adding non-displayed volume, to the Exchange, thereby contributing to a deeper and more robust and well-balanced market ecosystem to the benefit of all Members and market participants.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act,[9] in general, and with Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act,[10] in particular, in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

As discussed above, the Exchange operates in a highly fragmented and competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient, and the Exchange represents only a small percentage of the overall market. The Commission and the courts have repeatedly expressed their preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. In Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and also recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [11]

The Exchange believes that the ever-shifting market share among the exchanges from month to month demonstrates that market participants can shift order flow or discontinue use of certain categories of products, in response to new or different pricing structures being introduced into the market. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain the Exchange's transaction fees and rebates, and market participants can readily trade on

[4] Market share percentage calculated as of May 29, 2025. The Exchange receives and processes data made available through consolidated data feeds (*i.e.,* CTS and UTDF).

[5] *Id.*

[6] The base rebate for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume is referred to by the Exchange on the Fee Schedule under the existing description ''Added non-displayed volume'' with a Fee Code of ''H'', ''M'' or ''P'', as applicable, on execution reports.

[7] As set forth on the Fee Schedule, ''ADAV'' means the average daily added volume calculated as the number of shares added per day, which is calculated on a monthly basis, and ''Non-Displayed ADAV'' means ADAV with respect to non-displayed orders (including Midpoint Peg orders).

[8] The pricing for Non-Display Add Tier 3 will be referred to by the Exchange on the Fee Schedule under the description ''Added non-displayed volume, Non-Display Add Tier 3'' with a Fee Code of ''H3'', ''M3'' or ''P3'', as applicable, to be provided by the Exchange on the monthly invoices provided to Members.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

[11] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 51808 (June 9, 2005), 70 FR 37496, 37499 (June 29, 2005).

competing venues if they deem pricing levels at those other venues to be more favorable. The Exchange believes the proposal reflects a reasonable and competitive pricing structure designed to incentivize market participants to direct additional order flow, including non-displayed, liquidity-adding orders to the Exchange, which the Exchange believes would promote price discovery and enhance liquidity and market quality on the Exchange to the benefit of all Members and market participants.

The Exchange notes that volume and quoting-based incentives (such as tiers) have been widely adopted by exchanges, including the Exchange, and are reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory because they are open to all members on an equal basis and provide additional benefits that are reasonably related to the value to an exchange's market quality associated with higher levels of market activity, such as higher levels of liquidity provision and/or growth patterns, and the introduction of higher volumes of orders into the price and volume discovery process. The Exchange believes that the proposed new Non-Display Add Tier 3 is reasonable, equitable and not unfairly discriminatory for these same reasons, as it would provide Members with an incremental incentive to achieve certain volume thresholds on the Exchange, is available to all Members on an equal basis, and, as described above, is designed to encourage Members to maintain or increase their order flow, including in the form of non-displayed, liquidity-adding orders to the Exchange in order to qualify for an enhanced rebate for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume, thereby contributing to a deeper, more liquid and well balanced market ecosystem on the Exchange to the benefit of all Members and market participants. The Exchange also believes that such tier reflects a reasonable and equitable allocation of fees and rebates, as the Exchange believes that the enhanced rebate for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume under the newly proposed Non-Display Add Tier 3 remains commensurate with the corresponding required criteria under such tier and is reasonably related to the market quality benefits that the tier is designed to achieve, as described above.

For the reasons discussed above, the Exchange submits that the proposal satisfies the requirements of Sections 6(b)(4) and 6(b)(5) of the Act [12] in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its Members and other persons using its facilities and is not designed to unfairly discriminate between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. As described more fully below in the Exchange's statement regarding the burden on competition, the Exchange believes that its transaction pricing is subject to significant competitive forces, and that the proposed additive rebate described herein is appropriate to address such forces.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposal will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Instead, as discussed above, the proposal is intended to incentivize market participants to direct additional order flow to the Exchange, thereby enhancing liquidity and market quality on the Exchange to the benefit of all Members and market participants. As a result, the Exchange believes the proposal would enhance its competitiveness as a market that attracts actionable orders, thereby making it a more desirable destination venue for its customers. For these reasons, the Exchange believes that the proposal furthers the Commission's goal in adopting Regulation NMS of fostering competition among orders, which promotes ''more efficient pricing of individual stocks for all types of orders, large and small.'' [13]

Intramarket Competition

As discussed above, the Exchange believes that the proposal would maintain a tiered pricing structure that is still consistent with the Exchange's overall pricing philosophy of encouraging added non-displayed liquidity and would incentivize market participants to direct additional order flow to the Exchange through volume-based tiers, thereby enhancing liquidity and market quality on the Exchange to the benefit of all Members, as well as enhancing the attractiveness of the Exchange as a trading venue, which the Exchange believes, in turn, would continue to encourage market participants to direct additional order flow to the Exchange. Greater liquidity benefits all Members by providing more trading opportunities and encourages Members to send additional orders to the Exchange, thereby contributing to robust levels of liquidity, which benefits all market participants.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed change would impose any burden on intramarket competition because such change will incentivize members to submit additional order flow, thereby contributing to a more robust and well-balanced market ecosystem on the Exchange to the benefit of all Members as well as enhancing the attractiveness of the Exchange as a trading venue, which the Exchange believes, in turn, would continue to encourage market participants to direct additional order flow to the Exchange. The opportunity to qualify for newly proposed Non-Display Add Tier 3, and thus receive the corresponding enhanced rebate for executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume, would be available to all Members that meet the associated volume requirements in any month. As described above, the Exchange believes that the required criteria under the tier is commensurate with the corresponding rebate under the tier and is reasonably related to the enhanced liquidity and market quality that such tier is designed to promote. For the foregoing reasons, the Exchange believes the proposed changes would not impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Intermarket Competition

As noted above, the Exchange operates in a highly competitive market in which market participants can readily direct order flow to competing venues if they deem fee levels at a particular venue to be excessive or incentives to be insufficient. Members have numerous alternative venues that they may participate on and direct their order flow to, including 17 other equities exchanges and numerous alternative trading systems and other off-exchange venues. As noted above, no single registered equities exchange currently has more than approximately 12.9% of the total market share of executed volume of equities trading. Thus, in such a low-concentrated and highly competitive market, no single equities exchange possesses significant pricing power in the execution of order flow. Moreover, the Exchange believes that the ever-shifting market share among the exchanges from month to month demonstrates that market participants can shift order flow or discontinue to reduce use of certain categories of products, in response to new or different pricing structures being introduced into the market. Accordingly, competitive forces constrain the Exchange's transaction fees and rebates, including with respect

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(4) and (5).

[13] *See supra* note 11.

to executions of Added Non-Displayed Volume, and market participants can readily choose to send their orders to other exchange and off-exchange venues if they deem fee levels at those other venues to be more favorable. As described above, the proposed change is a competitive proposal through which the Exchange is seeking to generate additional revenue with respect to its transaction pricing and to encourage the submission of additional order flow to the Exchange through volume-based tiers which have been widely adopted by exchanges, including the Exchange. Accordingly, the Exchange believes the proposal would not burden, but rather promote, intermarket competition by enabling it to better compete with other exchanges that offer similar incentives to market participants that enhance market quality and/or achieve certain quoting requirements.

Additionally, the Commission has repeatedly expressed its preference for competition over regulatory intervention in determining prices, products, and services in the securities markets. Specifically, in Regulation NMS, the Commission highlighted the importance of market forces in determining prices and SRO revenues and, also, recognized that current regulation of the market system ''has been remarkably successful in promoting market competition in its broader forms that are most important to investors and listed companies.'' [14] The fact that this market is competitive has also long been recognized by the courts. In *NetCoalition* v. *SEC,* the D.C. Circuit stated as follows: ''[n]o one disputes that competition for order flow is 'fierce.' . . . As the SEC explained, '[i]n the U.S. national market system, buyers and sellers of securities, and the broker-dealers that act as their order-routing agents, have a wide range of choices of where to route orders for execution'; [and] 'no exchange can afford to take its market share percentages for granted' because 'no exchange possesses a monopoly, regulatory or otherwise, in the execution of order flow from broker dealers' . . . .''.[15] Accordingly, the Exchange does not believe its proposed pricing changes impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

[14] *See supra* note 11.

[15] *NetCoalition* v. *SEC,* 615 F.3d 525, 539 (D.C. Cir. 2010) (quoting Securities Exchange Act Release No. 59039 (December 2, 2008), 73 FR 74770, 74782–83 (December 9, 2008) (SR–NYSE–2006–21)).

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act [16] and Rule 19b–4(f)(2) [17] 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 shall 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–MEMX–2025–16 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–MEMX–2025–16. 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–MEMX–2025–16 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[18]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10875 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[16] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(ii).

[17] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(2).

[18] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103217; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–018]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To List and Trade Shares of the Canary HBAR ETF Under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity Based Trust Shares)

June 10, 2025.

I. Introduction

On February 21, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to list and trade shares (''Shares'') of the Canary HBAR ETF (''Trust'') under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares). On March 4, 2025, the Exchange filed

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 13, 2025.[3]

On April 24, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[4] the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.[5] This order institutes proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.

II. Summary of the Proposal, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

As described in more detail in the Notice,[7] the Exchange proposes to list and trade the Shares of the Trust under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d), which governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares on the Exchange.

According to the Exchange, the investment objective of the Trust is to seek to provide exposure to the value of the native asset of the Hedera Network (''HBAR'')[8] held by the Trust, less the expenses of the Trust's operations and other liabilities.[9] In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Trust will hold HBAR and will establish its net asset value by referencing the price of HBAR in U.S. Dollars as calculated by the CoinDesk Hedera USD CCIX 30min NY Rate (''Pricing Benchmark'').[10] The Trust's assets will consist only of HBAR and cash.[11] When the Trust sells or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash or in-kind transactions with authorized participants in blocks of 10,000 Shares.[12]

III. Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove SR–NASDAQ–2025–018 and Grounds for Disapproval Under Consideration

The Commission is instituting proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[13] to determine whether the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, should be approved or disapproved. Institution of proceedings is appropriate at this time in view of the legal and policy issues raised by the proposed rule change. Institution of proceedings does not indicate that the Commission has reached any conclusions with respect to any of the issues involved. Rather, the Commission seeks and encourages interested persons to provide comments on the proposed rule change.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act,[14] the Commission is providing notice of the grounds for disapproval under consideration. The Commission is instituting proceedings to allow for additional analysis of the proposed rule change's consistency with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be ''designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices'' and ''to protect investors and the public interest.''[15]

The Commission asks that commenters address the sufficiency of the Exchange's statements in support of the proposal, which are set forth in the Notice, in addition to any other comments they may wish to submit about the proposed rule change. In particular, the Commission seeks comment on whether the proposal to list and trade Shares of the Trust, which would hold HBAR, is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices or raises any new or novel concerns not previously contemplated by the Commission.

IV. Procedure: Request for Written Comments

The Commission requests that interested persons provide written submissions of their views, data, and arguments with respect to the issues identified above, as well as any other concerns they may have with the proposal. In particular, the Commission invites the written views of interested persons concerning whether the proposal, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) or any other provision of the Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. Although there do not appear to be any issues relevant to approval or disapproval that would be facilitated by an oral presentation of views, data, and arguments, the Commission will consider, pursuant to Rule 19b–4, any request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation.[16]

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding whether the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, should be approved or disapproved by July 7, 2025. Any person who wishes to file a rebuttal to any other person's submission must file that rebuttal by July 21, 2025.

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–2025–018 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–2025–018. 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

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102540 (Mar. 7, 2025), 90 FR 12008 (''Notice''). Comments received on the proposed rule change are available at: *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-nasdaq-2025-018/srnasdaq2025018.htm.*

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102924, 90 FR 17987 (Apr. 30, 2025). The Commission designated June 11, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3.

[8] The Exchange states that the Hedera Network is a distributed ledger technology network built on a hashgraph distributed consensus algorithm. For further description of HBAR and the Hedera Network, *see* Notice at 12009.

[9] *See id.* at 12008. Canary Capital Group LLC is the sponsor of the Trust, and CSC Delaware Trust Company is the trustee. BitGo Trust Company, Inc. and Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC will be responsible for the custody of the Trust's HBAR. *See id.*

[10] *See id.* The Pricing Benchmark is calculated by CoinDesk Indices, Inc. based on an aggregation of executed trade flow of major HBAR trading platforms. *See id.*

[11] *See id.*

[12] *See id.* at 12008–09, 12010–11.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[14] *Id.*

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[16] Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, as amended by the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Public Law 94–29 (June 4, 1975), grants the Commission flexibility to determine what type of proceeding—either oral or notice and opportunity for written comments—is appropriate for consideration of a particular proposal by a self-regulatory organization. *See* Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Senate Comm. on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, S. Rep. No. 75, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 30 (1975).

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–2025–018 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025. Rebuttal comments should be submitted by July 21, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[17]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10883 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103218; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2025–019]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Order Instituting Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the Grayscale Polkadot Trust (DOT) Under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity Based Trust Shares)

June 10, 2025.

I. Introduction

On February 24, 2025, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to list and trade shares (''Shares'') of the Grayscale Polkadot Trust (DOT) (''Trust'') under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d) (Commodity-Based Trust Shares). The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 13, 2025.[3]

On April 24, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[4] the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.[5] This order institutes proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[6] to determine whether to approve or disapprove the proposed rule change.

II. Summary of the Proposal

As described in more detail in the Notice,[7] the Exchange proposes to list and trade the Shares of the Trust under Nasdaq Rule 5711(d), which governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares on the Exchange.

According to the Exchange, the investment objective of the Trust is for the value of the Shares to reflect the value of the DOT tokens (''DOT'')[8] held by the Trust, determined by reference to the ''Index Price,'' less the Trust's expenses and other liabilities.[9] The ''Index Price'' is the U.S. dollar value of DOT derived from the ''Digital Asset Trading Platforms''[10] that are reflected in the CoinDesk DOT CCIXber Reference Rate (''Index''), calculated at 4:00 p.m., New York time, on each business day.[11] The Trust's assets consist solely of DOT.[12] The Trust will create and redeem Shares in cash with authorized participants on an ongoing basis in one or more blocks of 10,000 Shares.[13]

III. Proceedings To Determine Whether To Approve or Disapprove SR–NASDAQ–2025–019 and Grounds for Disapproval Under Consideration

The Commission is instituting proceedings pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act[14] to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved. Institution of proceedings is appropriate at this time in view of the legal and policy issues raised by the proposed rule change. Institution of proceedings does not indicate that the Commission has reached any conclusions with respect to any of the issues involved. Rather, the Commission seeks and encourages interested persons to provide comments on the proposed rule change.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)(B) of the Act,[15] the Commission is providing notice of the grounds for disapproval under consideration. The Commission is instituting proceedings to allow for additional analysis of the proposed rule change's consistency with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be ''designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices'' and ''to protect investors and the public interest.''[16]

The Commission asks that commenters address the sufficiency of the Exchange's statements in support of the proposal, which are set forth in the Notice, in addition to any other comments they may wish to submit about the proposed rule change. In particular, the Commission seeks comment on whether the proposal to list and trade Shares of the Trust, which would hold DOT, is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices or raises any new or novel concerns not previously contemplated by the Commission.

IV. Procedure: Request for Written Comments

The Commission requests that interested persons provide written submissions of their views, data, and arguments with respect to the issues identified above, as well as any other concerns they may have with the proposal. In particular, the Commission invites the written views of interested

[17] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102539 (Mar. 7, 2025), 90 FR 12016 (''Notice''). The Commission has received no comments on the proposed rule change.

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102923, 90 FR 17987 (Apr. 30, 2025). The Commission designated June 11, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove, the proposed rule change.

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[7] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3.

[8] The Exchange states that DOT is a digital asset that is created and transmitted through the operations of the ''Polkadot Network,'' an online, decentralized, distributed computing platform that operates on a peer-to-peer basis. *See* Notice at 12017.

[9] *See id.* Grayscale Operating, LLC and Grayscale Investments Sponsors, LLC are the sponsors of the Trust and are indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Digital Currency Group, Inc. The Exchange states that as of May 3, 2025, Grayscale Operating, LLC will cease to act as sponsor of the Trust and Grayscale Investment Sponsors, LLC will be sole sponsor of the Trust. CSC Delaware Trust Company is the trustee of the Trust and Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC is the custodian for the Trust's DOT. *See id.* at 12016.

[10] According to the Exchange, a ''Digital Asset Trading Platform'' is an electronic marketplace where trading participants may trade, buy and sell DOT based on bid-ask trading. *See id.* at 12017 n.9.

[11] *See id.* at 12016 n.6. The index provider for the Trust is CoinDesk Indices, Inc. *See id.* at 12016.

[12] *See id.*

[13] *See id.* at 12023.

[14] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

[15] *Id.*

[16] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

persons concerning whether the proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) or any other provision of the Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. Although there do not appear to be any issues relevant to approval or disapproval that would be facilitated by an oral presentation of views, data, and arguments, the Commission will consider, pursuant to Rule 19b–4, any request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation.[17]

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments regarding whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved by July 7, 2025. Any person who wishes to file a rebuttal to any other person's submission must file that rebuttal by July 21, 2025.

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–2025–019 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–2025–019. 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–2025–019 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025. Rebuttal comments should be submitted by July 21, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[18]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10878 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[17] Section 19(b)(2) of the Act, as amended by the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Public Law 94–29 (June 4, 1975), grants the Commission flexibility to determine what type of proceeding—either oral or notice and opportunity for written comments—is appropriate for consideration of a particular proposal by a self-regulatory organization. *See* Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Senate Comm. on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, S. Rep. No. 75, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 30 (1975).

[18] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(57).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103216; File No. SR–FINRA–2025–005]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the FINRA Capital Acquisition Broker (''CAB'') Rules

June 10, 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 June 4, 2025, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (''FINRA'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by FINRA. 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

FINRA is proposing amendments to the FINRA Capital Acquisition Broker (''CAB'') Rules (''CAB Rules''), which are discussed in greater detail below.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on FINRA's website at *https://www.finra.org,* at the principal office of FINRA 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, FINRA 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. FINRA 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

Overview

CABs are broker-dealers that help promote capital formation through specified functions, essentially acting as placement agents for sales of unregistered securities to institutional investors; acting as intermediaries in connection with the change of control of privately held companies; and advising companies and private equity funds on capital raising and corporate restructuring.[3] Member firms that meet the CAB criteria may elect to be governed by the CAB Rules. CABs' specified functions do not include broader broker-dealer activities, such as accepting customers' trading orders, carrying customer accounts, handling customers' funds or securities, or engaging in proprietary trading or market-making.[4]

Given their limited institutional business model, CABs are subject to fewer restrictions on particular activities (such as advertising) and are not subject to sales practice requirements for particular products that CABs do not offer, such as variable insurance contracts or investment company securities.

CAB Supervisory Requirements

CABs are subject to less extensive supervisory requirements than non-CAB member firms; however, pursuant to CAB Rule 311, CABs are subject to FINRA's core supervisory requirements. By subjecting CABs to specified

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* CAB Rule 016(c)(1).

[4] *See* CAB Rule 016(c)(2).

provisions of FINRA Rule 3110, CAB Rule 311 requires CABs to establish and maintain a system to supervise the activities of each associated person that is reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations and applicable FINRA rules. A CAB's supervisory system must provide, at a minimum:

- The establishment and maintenance of written procedures as required by FINRA Rule 3110;
- The designation, where applicable, of an appropriately registered principal with authority to carry out the CAB's supervisory responsibilities for each type of business in which it engages for which registration as a broker-dealer is required;
- The registration and designation as a branch office or office of supervisory jurisdiction (''OSJ'') of each location, including the CAB's main office, that meets the definitions contained in Rule 3110(f);
- The designation of one or more appropriately registered principals in each OSJ and one or more appropriately registered representatives or principals in each non-OSJ branch office with authority to carry out the supervisory responsibilities assigned to that office by the CAB;
- The assignment of each registered person to an appropriately registered representative(s) or principal(s) who shall be responsible for supervising that person's activities; and
- The use of reasonable efforts to determine that all supervisory personnel are qualified, either by virtue of experience or training, to carry out their assigned responsibilities.[5]

CABs also must establish, maintain, and enforce written procedures to supervise the CAB's and its associated persons' activities that are reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations and FINRA rules. Such procedures must include procedures for the review of incoming and outgoing written (including electronic) correspondence to properly identify and handle in accordance with firm procedures, customer complaints, and internal or external communications that require review under FINRA rules and federal securities laws.[6] CABs also must ascertain the good character, business reputation, qualifications, and experience of an applicant before the CAB applies to register that applicant with FINRA and before making a representation to that effect on the application for registration.[7] Consistent with FINRA Rule 3110, CABs have the flexibility to tailor their supervisory systems to their limited business models.

CABs must designate and specifically identify to FINRA one or more principals to serve as chief compliance officer.[8] In addition, CABs are subject to FINRA Rules 3220 (Influencing or Rewarding Employees of Others), 3240 (Borrowing from or Lending to Customers), and 3270 (Outside Business Activities of Registered Persons).[9]

CABs are not subject to all of the same supervisory requirements that apply to non-CAB member firms, however. For instance, there is no requirement for CAB representatives and principals to participate in annual interviews with firm compliance personnel, for a CAB to conduct annual reviews of the businesses in which it engages, or for a CAB to conduct periodic inspections of its OSJ, branch, and non-branch offices.[10] CABs also are not subject to FINRA Rule 3110's requirement for members to adopt and implement procedures for the review of securities transactions that are effected for specified accounts of the member, its associated persons, and other related persons.[11]

Growth of CAB Membership

The CAB Rules became effective on April 14, 2017.[12] A firm may elect CAB status either by stating in its new member application that it intends to operate as a CAB, or if the firm is already registered as a broker-dealer, by amending its membership agreement to state that it will operate as a CAB going forward.[13]

The number of member firms that have elected CAB status has grown gradually since the CAB Rules became effective. During 2017, 44 member firms elected CAB status.[14] As of the end of 2024, the number of members that have elected CAB status had grown to 65 firms.[15] Some existing members that initially elected CAB status subsequently amended their membership agreements to revert to non-CAB status.[16] A few former CABs have filed a Form BDW and withdrawn their broker-dealer registration entirely.

Modernization of FINRA Capital Raising Rules

Adoption of the CAB Rules is one of a number of steps taken by FINRA to modernize its regulation of members' participation in capital-raising activities and to increase efficiency and reduce unnecessary burdens on the capital-raising process without compromising important protections for investors. The rules were intended to improve efficiency and reduce regulatory burdens by reducing the range of rules that apply to CABs given their limited activities and institutional business model, while maintaining necessary investor protections. FINRA believes that the CAB Rules continue to meet these goals, thereby supporting capital formation, particularly with regard to private placement activities.

FINRA notes that there has been tremendous growth in the number and dollar amount of unregistered securities offerings in the U.S. For example, an analysis of data derived from all initial Regulation D (''Reg D'') filings finds that the number of deals increased from 22,853 in 2015 to 32,554 in 2024 and the dollar value of these deals doubled during this time period.[17] To protect investors in these markets, FINRA has

[5] *See* CAB Rule 311(a); *see also* FINRA Rules 3110(a)(1) through (6).

[6] *See* CAB Rule 311(a); *see also* FINRA Rules 3110(b)(1), (b)(4), (b)(5), and (b)(7).

[7] *See* CAB Rule 311(a) and FINRA Rule 3110(e).

[8] *See* CAB Rule 313.

[9] *See* CAB Rules 322, 324, and 327.

[10] *See* CAB Rule 311(a) and FINRA Rule 3110(c).

[11] *See* CAB Rule 311(a) and FINRA Rule 3110(d).

[12] *See* Regulatory Notice 16–37 (October 2016). *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 78617 (August 18, 2016), 81 FR 57948 (August 24, 2016) (Order Approving File No. SR–FINRA–2015–054).

[13] *See* CAB Rules 112 and 116.

[14] Thirty-eight of these firms were already member firms at the time the CAB Rules took effect and elected CAB status as permitted by CAB Rule 116(b). CAB Rule 116(b) provides a means by which an existing FINRA member can elect CAB status without having to file an application for approval of change in ownership, control, or business operations pursuant to FINRA Rule 1017. Six firms elected CAB status as part of their new member application in 2017. *See generally* CAB Rules 111–115.

[15] Thirty-three of these firms were existing member firms that elected CAB status pursuant to CAB Rule 116(b), and 32 firms elected CAB status as part of their initial application.

[16] During the first year after an existing member elects CAB status pursuant to CAB Rule 116(b), the member may terminate its CAB status and continue operations as a non-CAB broker-dealer member without having to file an application for approval of a material change in business operations pursuant to FINRA Rule 1017. The CAB must file a request to amend its membership agreement to provide that the member agrees to comply with all FINRA Rules and execute an amended membership agreement that imposes the same limitations on the member's activities that existed prior to the member's election of CAB status. *See* CAB Rule 116(d).

[17] *See* SEC Report, Market Statistics of Exempt Offerings under Regulations A, D, and Crowdfunding March 2025 (published April 28, 2025), *https://www.sec.gov/files/dera-offering-reg-d-cf-2504.pdf*. While initial Reg D filings indicate substantial increases between 2015 to 2024, in both number of deals and their dollar value (with a peak in 2021 in terms of number of filings and 2023 in terms of their dollar value), it is possible that the amendments to the initial Reg D filings would result in an increase to the aggregate amount.

in place both examination programs [18] and filing requirements [19] for specified members that engage in these activities to help ensure that they are complying with applicable SEC and FINRA standards and, per Regulation Best Interest (''Reg BI''), that recommendations of unregistered securities are in the best interest of retail customers.[20] FINRA's oversight applies to members that are registered broker-dealers and funding portals. While FINRA currently does not have data that would enable it to calculate the percentage of all private placements conducted through registered broker-dealers, it believes generally that only a fraction of private placement deals are conducted through registered broker-dealers.[21] FINRA believes that most of the remaining private placements are conducted through either the issuer of the securities or an intermediary that is not registered as a broker-dealer and therefore not subject to broker-dealer regulation by FINRA and the SEC. FINRA believes that investors would benefit if more private placements were conducted through CABs and thus subject to regulatory oversight.

Industry Engagement on Proposed Changes to CAB Rules

In December 2017, the FINRA Board of Governors (''Board'') approved the creation of an advisory committee to the Board called the Capital Acquisition and Placement Broker Committee (''CAP Committee''). The Board's resolutions instructed the CAP Committee to: (1) make recommendations to FINRA on SEC and FINRA policies that affect the activities of CABs and non-CAB broker-dealer members that have similar business models; and (2) propose to FINRA, for its consideration and decision, new initiatives, new rules, or amendments to the CAB Rules and to FINRA Rules that apply to non-CAB broker-dealer members that have similar business models. The CAP Committee included both individuals registered with CABs and those registered with non-CAB broker-dealer members that have similar business models.[22]

FINRA subsequently published *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 requesting comment on several proposed amendments to the CAB Rules. As stated in *Regulatory Notice* 20–04, FINRA believed that the proposed amendments would ''make [the CAB Rules] more useful to CABs without reducing investor protection.'' *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 and the comments received are discussed in greater detail below.

Overview of Proposed Amendments

FINRA has determined to amend the CAB Rules as part of its ongoing efforts to ensure that FINRA rules are effective and efficient and its rules relating to the capital-raising process support efficient capital formation.[23] FINRA believes that the proposed amendments are reasonable in light of the experience gained since adoption of the CAB Rules, as well as changes in the regulatory environment, such as the Commission's adoption and implementation of Reg BI and Form CRS,[24] which have added investor protections that did not exist at the time the CAB Rules were adopted.

As a result of the CAP Committee meetings, as well as ongoing engagement with industry members, including in the context of *Regulatory Notice* 20–04, FINRA believes that the current CAB Rules include limitations on CABs' activities that may be unnecessarily restrictive and have unintended consequences. The proposed rule change is designed to remedy such challenges. If the Commission approves these proposed changes, non-CAB broker-dealer members or firms that are eligible for an exemption from broker-dealer registration under the Exchange Act [25] may be encouraged to elect CAB status, thereby benefitting these firms and investors alike.

First, FINRA is proposing to expand the pool of permissible investors for sales of newly-issued unregistered securities under the CAB Rules to include ''eligible employees'' (under the proposed amended CAB Rules definition of ''institutional investor''). The proposed definition of ''eligible employee'' includes ''Knowledgeable Employees'' under Investment Company Act (''ICA'') rules for private fund issuers,[26] and specified officers, directors, and employees of issuers other than private funds. Such investors have the expertise and knowledge about the issuer, and the resources to retain counsel and advisors, if necessary, to understand the risks of their investment. As such, these investors do not raise the same investor protection concerns as, for example, retail investors [27] who are not officers, directors or employees of the issuer, or other institutional investors. Reg BI and Form CRS provide an additional layer of investor protection to the extent any eligible employee receives a recommendation of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities from a broker-dealer or its associated person, and uses the recommendation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes under Reg BI, or receives

[18] *See, e.g.,* 2025 FINRA Annual Regulatory Oversight Report, *https://www.finra.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/2025-annual-regulatory-oversight-report.pdf.*

[19] *See* FINRA Rule 5122 (Private Placements of Securities Issued by Members) and FINRA Rule 5123 (Private Placements of Securities). CABs are not subject to these rules' filing requirements. Under the current CAB Rules, CABs may only act as placement agents on behalf of issuers in connection with the sale of newly-issued unregistered securities to institutional investors, as defined under CAB Rule 016(i), or on behalf of an issuer or control person in connection with a change of control of a privately-held company. *See* CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F). The term ''institutional investor'' under the CAB Rules includes, among other things, many of the same types of persons who are investing in private offerings that are excluded from filing under FINRA Rules 5122 and 5123. *See, e.g.,* FINRA Rules 5122(c)(1)(A), (B), and 5123(b)(1)(A) and (B) (exempting from filing private offerings sold solely to institutional accounts as defined in FINRA Rule 4512(c) and qualified purchasers, as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (''ICA''). Nevertheless, FINRA believes that its examinations and oversight of CABs protect investors through the review and monitoring of CABs' activities, including private placements.

[20] 17 CFR 240.15*l*–1.

[21] For example, a 2020 white paper published by the SEC Division of Economic and Risk Analysis found that in the total population of Reg D offerings filed with the Commission between 2009 and 2015, fewer than 20 percent of issuers, on average, reported using an intermediary. Among a sample of 210 cases that the white paper analyzed, of the 154 cases that involved use of an intermediary, only 40 percent of these intermediaries were broker-dealers. *See* Rachita Gullapalli, Division of Economic and Risk Analysis, SEC, Misconduct and Fraud in Unregistered Offerings (August 2020) at 24, *https://www.sec.gov/files/misconduct-and-fraud-unregistered-offerings.pdf.* Moreover, FINRA analysis finds that only around 10 percent of new Reg D offerings during 2013–2022 involved at least one FINRA-registered broker-dealer. This analysis is based on initial Reg D filings and may underestimate the true number of intermediaries in such cases where an issuer decided to engage a finder or a placement agent after the initial Reg D filing.

[22] The CAP Committee met several times during 2018 and 2019 to discuss these issues, and pursuant to the Board's enabling resolutions, terminated as an advisory committee in December 2019.

[23] *See, e.g.,* Regulatory Notice 25–06 (March 2025) (requesting comment on modernizing FINRA rules, guidance and processes to facilitate capital formation, including the CAB Rules) and Regulatory Notice 17–14 (April 2017) (requesting comment on FINRA rules impacting capital formation).

[24] *See* 17 CFR 240.17a–14.

[25] *See infra* note 30 and accompanying text.

[26] *See infra* notes 36–38 and accompanying text.

[27] The CAB rules do not define ''retail investor.'' For purposes of this discussion, that term is intended to include investors that are not ''institutional investors'' under CAB Rule 016(i). *See infra* notes 34–35 and accompanying text. It should be noted that ''retail investor'' for purposes of this discussion, and the terms ''retail customer'' and ''retail investor'' under Reg BI and Form CRS, respectively, are not coterminous. For example, a natural person with $50 million in assets, and who uses a recommendation of a securities transaction for personal, family, or household purposes, would be an ''institutional investor'' under the CAB Rules, but would be a ''retail customer'' under Reg BI and a ''retail investor'' under Form CRS.

services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes under Form CRS. Thus, FINRA does not believe that this proposed expansion would materially impact investor protection.

Second, FINRA is proposing to allow CABs to act as placement agents or finders for secondary transactions of unregistered securities in the limited circumstance where both the seller and purchaser of such unregistered securities are institutional investors and the sale qualifies for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (''Securities Act'') (*e.g.,* Securities Act Rules 144 or 144A). FINRA believes that the proposed conditions would allow CABs to offer a wider range of services to their clients without materially impacting investor protection because proposed CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(H) would not permit CABs to act as a placement agent or finder in connection with a secondary transaction sale of unregistered securities to persons other than institutional investors. FINRA also believes that this proposed change may help promote capital formation. A commenter on *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 noted that secondary market liquidity for investors in exempt primary offerings of an issuer is integral to capital formation in the primary offering market.[28]

Third, FINRA is proposing to permit CAB associated persons to participate in private securities transactions (''PSTs''), subject to the same requirements that apply to associated persons of non-CAB broker-dealer members who participate in PSTs. As discussed in greater detail below, CAB Rule 328's express prohibition on PSTs, as defined in FINRA Rule 3280(e),[29] often creates logistical and other business-related difficulties, for example, for firms that have created two separate affiliates that effect securities transactions depending on whether a transaction may be effected through an exempt merger and acquisition broker (''M&A Broker'').[30] To the extent that an associated person of the registered broker-dealer affiliate is also an employee of the exempt M&A Broker affiliate, any securities transaction effected through the M&A Broker in which the associated person participated would be considered a PST. Since CAB Rule 328 prohibits associated persons of CABs from participating in PSTs, this structure does not work for such firms. Furthermore, FINRA has interpreted FINRA Rule 3280 to apply to many of the investment advisory activities of members' associated persons.[31] FINRA believes that a strict prohibition on PSTs is not necessary to achieve the goals of the CAB Rules.

FINRA believes that the proposed rule change increases efficiency by remedying some of the challenges CABs face under the current CAB Rules and promotes capital formation by reducing the regulatory burden on CABs. In addition, FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is reasonably designed to protect investors because it does not materially impact the limited institutional business model of CABs and may enhance regulation in this space. By addressing some of the challenges and burdens that have been identified since adoption of the CAB Rules, the proposed rule change may encourage some non-members and current FINRA broker-dealer members that conduct a limited range of corporate financing activities to register as a CAB. These include, for example, firms that have relied on the M&A Brokers Letter (prior to March 29, 2023) or the M&A Brokers Exemption (subsequent to March 29, 2023) to conduct limited securities activities without registering as a broker under the Exchange Act.[32] FINRA membership could benefit such firms by allowing them to expand their securities business and engage in the expanded range of activities permitted under the CAB Rules. In turn, increased regulatory oversight of these firms by FINRA and the SEC would further enhance investor protection. Firms that are currently FINRA members that elect CAB status as a result of the proposed rule change could benefit from lower compliance costs associated with maintaining FINRA membership.

Finally, FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is reasonable in light of Reg BI and Form CRS, which provide an additional layer of investor protection that was not available at the time the CAB Rules were adopted.

The specific proposed amendments are discussed in greater detail below.

Proposed Amendments to CAB Rules

Sales of Newly-Issued Unregistered Securities

Currently, a CAB may act as a placement agent or finder (1) on behalf of an issuer in connection with a sale of newly-issued unregistered securities to ''institutional investors'' or (2) on behalf of an issuer or a control person in connection with a change of control of a privately-held company.[33] FINRA proposes to expand the scope of such permissible activity by broadening the definition of ''institutional investor'' for purposes of the CAB Rules to include any ''eligible employee'' under new CAB Rule 016(i)(8). As discussed below, FINRA believes that ''eligible employees'' do not raise the same investor protection concerns as retail investors and as such, this proposed expansion will not materially impact investor protection.

The term ''institutional investor'' for purposes of the CAB Rules[34] includes,

[28] *See* NYSBA Letter. All references to commenters are to the comment letters as listed in Exhibit 2b. *See* Exhibit 2b for a list of abbreviations assigned to commenters.

[29] ''Private securities transaction'' means any securities transaction outside the regular course or scope of an associated person's employment with a member, including, though not limited to, new offerings of securities which are not registered with the Commission. The term excludes transactions subject to FINRA Rule 3210's notification requirements, transactions among immediate family members for which no associated person receives any selling compensation, and personal transactions in investment company and variable annuity securities. *See* FINRA Rule 3280(e).

[30] The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 amended Section 15 of the Exchange Act to create a new registration exemption for specified merger and acquisition brokers. Under this exemption, a person may effect a securities transaction in connection with the transfer of ownership of a privately held company without registering as a broker or dealer under the Exchange Act, provided that the person and transaction meet specified conditions, which in many respects align with those contained in a prior SEC staff no-action letter. These amendments became effective on March 29, 2023. *See* Public Law 117–328, Division AA, Section 501, codified at 15 U.S.C. 78*o*(b)(13) (''M&A Brokers Exemption''). *See also M&A Brokers,* 2014 SEC No-Act. Lexis 92 (January 31, 2014) (''M&A Brokers Letter''). Prior to March 29, 2023, firms relied upon the M&A Brokers Letter to effect securities transactions through this structure. The SEC staff withdrew the M&A Brokers Letter on March 29, 2023.

[31] *See Notice to Members* 94–44 (June 1994) (''NtM 94–44''). As discussed in NtM 94–44, if an individual is registered as both a representative of a member firm and as an investment adviser (''IA'') or investment adviser representative and conducts their IA activities away from their member firm employer, the representative may be subject to Rule 3280. In particular, if the representative's participation goes beyond the mere recommendation of a securities transaction, such as where he or she enters an order on behalf of an IA client with a brokerage firm other than the member with which they are registered, or with another entity, and receives any compensation for the overall advisory services, the representative would be viewed as participating in a PST.

[32] FINRA does not have data that would enable it to estimate the number, if any, of such firms. However, some comments received on *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 suggest that this could be a possible outcome, for example: ''I believe the coordination [with the M&A Brokers Letter] will result in more firms opting for the CAB platform and thus performing M&A activities from start to finish under FINRA's jurisdiction, which will result in stronger investor protections.'' *See* M&R Letter.

[33] *See* CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F).

[34] CAB Rule 016(i) currently defines ''institutional investor'' as any: (1) bank, savings and loan association, insurance company or registered investment company; (2) governmental entity or subdivision thereof; (3) employee benefit plan, or multiple employee benefit plans offered to employees of the same employer, that meet the

Continued

among others, banks, investment companies, large employee benefit plans, and ''qualified purchasers'' under the ICA.[35] FINRA proposes to broaden the definition of institutional investor to include ''eligible employees'' as defined in new CAB Rule 016(m). The term would include specified officers, directors, and employees of issuers or control persons for which the CAB has provided services as permitted under subparagraphs (F) and (G) of CAB Rule 016(c)(1).

First, ''eligible employee'' would include any ''Knowledgeable Employee,'' as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5,[36] with respect to services provided to an issuer that is a Covered Company, as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5,[37] or services provided to an ''Affiliated Management Person'' of such Covered Company, as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5,[38] under proposed CAB Rule 016(m)(1). The Commission adopted ICA Rule 3c–5 as directed by Congress pursuant to the National Securities Markets Improvements Act of 1996 (''NSMIA'').[39] The Commission stated that the purpose of this provision of NSMIA ''appears to be to allow private funds to offer persons who participate in the funds' management the opportunity to invest in the fund as a benefit of employment.''[40]

As noted above, the CAB definition of ''institutional investor'' currently includes qualified purchasers as defined under the ICA. ICA Rule 3c–5 permits Knowledgeable Employees of private funds and certain of their affiliates to invest in such funds to the same extent as other qualified purchasers, even if an employee does not fall within the definition of that term. Thus, the inclusion of ICA Rule 3c–5 Knowledgeable Employees in the CAB definition of ''eligible employee'' would align the scope of persons to whom a CAB may sell private fund securities under the CAB Rules with the scope of investors permitted to invest in private funds under the ICA relying on the exclusion from the definition of ''investment company'' provided by section 3(c)(7) of the ICA.

Second, the term ''eligible employee'' would include specified officers, directors, or employees of an issuer that is not a Covered Company as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5,[41] under proposed CAB Rule 016(m)(2). Thus, the CAB Rules would permit CABs to act as a placement agent or finder in connection with sales to persons who hold similar positions to Knowledgeable Employees at issuers that are not private funds. In this regard, it is common for officers, directors, and other employees of issuers that are not private funds to invest in those companies' securities, either through stock options that are paid to such persons as compensation, or as part of a private offering of securities. FINRA believes that the proposed expansion of CABs' permissible activities to include sales to eligible employees is appropriate because they are likely to understand and appreciate any risks and limitations associated with investing in the issuer's securities. Eligible employees likely have the expertise and knowledge about the issuer, and the resources to retain counsel and financial advisers, if necessary, to evaluate a potential investment. Accordingly, they do not raise the same investor protection concerns as, for example, retail investors. Eligible employees would still have to qualify to invest in securities of a private company under the federal securities laws. Thus, for example, they could invest in unregistered securities pursuant to Securities Act Regulation D, such as by meeting the definition of ''accredited investor.''[42]

These proposed changes are consistent with CABs' limited institutional business model because they would not expand permissible sales to allow CABs to sell newly issued unregistered securities to retail investors who are not eligible employees. If the CAB recommends a securities transaction to an eligible employee who qualifies as a retail customer under Reg BI, or a retail investor for purposes of Form CRS, the CAB will be required to comply with the requirements of Reg BI and Form CRS.[43] FINRA believes that

requirements of Section 403(b) or Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and in the aggregate have at least 100 participants, but does not include any participant of such plans; (4) qualified plan, as defined in Section 3(a)(12)(C) of the Exchange Act, or multiple qualified plans offered to employees of the same employer, that in the aggregate have at least 100 participants, but does not include any participant of such plans; (5) other person (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, family office or otherwise) with total assets of at least $50 million; (6) person meeting the definition of ''qualified purchaser'' as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the ICA; and (7) any person acting solely on behalf of any such institutional investor.

[35] The term ''qualified purchaser'' includes, among others, any natural person, family-owned company or specified trust that owns not less than $5,000,000 in investments, and any person, acting for its own account or the accounts of other qualified purchasers, who in the aggregate owns and invests on a discretionary basis, not less than $25,000,000 in investments. *See* ICA section 2(a)(51), 15 U.S.C. 80a–2(a)(51).

[36] Specifically, under ICA Rule 3c–5(a)(4), the term ''Knowledgeable Employee'' with respect to any Covered Company means any natural person who is: (i) an Executive Officer, director, trustee, general partner, advisory board member, or person serving in a similar capacity, of the Covered Company or an Affiliated Management Person of the Covered Company; or (ii) an employee of the Covered Company or an Affiliated Management Person of the Covered Company (other than an employee performing solely clerical, secretarial or administrative functions with regard to such company or its investments) who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, participates in the investment activities of such Covered Company, other Covered Companies, or investment companies the investment activities of which are managed by such Affiliated Management Person of the Covered Company, provided that such employee has been performing such functions and duties for or on behalf of the Covered Company or the Affiliated Management Person of the Covered Company, or substantially similar functions or duties for or on behalf of another company for at least 12 months. Under ICA Rule 3c–5, shares beneficially owned by knowledgeable employees are excluded for purposes of determining whether a private fund is excluded from the definition of ''investment company'' under ICA sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7). *See* ICA Rule 3c–5(b).

[37] ''Covered Company'' includes companies that would be investment companies under the ICA but for the exclusions provided by sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the ICA. *See* 17 CFR 270.3c–5(a)(2), (a)(5), and (a)(6).

[38] Under ICA Rule 3c–5(a)(1), the term Affiliated Management Person ''means an affiliated person, as such term is defined in section 2(a)(3) of the [Investment Company] Act [15 U.S.C. 80a–2(a)(3)], that manages the investment activities of a Covered Company. For purposes of this definition, the term 'investment company' as used in section 2(a)(3) of the Act includes a Covered Company.''

[39] *See* NSMIA section 209(d)(3), Public Law 104–290, 110 Stat. 3416, 3436 (1996).

[40] *See* ICA Release No. 22405 (December 18, 1996), 61 FR 68100, 68102 & n.25 (December 26, 1996).

[41] Specifically, this sub-category of ''eligible employee'' includes the president, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions, director, trustee, general partner, advisory board member, or person serving in a similar capacity, of an issuer that is not a Covered Company as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5.

[42] *See* Securities Act Regulation D, 17 CFR 230.500 *et seq.*

[43] Reg BI establishes a standard of conduct for broker-dealers and their associated persons when they make a recommendation to a retail customer of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities. Reg BI aligns the standard of conduct with retail customers' reasonable expectations by requiring broker-dealers, among other things, to act in the retail customer's best interest at the time a recommendation is made, without placing the financial or other interest of the broker-dealer ahead of the interests of the retail customer; and to address conflicts of interest by establishing, maintaining, and enforcing policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify and fully and fairly disclose material facts about conflicts of interest, and in instances where disclosure is insufficient to reasonably address the conflict, to mitigate or, in certain instances, eliminate the conflict. *See* Regulation Best Interest: The Broker-Dealer Standard of Conduct, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86031 (June 5, 2019), 84 FR 33318 (July 12, 2019). In addition, a broker-dealer making a recommendation to a retail investor of any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities must provide a brief relationship summary prior to, or at the time of, the recommendation. The relationship summary is intended to inform retail investors about the types of client and customer relationships and services the firm offers; the fees, costs, conflicts of interest,

the additional protections that Reg BI and Form CRS provide will help ensure that any such securities recommendations are in the eligible employees' best interests, and that such employees will receive disclosures concerning the CAB required by Form CRS. Accordingly, FINRA does not believe that this proposed change will have a material impact on investor protection.[44]

Secondary Transactions

CABs currently may not act as placement agents in connection with secondary transactions involving unregistered securities, except when the transaction is in connection with the change of ownership or control of a privately-held company.[45] FINRA proposes also to allow CABs to act as placement agents or finders for secondary transactions of unregistered securities in the limited circumstance where both the seller and purchaser of such unregistered securities are institutional investors for purposes of the CAB Rules and the sale qualifies for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act (*e.g.,* Securities Act Rules 144 or 144A).[46]

FINRA believes that this proposed change is appropriate and would not have a material impact on investor protection, particularly in light of the implementation of Reg BI and Form CRS following adoption of the CAB Rules. As discussed above, CABs would only be permitted to act as a placement agent or finder in a secondary transaction involving unregistered securities if both the seller and the buyer of such securities are institutional investors as defined in CAB Rule 016(i). Institutional investors often possess the knowledge and financial expertise to evaluate whether a transaction is appropriate for their needs or have the resources to hire a financial adviser who can assist and advise them in the transaction. FINRA notes that, as amended pursuant to the proposed rule change, the CAB Rules definition of ''institutional investor'' also would include eligible employees, as discussed above.

If CABs were permitted to act as intermediaries in connection with secondary transactions involving unregistered securities, they would be subject to the CAB Rules rather than the entire FINRA rulebook. Nevertheless, FINRA believes that there would be sufficient investor protections for CAB customers under both the CAB Rules and applicable SEC rules.

First, CABs still would be subject to CAB rules prohibiting any communication concerning the unregistered securities or the CAB's services from including false, exaggerated, unwarranted, promissory or misleading statement or claim. Such a communication could not omit any material fact or qualification that would cause the communication to be misleading and would be required to be based on principles of fair dealing and good faith, be fair and balanced, and provide a sound basis for evaluating the facts regarding the security or service.[47] Among other things, as discussed above, CABs would still be subject to FINRA's core supervisory requirements, and would be subject to FINRA rules restricting borrowing from or lending to customers.[48]

In addition, if the CAB recommended a secondary transaction to a natural person who falls within the CAB institutional investor definition and qualifies as a retail customer under Reg BI, the CAB would be required to comply with the requirements of Reg BI, including the obligation to have a reasonable basis to believe that the recommendation is in the best interest of a particular retail customer based on that retail customer's investment profile. If a CAB recommends a securities transaction to an institutional investor who does not qualify as a retail customer under Reg BI, pursuant to CAB Rule 211, the CAB still must have a reasonable basis to believe that the recommended transaction is suitable for the customer based on information obtained through reasonable diligence of the CAB to ascertain the customer's investment profile.[49]

FINRA believes that the proposed conditions for participating in secondary market transactions are appropriately tailored to allow CABs to offer a wider range of services to their clients while remaining consistent with the purpose of the CAB Rules and CABs' limited institutional business model. The proposed rule change would not expand CABs' permitted activities to broader broker-dealer activities, such as accepting customers' trading orders, carrying customer accounts, handling customers' funds or securities, or engaging in proprietary trading or market-making. CABs would only be permitted to act as an intermediary with respect to secondary transactions in securities where both the seller and purchaser are institutional investors and would not be permitted to sell unregistered securities to persons who are not institutional investors.

This limitation would help mitigate any concerns that CABs would be acting as a placement agent or finder in connection with the secondary sale of unregistered securities to individuals who lack the knowledge and expertise to understand the risks and limitations of such securities or lack the resources to employ a person with such knowledge and expertise. In addition, to the extent that an institutional investor qualifies as a retail investor for purposes of Form CRS, or a retail customer under Reg BI, the CAB may need to file and deliver a relationship summary, and any recommendation that the CAB would make to such an investor about a qualifying secondary transaction may trigger the requirements of Reg BI.[50]

Private Securities Transactions

FINRA Rule 3280 (Private Securities Transactions of an Associated Person) governs situations in which an associated person of a member firm participates in any manner in a private securities transaction (*i.e.,* a securities transaction outside of the regular course or scope of the associated person's employment with the broker-dealer) without providing prior written notice to the employer firm. If the private securities transaction involves selling compensation, the firm must determine whether to approve or disapprove the person's participation in the proposed transaction. If the member approves the transaction, it must record it on its books and records and must supervise the person's participation as if the

and required standard of conduct associated with those relationships and services; whether the firm and its financial professionals currently have reportable legal or disciplinary history; and how to obtain additional information about the firm. *See* Form CRS Relationship Summary; Amendments to Form ADV, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86032 (June 5, 2019), 84 FR 33492 (July 12, 2019).

[44] FINRA is also proposing to make a technical change to the definition of ''institutional investor'' by deleting the word ''any'' at the beginning of CAB Rule 016(i)(7). This deletion is appropriate because ''any'' already appears in the introductory clause of Rule 016(i). FINRA also is moving the word ''and'' from the end of Rule 016(i)(6) to the end of Rule 016(i)(7) due to the addition of proposed Rule 016(i)(8).

[45] *See* CAB Rules 016(c)(1)(F) and (G).

[46] *See* proposed CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(H); *see also* 17 CFR 230.144 and 230.144A.

[47] *See* CAB Rule 221.

[48] *See* CAB Rules 311 and 324.

[49] *See* CAB Rule 211 (Suitability). A CAB fulfills its customer-specific suitability obligation for an institutional investor if (1) the CAB has a reasonable basis to believe that the institutional investor is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to particular transactions and investment strategies involving a security or securities, and (2) the institutional investor affirmatively indicates that it is exercising independent judgment in evaluating the CAB's recommendations. Where an institutional investor has delegated decision-making to an agent, such as an investment adviser or a bank trust department, these factors are applied to the agent. *See* CAB Rule 211(b).

[50] *See supra* note 43 and accompanying text.

transaction were executed on behalf of the member.

Currently, CAB Rule 328 prohibits any person associated with a CAB from participating in a PST as defined in Rule 3280(e). At the time of adoption of the CAB Rules, FINRA believed that an associated person of a CAB should not be engaged in selling securities away from the CAB and a CAB should not have to oversee and review such transactions, given its limited business model. However, FINRA believes that it would be appropriate to amend the CAB Rules to permit PSTs to remedy the challenges and unintended consequences presented by this prohibition. FINRA believes the proposed change is reasonable in light of changes in the regulatory landscape since adoption of the CAB Rules, including implementation of Reg BI and Form CRS, which add a layer of investor protection that did not exist at the time, and the M&A Brokers Exemption, which resulted in some firms foregoing their broker-dealer registrations to become exempt M&A Brokers.

As noted above, the current prohibition on PSTs presents operational and other challenges for some broker-dealers. For example, some registered broker-dealers have exempt affiliates that engage in limited merger and acquisitions activities in reliance on the M&A Brokers Exemption.[51] Under FINRA Rule 3280(a), an associated person of a FINRA member firm ''shall not participate in any manner in a private securities transaction except in accordance with'' Rule 3280's requirements. Accordingly, if a CAB associated person is also associated with an exempt affiliated M&A Broker that is relying on the M&A Brokers Exemption, that person is not permitted to participate in PSTs through the exempt affiliate.

A commenter on *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 noted that, in addition to creating significant operational challenges, the current prohibition on PSTs places CABs at a competitive disadvantage relative to firms relying on the M&A Brokers Exemption. This is because it may be unclear whether a future transaction will be an asset or stock sale, and the CAB may have to forgo entering into strategic referral arrangements.[52]

In addition, many firms that have considered electing CAB status declined to do so due to the inability of their associated persons to act as supervised persons of registered investment advisers (''RIAs'') if they participate in private securities transactions.[53]

Such impacts on CABs and firms that might otherwise consider registering with FINRA as a CAB was not intended at the time the CAB Rules were adopted, and FINRA believes that the prohibition on PSTs is unnecessarily restrictive. FINRA believes it is appropriate to amend CAB Rule 328 and apply the same risk controls and compliance procedures relating to PSTs to CABs and non-CAB broker-dealer members alike. FINRA believes that the proposed rule change may help support capital formation by expanding the range of activities in which CABs can participate without materially impacting investor protection. Today, CABs and non-CAB broker-dealer members are subject to the same core supervisory obligations (as discussed above), and under the proposed rule change, they would have the same supervisory and record-keeping obligations with respect to PSTs.

Specifically, FINRA is proposing to amend CAB Rule 328 to subject CABs to FINRA Rule 3280 (or its successor) [54] rather than strictly prohibiting persons associated with CABs from participating in PSTs.[55] In this regard, prior to participating in any PST, an associated person of a CAB must provide written notice to the CAB with which the person is associated, describing in detail the proposed transaction and the person's proposed role therein, and also stating whether the person will receive selling compensation in connection with the transaction.[56] ''Selling compensation'' includes any compensation paid directly or indirectly from whatever source in connection with or as a result of the purchase or sale of a security, including, but not limited to, finder's fees, securities or rights to acquire securities, rights of participation in profits, tax benefits, or dissolution proceeds, as a general partner or otherwise, and expense reimbursements.[57]

If the person will receive selling compensation, the CAB must advise the person in writing stating whether the CAB approves or disapproves the proposed transaction. If the CAB approved the person's participating in the transaction, the CAB must record the transaction in its books and records and must supervise the person's participation in the transaction as if the transaction were executed on behalf of the CAB. If the CAB disapproved the person's participation in the proposed transaction, the person could not participate in it in any manner.[58] If the person has not and will not receive any selling compensation, the CAB must provide the person prompt written acknowledgement of the person's notice of the proposed transaction, and may, at its discretion, require the person to adhere to specified conditions in connection with the transaction.[59]

FINRA believes that this proposed change is appropriate to address the challenges that the current prohibition on PSTs presents for CABs while maintaining investor protection through the CABs' limited business model and other restrictions on CABs' activities. While this proposed change would expand the permissible activities of a CAB and its associated persons, it also would expand the CAB's supervisory responsibilities, for example, where the CAB approves its associated person's participation in a transaction for which the person will receive selling compensation.

Applying the FINRA Rule 3280 requirements to CABs would benefit investors by allowing persons who are employees or representatives of exempt M&A Brokers to also act as associated persons of CABs. If such exempt M&A Broker employees currently are also not associated persons of a member firm, they are subject to little, if any, regulatory oversight. If this proposed change were approved, such exempt M&A Broker employees may choose also to be associated persons of CABs. In such circumstances, the CAB's oversight of its associated persons' participation in PSTs conducted through the exempt M&A Broker would be subject to examination for compliance with FINRA Rule 3280. This proposed change also could remove an impediment for currently exempt firms

[51] Under this business model, if a transaction meets the conditions and requirements of the M&A Brokers Exemption, the transaction is effected through an exempt affiliated M&A Broker. If a transaction does not meet the M&A Brokers Exemption's requirements, it is effected through a registered broker-dealer affiliate.

[52] *See* Waterview 1 Letter.

[53] *See* NtM 94–44.

[54] FINRA has requested comment on a proposed new rule to address the outside activities of its member firms' associated persons, which would replace current FINRA Rules 3270 and 3280. *See* Regulatory Notice 25–05 (March 2025). If FINRA files, and the Commission approves, a proposed rule change to adopt the new rule, FINRA would propose to replace CAB Rules 327 (Outside Business Activities of Registered Persons) and 328 (Private Securities Transactions of an Associated Person) with a new CAB Rule that would cross-reference the new FINRA rule.

[55] FINRA notes that Rule 3280 applies to persons associated with a member. Accordingly, pursuant to amended CAB Rule 328, the requirements of Rule 3280 would apply to the associated persons of CABs as defined under FINRA Rules. *See also* CAB Rule 014 (Application of the By-Laws and the Capital Acquisition Broker Rules).

[56] *See* FINRA Rule 3280(b).

[57] *See* FINRA Rule 3280(e)(2).

[58] *See* FINRA Rule 3280(c).

[59] *See* FINRA Rule 3280(d).

to create new CAB affiliates, which would benefit investors through increased oversight of the exempt affiliate's transactions.

Compensation

In 2019, FINRA issued a staff interpretation of the CAB Rules stating that CABs may be compensated in the form of securities issued by a privately held CAB client, rather than in cash, provided that the receipt, exercise or subsequent sale of such securities will not cause the CAB to engage in activities prohibited under CAB Rule 016(c)(2) (Definitions).[60] In pertinent part, the interpretation states:

> The CAB Rules do not specifically address whether a CAB may receive compensation for its services in the form of equity securities. Provided that compensation is for services in which CABs are permitted to engage under CAB Rule 016(c)(1), and [the CAB] does not engage in activities that are specifically prohibited under CAB Rule 016(c)(2), [the CAB] may accept equity securities issued by privately held companies as compensation for its services as described in your letter. Thus, for example, upon receiving equity securities as compensation, [the CAB] may not accept orders from customers to purchase or sell securities either as principal or agent for the customer, and may not engage in proprietary trading or market making activities.

FINRA proposes to codify this interpretation in proposed CAB Rule 511 (Securities as Compensation).

M&A Brokers Exemption

Currently, CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(G) permits a CAB to effect securities transactions solely in connection with the transfer of ownership and control of a privately held company through the purchase, sale, exchange, issuance, repurchase, or redemption of, or a business combination involving, securities or assets of the company to a buyer that will actively operate the company of the business conducted with the assets of the company, in accordance with the terms and conditions of an SEC rule, release, interpretation or ''no-action'' letter that permits a person to engage in such activities without having to register as a broker or dealer pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Exchange Act. The purpose of this provision was to allow CABs to engage in merger and acquisition activities to the same extent as unregistered persons who were relying on the M&A Brokers Letter when it was in effect.[61] The M&A Brokers Letter was withdrawn on March 29, 2023.[62]

As discussed above, since the adoption of CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(G), Congress has amended the Exchange Act to create a new registration exemption for M&A Brokers similar to the no-action relief that firms previously relied upon under the M&A Brokers Letter. Accordingly, FINRA is proposing to amend Rule 016(c)(1)(G) to reference Exchange Act Section 15(b)(13), as well as any SEC rule, release, interpretation, or no-action letter, that permits a person to engage in the same or materially similar activities without registering as a broker or dealer under the Exchange Act. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to make clear that CABs may effect M&A transactions to the same extent as an exempt M&A Broker under the M&A Brokers Exemption.

If the Commission approves the proposed rule change, FINRA will announce the effective date of the rule change in a *Regulatory Notice.*

2. Statutory Basis

FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(6) of the Act,[63] which requires, among other things, that FINRA rules be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

FINRA believes that the proposed rule change will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the CAB Rules without materially impacting investor protection. The proposed rule change addresses some of the challenges presented by the current CAB Rules by expanding some of CABs' permissible activities without materially impacting CABs' limited institutional business model. The CAB Rules are part of FINRA's regulatory program designed to, among other things, support efficient capital formation. By expanding the range of permissible activities, the proposed rule change may further support capital formation.

At the same time, however, the proposed rule change ensures that the scope of the corporate financing activities that CABs are permitted to engage in will continue to be limited and the protections for investors and the public under the CAB Rules will not be materially impacted. CABs would remain subject to the core supervisory requirements discussed above and would remain subject to many other investor protection rules. For example, CABs would continue to be subject to content standards governing their communications with the public, a requirement to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of their business, and audit, recordkeeping, financial reporting, and net capital compliance requirements.[64]

The proposed rule change would amend the current definition of ''institutional investor'' for purposes of the CAB Rules to include ''eligible employees,'' thus permitting CABs to act as placement agents or finders in the sale of newly-issued unregistered securities to ''Knowledgeable Employees'' under ICA rules for private fund issuers, and specified officers, directors, and employees of issuers that are not private funds. FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with investor protection and the public interest because these eligible employees have the expertise, knowledge, and resources to understand the risks of investing in the issuer. Given the knowledge and resources of these eligible employees, and the additional investor protections provided by Reg BI and Form CRS, FINRA believes that this proposed change would not materially impact investor protection or CABs' limited institutional business model. Additionally, CABs' permissible investor pool would not be expanded to retail investors who are not eligible employees.

The proposed rule change would permit CABs to act as intermediaries for specified secondary transactions involving unregistered securities provided that the sale qualifies for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act. This proposed change is consistent with CABs' current authority to act as a placement agent or finder on behalf of an issuer in connection with the sale of newly-issued unregistered securities to institutional investors. Similar to acting as a placement agent or finder for newly-issued unregistered securities, CABs only would be allowed to act as an intermediary for a secondary transaction involving unregistered securities and only where both the seller and the purchaser are institutional investors. However, under the proposed rule change, CABs would be allowed to engage in such services on behalf of securities holders that are institutional investors, as newly defined to include eligible employees, rather than just the

[60] *See* Letter from Joseph P. Savage, FINRA, to Jonathan D. Wiley, The Forbes Securities Group, dated May 30, 2019.

[61] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 76675 (December 17, 2015), 80 FR 79969, 79977 (December 23, 2015) (Notice of Filing of File No. SR–FINRA–2015–054).

[62] *See supra* note 30.

[63] 15 U.S.C. 78*o*–3(b)(6).

[64] *See, e.g.,* CAB Rules 201, 221, 311, 411, 414, 451, and 453.

issuer (and, as noted, sales would be restricted to institutional investors). This expansion in permissible activities would be consistent with the public interest and investor protection, as it would not allow CABs to act as an intermediary in a securities transaction where either the seller or the purchaser is a retail investor.

The proposed amendment to CAB Rule 328 would eliminate certain operational and other challenges with respect to associated persons' PSTs by eliminating the express prohibition on PSTs under CAB Rule 328 and subjecting CABs to current FINRA Rule 3280. FINRA believes that the proposed amendment to CAB Rule 328 is consistent with investor protection and the public interest since it would require a CAB to supervise and keep records of any PST to the same extent and in the same manner as a non-CAB broker-dealer member.

The proposed rule change would codify a previously issued staff interpretation of the CAB Rules providing that CABs may receive compensation in the form of equity securities of a privately held issuer on behalf of which the CAB provided permitted services, provided that the receipt, exercise or subsequent sale of such securities will not cause the CAB to engage in any activity prohibited under the CAB Rules. This change is consistent with investor protection and the public interest in that it would not alter the way CABs operate today and would enhance the transparency of the CAB Rules.

Lastly, the proposed rule change would clarify that CABs may effect M&A securities transactions to the same extent as exempt M&A Brokers under the M&A Brokers Exemption. This amendment is consistent with the current provision in CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(G) that allows CABs to engage in such M&A transactions to the same extent that exempt M&A Brokers previously were permitted to engage in reliance upon the M&A Brokers Letter, which was withdrawn in 2023.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

FINRA does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Economic Impact Assessment

FINRA has undertaken an economic impact assessment, as set forth below, to further analyze the regulatory need for the proposed rule change, its potential economic impacts, including anticipated costs, benefits, and distributional and competitive effects, relative to the current baseline, and alternatives FINRA considered in assessing how best to meet its regulatory objective.

Regulatory Need

FINRA maintains a separate rule set for CABs with the goal of reducing regulatory burdens on broker-dealer firms that engage only in limited institutional corporate financing and private placement activities and do not interact with retail investors. Through its ongoing dialogue with the industry regarding the effectiveness of the CAB Rules, FINRA has learned that the current CAB definition and existing regulatory framework may discourage some firms for which the designation was intended from electing CAB status due to limits on CABs' permissible activities.

Economic Baseline

The economic baseline of the proposed rule change is the existing CAB regulatory framework, its adoption by the industry, and CAB-related industry practices and activities. FINRA sought comments on proposed changes to the CAB Rules in *Regulatory Notice* 20–04.[65] FINRA additionally obtained input from several advisory committees comprising member firms of different sizes and business models, investor protection advocates, member firms, and industry trade associations.

FINRA has identified the relevant member firms currently engaged in CAB activities. As of the end of 2024, these include 65 member firms that have elected CAB status, approximately 135 non-CAB FINRA member firms that conduct CAB-like activities (FINRA-registered CAB-like firms) [66] and an unknown number of firms that provide services similar to CABs but are not registered with FINRA or the SEC (unregistered CAB-like firms).[67] Of the 65 member firms registered as CABs at the end of 2024, approximately 92 percent had fewer than 20 registered persons at year end. In total, there were approximately 581 registered persons across the 65 CAB firms at the end of 2024.[68]

Economic Impacts

FINRA has analyzed the potential costs and benefits of the proposed rule change, and the different parties that are expected to be affected. FINRA has identified member firms that are currently registered as CABs, member firms engaged in CAB-like activities without being registered as CABs, that may or may not elect CAB status in the future, non-member firms that engage in CAB-like activities, and respective customers of such firms as the parties that would primarily be affected by the proposed rule change.

Anticipated Benefits

The proposed rule change's benefits would accrue to those firms whose business decisions or activities would be enhanced, or regulatory burdens reduced, by the proposed rule change. These include member firms that already have elected CAB status, member firms that have not chosen to elect CAB status due to the CAB Rules' limits on their current or future activities, and firms that have not applied for FINRA membership.

Existing CAB firms that expand the scope of their activities as a result of the proposed rule change would continue to benefit from a streamlined FINRA rulebook and would benefit from increased flexibility in their business practices. For example, they would be able to act as placement agents or finders in secondary transactions of unregistered securities (in certain cases). They also would be permitted to sell unregistered securities to ''eligible employees'' who are specified officers, directors, and employees of the issuer or certain affiliates if they so desire. Additionally, they would be allowed to participate in PSTs in accordance with FINRA Rule 3280 (or its successor).

The FINRA-registered CAB-like firms that could benefit from the proposed rule change include those firms whose activities would fall within the range of permissible CAB activities under the

[65] *See* Regulatory Notice 20–04 (January 2020).

[66] ''CAB-like'' refers to activities that are similar to those in which CABs may engage, including advising companies on mergers, acquisitions and corporate restructuring, advising issuers on raising debt and equity capital, and acting as a placement agent for sales of unregistered securities to institutional investors. To estimate the number of FINRA-registered CAB-like firms, FINRA analyzed all member firms' 2024 end-of-year FOCUS Supplementary Statement of Income (SSOI) filings. Member firms that reported M&A related fees that were 100 percent of total revenue, did not report any commissions, and did not elect the CAB status, were identified as CAB-like firms. In addition, FINRA used Form ADV information to calculate the number of member firms dually registered as broker-dealers and investment advisers that provide advisory services only to institutional investors and identified 25 such firms. The total number of 135 firms is believed to be a lower bound on the number of potential FINRA member firms that are CAB-like.

[67] For example, there may be some firms that are relying on Exchange Act Section 15(b)(13), which exempts an ''M&A broker,'' as defined in that section, from broker-dealer registration. *See, e.g.,*15 U.S.C. 78*o*(b)(13). The staff does not have an estimate on the number of these firms.

[68] As of December 2024, existing CAB firms have an average of 9 registered persons per firm.

proposed amendments and firms for which the expanded CAB definition would overlap sufficiently with their business activities that the benefits of becoming a CAB would exceed the costs. For example, any of the existing CAB-like member firms that act as placement agents or finders in secondary transactions of unregistered securities that would be permitted for CABs would now be CAB-eligible. Firms that sell unregistered securities to ''eligible employees'' and otherwise meet the expanded CAB definition, would now be CAB-eligible and would have the potential to realize any associated cost savings from electing CAB designation.

Member firms that elect CAB status as a result of the proposed rule change would benefit from reduced regulatory burdens and lower compliance costs associated with maintaining FINRA membership. For example, unlike non-CAB broker-dealer members, CABs are not subject to branch inspection requirements under FINRA Rule 3110, are not required to have a principal pre-approve, or file with FINRA, their communications with the public, and are only required to conduct an anti-money laundering audit every two years (versus annually for most non-CAB broker-dealer members). These firms also likely would benefit from more focused examinations that are tailored to their business activities. This should reduce compliance costs for these firms and allow them to deploy their capital more efficiently.

Some unregistered CAB-like firms may elect to become CABs as a result of the proposed amendments.[69] These firms are of two types: (1) firms that may be uncertain about whether their activities require broker-dealer registration; and (2) firms that are currently engaging in activities that do not require broker-dealer registration and would have to cease certain of these activities if they became CABs (for example, an M&A Broker engaging in transactions that constitute PSTs under the CAB Rules if the M&A Broker shared personnel with a newly created CAB affiliate). Unregistered firms that may currently engage in activities that require broker-dealer registration would benefit from removing the uncertainty of being sanctioned for acting as an unregistered broker-dealer while operating under a less burdensome regulatory framework. Firms that are not currently engaging in broker-dealer activities, but that choose to enter the broker-dealer space as a CAB because of the proposed rule change may benefit from new business opportunities.

The clients of firms that would benefit from the proposed rule change likely would benefit as well. They may benefit from lower costs to the extent FINRA-registered firms that become CABs pass any of their regulatory cost savings onto their customers. Clients of currently unregistered firms may benefit from the protections that come with FINRA's regulatory and supervisory framework. Clients of existing CAB firms may benefit from the expanded scope of the firms' activities, without loss of protections.

Finally, FINRA believes that the proposed amendments to the CAB Rules could individually, and collectively, support capital formation without materially impacting investor protection.

Anticipated Costs

The proposed rule change would impose certain direct costs on existing CAB firms. Such direct costs would include establishing written policies and procedures, and any attendant monitoring costs that arise from them, in response to the amendment related to persons associated with CABs participating in PSTs. Additional costs would stem from the required training and supervision of the associated persons and their activities.

The proposed rule change is expected to impose some direct costs on firms that elect to become CABs as a result of the proposal. Firms that register with FINRA as CABs would incur implementation and ongoing costs associated with applying for and maintaining FINRA membership. The implementation costs would include FINRA application fees, legal or consulting fees, and costs associated with setting up the infrastructure for regulatory reporting and developing written supervisory policies and procedures. The ongoing costs would be in the form of annual registration fees and expenses associated with ongoing compliance activities, including undergoing examinations. However, these are costs that firms may choose to incur, presumably because they conclude that the additional costs of regulation, supervision and compliance are outweighed by the benefits of FINRA membership. Some of the costs incurred from going from an unregistered to registered status might be passed on to the firms' customers. However, these costs could also be offset by the additional benefits stemming from the registration status and added investor protections that come with it.

Competitive Effects and Additional Considerations

To the extent that FINRA-registered CAB-like firms elect CAB status or non-FINRA members elect to register as CABs, the proposed rule change should reduce the competitive imbalance between these groups. For example, expanding the trading activities permissible for CAB associated persons, such as under proposed amendments to Rule 328, would potentially remove barriers for selecting CAB status or the ability of CAB firms to compete with CAB-like FINRA members or non-members. Overall, this should enhance competition among these groups particularly since the former group will experience reduced regulatory costs as a result of the proposed rule change.

FINRA considered the implications of the proposed rule change for investor protection. FINRA believes that the proposed rule change is reasonably designed to protect investors because it does not materially impact the limited business model of CABs and may enhance regulation in this space. To the extent that the proposed rule change expands CABs' permissible activities, FINRA does not believe there would be a material impact on investor protection. For example, as described above, eligible employees likely have the knowledge and expertise to understand the risks of investing in the issuer and resources necessary to conduct due diligence. Reg BI and Form CRS provide an additional layer of investor protection.

Alternatives Considered

FINRA has considered possible alternatives to the proposal. For example, FINRA considered exempting or reducing Continuing Education (CE) requirements for CAB firm registered personnel. However, FINRA determined, also considering the recent changes to the CE program,[70] that this change could hinder CAB registered persons' future employment opportunities with non-CAB firms, and potentially could reduce investor protection. FINRA further considered amending CAB Rule 016(c)(1) to expressly allow a CAB to act as an investment adviser as defined in section 202(a)(11) of the Advisers Act, provided that the advisory clients of the CAB and its associated persons consist solely of institutional investors. As discussed

[69] In addition, it is possible that, because of the expanded CAB definition, new firms may elect to enter the broker-dealer space as CABs. FINRA does not have data that would enable the staff to estimate the number of such firms.

[70] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 93097 (September 21, 2021), 86 FR 53358 (September 27, 2021) (Order Approving File No. SR–FINRA–2021–015).

below, FINRA has determined not to make this change and believes that it is appropriate to defer to the existing federal and state statutory framework with respect to whether CABs may register as investment advisers and engage in advisory activities.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Background

In January 2020, FINRA published *Regulatory Notice* 20–04 (the ''*Notice*''), requesting comment on proposed amendments to the CAB Rules (the ''*Notice* Proposal''). The *Notice* Proposal was intended to make the CAB Rules more useful to CABs without reducing investor protection. A copy of the *Notice* is available on FINRA's website at *https://www.finra.org.*

The comment period initially expired on March 30, 2020, and subsequently was extended until June 30, 2020. FINRA received eight comments in response to the *Notice.* A list of the commenters in response to the *Notice* and copies of the comment letters received in response to the *Notice* are available on FINRA's website.[71] A summary of the comments and FINRA's response is provided below.

Comments on Proposal

Investment Adviser Activities

The *Notice* Proposal would have amended CAB Rule 016(c)(1) to expressly allow a CAB to act as an investment adviser as defined in section 202(a)(11) of the Advisers Act, provided that the advisory clients of the CAB and its associated persons consist solely of institutional investors. Two commenters[72] supported permitting CABs to register as investment advisers. NYSBA commented that this proposed change would benefit CABs whose advisory services to companies contemplating a purchase or sale of securities, or to issuers who request advice concerning the investment of offering proceeds, may require registration as an IA. NYSBA also stated that allowing CABs to become investment advisers would enhance the oversight of CABs from the Commission or states, as regulators of investment advisers. NYSBA further recommended that FINRA amend CAB Rule 328 (Private Securities Transactions of an Associated Person) to exclude investment advisory activities of CAB associated persons who are employees or supervised persons of registered investment advisers, and employees of banks and trust companies who are engaged in permissible securities or advisory services. NYSBA argued that this exclusion should cover any type of advisory activities, but at a minimum, activities involving institutional clients.

FINRA has determined not to make this change and instead to retain the current approach under the CAB Rules (*i.e.,* neither expressly prohibiting nor expressly permitting CABs to register as investment advisers). FINRA believes that it is appropriate to defer to the existing federal and state statutory framework with respect to whether CABs may engage in advisory activities. In addition, FINRA is not proposing to exclude from CAB Rule 328 investment advisory or banking activities of associated persons who are also employees or supervised persons of investment advisers or banks, as recommended by NYBSA.

Institutional Investor Definition

The *Notice* Proposal would have amended the definition of ''institutional investor'' in CAB Rule 016(i) to include any ''knowledgeable employee.'' The *Notice* Proposal further would have added a new defined term ''knowledgeable employee'' that included: (i) Knowledgeable Employees as that term is defined in ICA Rule 3c–5 where the CAB has provided services permitted under CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F) and (G) on behalf of an issuer that is a Covered Company[73] as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5, and (ii) the president, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions, director, trustee, general partner, advisory board member, or person serving in a similar capacity, of an issuer on behalf of which the capital acquisition broker has provided services permitted under CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F) and (G); and (iii) any company owned exclusively by knowledgeable employees.

Two commenters supported the proposed amendment to the CAB Rules definition of ''institutional investor'' to include knowledgeable employees, noting that it is common industry practice for hedge fund and private equity fund senior officers and directors to invest in private placements in which they are involved.[74] March recommended that ''institutional investor'' also include accredited investors as defined in Securities Act Regulation D.[75] M&R suggested that the term also include professional legal representatives of investors under the definition. IS expressed concern that if a CAB sold unregistered securities to knowledgeable employees, those investors would be considered retail customers under Reg BI and retail investors for purposes of Form CRS, and that this status is ''perhaps . . . an unintended consequence brought about by the SEC.''

FINRA does not believe that, for purposes of the CAB Rules, ''institutional investor'' should include accredited investors as defined under Regulation D. Commenters on the original proposed CAB Rules made the same recommendation, and FINRA chose at that time not to adopt this change, in part because the CAB Rules are not intended to govern broker-dealers that engage in retail private placement activities, since the term ''accredited investor'' under Regulation D covers a much wider range of individual investors than does the term ''institutional investor'' under the CAB Rules, and may not possess the same wealth or expertise as other CAB institutional investors.

FINRA also does not believe it is necessary to revise the definition of ''institutional investor'' to include professional legal representatives of investors, since the term already includes any person acting solely on behalf of any such institutional investor.[76]

However, FINRA has determined to create a new proposed definition of ''eligible employee'' that would include, with respect to an issuer for which the CAB has provided services to the issuer or a control person permitted under CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F) or (G): (1) persons that meet the definition of ''Knowledgeable Employee'' under ICA Rule 3c–5 with respect to services provided to an issuer that is a Covered Company as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5 or services provided to an Affiliated Management Person of such Covered Company as defined in ICA Rule 3c–5; and (2) specified officers, directors, and employees of issuers other than private funds.

FINRA believes that it is appropriate to create the new defined term ''eligible

[71] *See* SR–FINRA–2025–005 (Form 19b–4, Exhibit 2b) for a list of abbreviations assigned to commenters (available on FINRA's website at *https://www.finra.org*).

[72] M&R and NYSBA.

[73] A ''Covered Company'' under ICA Rule 3c–5 means any company that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the ICA. *See* 17 CFR 270.3c–5(a)(2).

[74] M&R and NYSBA.

[75] *See* 17 CFR 230.501(a).

[76] *See* CAB Rule 016(i)(7).

employee'' rather than using the proposed definition of ''knowledgeable employee'' in a manner that differs from the meaning of that term under ICA Rule 3c–5. Using a new term ''eligible employee'' thereby avoids potential confusion with the term ''Knowledgeable Employee'' under ICA Rule 3c–5. As discussed above, this change to the CAB Rules would permit the sale of newly-issued unregistered securities to specified officers, directors, and employees of both private fund issuers and issuers that are not private funds, in addition to institutional investors as defined under the current rules. Such eligible employees often invest in their employer companies as part of a private securities offering.

In addition, because a CAB is a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act, FINRA agrees that if a CAB recommends any securities transaction or investment strategy involving securities to any natural person, or a legal representative of a natural person, who uses the recommendation primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, the person receiving the recommendation would be a ''retail customer'' under Reg BI.[77] FINRA also agrees that if a CAB offers services to a natural person, or the legal representative of such natural person, who seeks to receive or receives services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, the natural person would be a ''retail investor'' for purposes of Form CRS.[78]

Nevertheless, FINRA does not believe the application of Reg BI or Form CRS to a CAB or an associated person of a CAB is an unintended consequence brought about by the SEC. The Commission intended these rules to apply to broker-dealers' securities recommendations and offers of services to natural persons who use them for personal, family or household purposes, regardless of a natural person's net worth or whether a natural person is considered an institutional investor under FINRA Rules.[79] Further, FINRA does not believe that the application of Reg BI or CRS to CABs would impede the ability of CABs to comply with the CAB Rules.

Secondary Transactions

The *Notice* Proposal would have permitted CABs to qualify, identify, solicit, or act as a placement agent or finder on behalf of an institutional investor that seeks to sell unregistered securities that it owns, subject to specified conditions. The purchaser of such securities would need to be an institutional investor, the CAB would need to have previously provided services permitted under CAB Rules 016(c)(1)(F) and (G) to the issuer in connection with the initial sale of such securities, and the sale of such securities would need to qualify for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Commenters supported this proposed change,[80] but urged FINRA not to restrict this authority to secondary transactions in securities of an issuer on behalf of which the CAB previously had acted as placement agent or finder.[81] NYSBA noted that widening the ability of CABs to act as intermediaries in the sale of any unregistered securities, regardless of whether the CAB had previously provided services to the issuer, would be consistent with the Commission's June 18, 2019, concept release on harmonizing of securities offering exemptions.[82] Similarly, two other commenters recommended that CABs be permitted to advise clients regarding the sale of minority interests (involving less than 25% of ownership interests) to institutional investors.[83] Metric further noted that if CABs are limited to acting as placement agents only in secondary transactions involving securities where the CAB had previously provided services to the securities' issuer, this restriction ''would eliminate 99%+ of the potential market and not justify the election of CAB status.''

After considering these comments, FINRA agrees that the proposed restriction only allowing a CAB to act as intermediary for secondary transactions involving securities issued by prior CAB clients would be too limiting. FINRA also believes that allowing CABs to act as intermediaries in other secondary unregistered securities transactions where both the purchaser and seller are institutional investors would be consistent with CABs' current business model, since it would not allow CABs to serve retail investors.

Accordingly, FINRA proposes to modify the *Notice* Proposal to allow CABs to act as intermediaries in secondary transactions involving unregistered securities. As revised, a CAB would be permitted to qualify, identify, solicit, or act as a placement agent or finder on behalf of an institutional investor that seeks to sell unregistered securities that it owns, provided that: (i) the purchaser of such securities is an institutional investor; and (ii) the sale of such securities qualifies for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act (such as Securities Act Rules 144 or 144A). FINRA believes that these conditions are in the public interest as they would allow CABs to offer a wider range of services to their clients and would maintain investor protection, since CABs could only privately place securities where the purchaser is an institutional investor and would not be permitted to sell unregistered securities to retail investors.

Personal Investments

The *Notice* Proposal proposed new CAB Rule 321 (Supervision of Associated Persons' Investments), which would have required any CAB whose business model creates potential insider trading risks to establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to mitigate and prevent those risks. Such firms would be subject to FINRA Rule 3110(d), which requires members to include in their supervisory procedures a process for the review and investigation of securities transactions that are reasonably designed to identify trades that may violate provisions of the Exchange Act, the rules thereunder, or FINRA rules prohibiting insider trading and manipulative and deceptive devices that are effected for accounts of an associated person or any of his or her immediate family members. In addition, such firms would be subject to FINRA Rule 3210, which requires associated persons to obtain his or her firm's prior written consent before opening a securities account at another broker-dealer or financial institution and authorizes the employer member to request that the executing member transmit confirmations and statements of such accounts. Proposed CAB Rule 321 also would have clarified that an associated person of a CAB may purchase and sell unregistered securities, provided he or she provides prior written notice of the transaction to the person's employer broker-dealer.

Two commenters strongly opposed proposed Rule 321.[84] These commenters argued that the rule is not justified based on the nature of CABs' activities. They recommended instead that CABs be required to adopt and enforce a comprehensive insider trading policy,

[77] *See* 17 CFR 240.15*l*–1(b)(1).

[78] *See* 17 CFR 240.17a–14(e)(2).

[79] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86031 (June 5, 2019), 84 FR 33318, 33342–43 (July 12, 2019), and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 86032 (June 5, 2019), 84 FR 33492, 33542–43 (July 12, 2019).

[80] M&R and NYSBA.

[81] Metric and NYSBA.

[82] *See* Securities Act Release No. 10649 (June 18, 2019), 84 FR 30640 (June 26, 2019).

[83] HW and Metric.

[84] Metric and Waterview.

including a restricted list of companies related to a CAB's projects, and to educate CABs' employees on the prohibitions of insider trading.

Waterview stated that, as a CAB, it does not have and cannot afford the automated systems that larger firms use to review associated persons' brokerage statements for accounts at other broker-dealers, and that this requirement would significantly burden small firms. Waterview also noted that exempt brokers that rely on the M&A Brokers Letter are not required to gather and review their employees' brokerage statements, which puts CABs at a competitive disadvantage relative to these exempt firms, and that FINRA should extend the same relief to CABs.

In contrast, two commenters supported proposed CAB Rule 321.[85] NYSBA stated that proposed Rule 321 would move CABs closer to their investment banking and corporate financing brokerage peers in terms of supervision of associated persons, and that it did not view this requirement as unduly burdensome.

In response to these comments, FINRA recognizes that uniformly applying FINRA Rules 3110(d) and 3210 to all CABs may be unduly burdensome for some smaller firms, and that such an approach fails to recognize the differences between firms' sizes and business models. FINRA has determined not to adopt proposed CAB Rule 321 in light of current SEC requirements and FINRA rules. CABs that are involved in transactions, either as a finder or a placement agent, that raise insider trading risks due to the potential misuse of material nonpublic information must maintain policies and procedures required by the federal securities laws to address such risks.[86] In addition, pursuant to CAB Rule 201, CABs are subject to FINRA Rule 2010, which requires that members ''observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade.'' [87]

Two commenters also recommended that FINRA exclude from the definition of PST M&A transactions that are permissible for exempt firms that rely on the M&A Brokers Letter.[88] These commenters noted that if these types of transactions are considered PSTs, it creates significant operational and competitive challenges, particularly where it is unclear whether a future transaction will be an asset or stock sale. Waterview stated that CAB Rule 328's PST prohibition has prevented the firm from entering into strategic referral arrangements, which places the firm at a competitive disadvantage relative to exempt firms relying on the no-action letter.

FINRA is proposing to revise CAB Rule 328 in response to these and other comments. Currently CAB Rule 328 prohibits any associated person from participating in any manner in a PST. As proposed to be amended, CAB Rule 328 would subject all CABs to FINRA Rule 3280. Thus, while there no longer would be a flat prohibition on PSTs, CABs would still need to supervise and keep records of all associated persons' PSTs to the same extent as non-CAB broker-dealer members under FINRA Rule 3280. FINRA believes that, with the proposed amendment to CAB Rule 328, CABs would not face the operational and competitive challenges, described above, that CAB Rule 328 currently imposes.

Compensation

The *Notice* Proposal would have added a new CAB Rule 511 (Securities as Compensation) that would state that a CAB may receive compensation in the form of equity securities of a privately held issuer on behalf of which the CAB provided services pursuant to CAB Rule 016(c), provided that the receipt, exercise or subsequent sale of such securities will not cause the CAB to engage in an activity prohibited under Rule 016(c)(2).[89] Proposed CAB Rule 511 would codify a prior FINRA staff letter that interpreted the CAB Rules to allow CABs to receive equity securities as compensation.[90]

NYSBA supported proposed CAB Rule 511, noted that CABs have evolved, and thanked FINRA for acknowledging this evolution.

FINRA is retaining the text of proposed CAB Rule 511 without change.

Other Comments

IS criticized the CAB Rules in general as too restrictive and complex, and suggested that FINRA needs to redo the entire rulemaking process instead of patching poorly conceived rules. For example, IS argued that CABs should not have to comply with anti-money laundering (''AML'') rules, and that FINRA should adopt a simple qualification examination for persons working for CABs. IS further stated that institutional investors do not need the protections that the CAB Rules provide, and that the proposed changes do not go far enough to encourage more firms to elect CAB status.

Metric recommended that FINRA eliminate continuing education (''CE'') requirements for associated persons of CABs, and that it did not believe that if a CAB representative moved to a non-CAB broker-dealer, not having kept up his or her CE requirements would impede the representative from obtaining employment.

M&R recommended that FINRA reach out to professional associations and communities that engage in intermediary activities outside the scope of FINRA registration to let them know the benefits that CAB registration offers to their business, which would also benefit investors should such firms actually register. M&R also urged FINRA to develop CAB-specific compliance tools for small firms and solicit CAB specific contributions to its Peer-2-Peer Compliance Library. M&R also recommended that FINRA coordinate the CAB Rules with the conditions in the M&A Brokers Letter, which would also encourage more firms that currently rely on the letter to register as CABs instead.

FINRA does not believe it would be useful or appropriate to repeal and replace the entire CAB Rules set. As of the end of 2024, 65 FINRA members have elected CAB status and operate under the CAB Rules. Completely repealing and then rewriting the CAB Rules would severely disrupt these firms' operations and FINRA's efforts to

[85] M&R and NYSBA.

[86] *See* SEA Section 15(g), 15 U.S.C. 78*o*(g); *see also Notice to Members* 91–45 (June 1991) (NASD/NYSE Joint Memo).

[87] *See All. for Fair Bd. Recruitment* v. *SEC,* 125 F.4th 159, 176 (5th Cir. 2024) (stating that ''SROs have frequently applied [FINRA Rule 2010 and similar rules] to discipline [their] members for conduct that is unethical, such as[ ] violating the securities laws''). *See also, e.g., Dep't of Enforcement* v. *Clark,* Complaint No. 2017055608101, 2020 FINRA Discip. LEXIS 46 (NAC Dec. 17, 2020) (affirming Hearing Panel's finding that respondent violated FINRA Rule 2010 by misusing confidential information concerning a corporate acquisition and purchasing shares for his own personal financial gain); *Dep't of Market Regulation* v. *Geraci,* Complaint No. CMS020143, 2004 NASD Discip. LEXIS 19 (NAC Dec. 9, 2004) (affirming Hearing Panel's finding that the respondent violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, SEA Rule 10b–5, and NASD Rules 2110 (now FINRA Rule 2010) and 2120 (now FINRA Rule 2020) by engaging in insider trading).

[88] M&R and Waterview.

[89] CAB Rule 016(c)(2) provides that ''capital acquisition broker'' does not include any broker or dealer that carries or acts as an introducing broker with respect to customers' accounts, holds or handles customers' funds or securities, accept orders from customers (other than as permitted by CAB Rule 016(c)(1)(F) or (G)), has investment discretion on behalf of any customer, engages in proprietary trading of securities or market-making activities, participates in or maintains an online platform in connection with offerings of unregistered securities pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding or Regulation A under the Securities Act, or effects securities transactions that would require the broker or dealer to report the transaction to FINRA under the FINRA Rules 6000 or 7000 series.

[90] *See supra* note 60.

regulate these firms. Moreover, some of IS's recommendations, such as exempting CABs from the AML rules, are beyond FINRA's authority, since those obligations stem from statutory requirements applicable to all registered broker-dealers.

FINRA believes it is premature to create a separate representative or principal registration category solely for CABs. CABs often have different business models that require different types of registrations. FINRA also believes that it is important for associated persons of CABs to maintain their CE requirements, both to ensure that these persons are current on applicable securities laws, and to ease their transition should they choose to work for a non-CAB broker-dealer.

FINRA appreciates M&R's suggestions to work with both CAB and non-CAB industry members to make them aware of the benefits of CAB registration, and its suggestions to make more compliance tools available to CABs. FINRA agrees that adding to and improving compliance tools and resources benefit the industry and investors.

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 (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date 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–FINRA–2025–005 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–FINRA–2025–005. 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 filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of FINRA. 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–FINRA–2025–005 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[91]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10882 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[91] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103219; File No. SR–CBOE–2025–011]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 1 and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1, To Allow Certain Expiring A.M.-Settled Index Options To Trade During the Global Trading Hours Trading Session Immediately Preceding the Expiration Date

June 10, 2025.

On February 26, 2025, Cboe Exchange, Inc. (''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to allow expiring A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options that are eligible for Global Trading Hours (''GTH'') to trade during the GTH trading session immediately preceding the expiration date. As a result, expiring A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options would trade through the end of the GTH trading session on the expiration date and expiring A.M.-settled Volatility Index options would trade until 9:00 a.m. ET (''Eastern Time'') on the expiration date. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on March 17, 2025.[3]

On April 25, 2025, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[4] the Commission designated a longer period within which to approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change.[5] On June 3, 2025, the Exchange submitted Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the proposed rule change as originally filed.[6] The Commission is publishing

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102583 (March 11, 2025), 90 FR 12382 (''Notice'').

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102937, 90 FR 18720 (May 1, 2025). The Commission designated June 15, 2025, as the date by which the Commission shall approve or disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to approve or disapprove, the proposed rule change.

[6] Amendment No. 1 is available on the Commission's website at: *https://www.sec.gov/comments/sr-cboe-2025-011/srcboe2025011-*

Continued

this notice to solicit comments on Amendment No. 1 from interested persons, and is approving the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, on an accelerated basis.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Description of the Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1 [7]

Cboe Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''Cboe Options'') proposes to amend Rule 4.13 (Series of Index Options) to allow for expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during Global Trading Hours (''GTH'') to trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day and to allow for expiring Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during GTH to trade until 9:00 a.m. ET on the expiration date. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (*http://www.cboe.com/AboutCBOE/CBOELegalRegulatoryHome.aspx*), at the Exchange's Office of the Secretary, 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.

609227-1781374.pdf. Amendment No. 1: (i) revises the proposed rule text to maintain current rule language related to the last day of trading for A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options that are not eligible for trading during GTH; (ii) revises the proposed rule text to specify that, on expiration day, GTH-eligible, non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options may trade through the end of the GTH trading session and GTH-eligible, Volatility Index options may trade until 9:00 a.m.; and (iii) adds information and support to the proposal, including representations regarding the proposal's consistency with Section 11A of the Act. *See* Amendment No. 1.

[7] Sections I and II herein reproduce Amendment No. 1 as filed by the Exchange.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.13 to allow for expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during GTH to trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day.

By way of background, the Exchange currently offers three trading sessions: [8] Regular Trading Hours (''RTH''), Curb Trading Hours (''Curb''), and Global Trading Hours (''GTH''). Rule 5.1 sets forth the trading hours for the Exchange's RTH, Curb, and GTH trading sessions. Particularly, RTH for transactions in equity options (including options on individual stocks, ETFs, ETNs, and other securities) are the normal business days and hours set forth in the rules of the primary market currently trading the securities underlying the options, except for options on ETFs, ETNs, Index Portfolio Shares, Index Portfolio Receipts, and Trust Issued Receipts the Exchange designates to remain open for trading beyond 4:00 p.m.[9] but in no case later than 4:15 p.m.[10] RTH for transactions in index options are from 9:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., subject to certain exceptions.[11] The Curb session is from 4:15 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., for designated classes, Monday through Friday.[12] The Exchange's Rules provide that the Exchange may designate as eligible for trading during Curb any exclusively listed option that the Exchange has designated for trading under Chapter 4, Section B.[13] Currently, S&P 500 Index options (''SPX''), Cboe Volatility Index options (''VIX''), and Mini-SPX Index options (''XSP'') are approved for trading during Curb.[14] The GTH session currently begins at 8:15 p.m. (previous day) and goes until 9:25 a.m. on Monday through Friday.[15] The Exchange's Rules provide that the Exchange may designate as eligible for trading during GTH any exclusively listed index option designated for trading under Chapter 4, Section B. Currently, SPX, VIX and XSP are approved for trading during GTH.[16]

By way of further background, currently, the last day of trading for non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options is the business day preceding the last day of trading in the underlying securities prior to expiration (*i.e.,* on the third Friday of the month).[17] Expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible to trade during GTH stop trading at the end of the Curb session (following RTH) on the Thursday prior to expiration day, with settlement on Friday morning (*i.e.,* expiration day); the option's settlement value is determined by the RTH opening price on Friday (*i.e.,* expiration day). The GTH session from Thursday night to Friday morning is considered part of the Friday business day, thus current rules prevent trading in an expiring series during the GTH session on Thursday night and early Friday morning.

Historically, the last day of trading for non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options was the business day preceding the last day of trading in the underlying securities prior to expiration due to technological and operational constraints that existed when options markets first established their settlement procedures. However, these historical limitations have been eliminated with modern technological advances which compress the time required for expiration processing. Further, the introduction and expansion of the GTH session now provides for an additional trading opportunity on the expiration day but prior to the settlement value of the option being determined at the opening of RTH on Friday morning (after the close of the GTH session). This current trading gap between the close of the Curb trading session and the open of RTH exposes market participants to unnecessary risk exposure during potentially volatile periods overnight and immediately prior to expiration.

To provide market participants with an opportunity to mitigate this risk, the

[8] The term ''trading session'' means the hours during which the Exchange is open for trading for Regular Trading Hours, Global Trading Hours or Curb Trading Hours (each of which may referred to as a trading session), each as set forth in Rule 5.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Rules or the context otherwise indicates, all Rules apply in the same manner during each trading session. *See* Rule 1.1 (Definitions).

[9] All times referenced herein are Eastern Time, unless otherwise specifically noted.

[10] *See* Rule 5.1(b)(1).

[11] *See* Rule 5.1(b)(2).

[12] *See* Rule 5.1(d).

[13] *See* Rule 5.1(d).

[14] If the Exchange designates a class of index options as eligible for trading during Curb, FLEX Options with the same underlying index are also deemed eligible for trading during Curb. *See* Rule 5.1(d)(1).

[15] *See* Rule 5.1(c).

[16] If the Exchange designates a class of index options as eligible for trading during GTH, FLEX Options with the same underlying index are also deemed eligible for trading during GTH. *See* Rule 5.1(c)(1). As a result of this rule change, any index options the Exchange designates as eligible for trading during GTH would be able to trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day.

[17] *See* Rule 4.13(a)(4).

Exchange proposes to amend its Rules to allow for expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during GTH, to trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day. This would provide market participants, including global market participants for which the GTH trading session is more aligned with their local trading hours, with an expanded timeframe to trade and manage risk for expiring index options through the GTH session prior to settlement, for those non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that trade during GTH, in the same manner as such index options trade today during GTH prior to non-expiration days. As discussed above, providing market participants the opportunity to trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day will offer investors the ability to manage risk more efficiently, react to global macroeconomic events as they are happening and adjust SPX, VIX and XSP options positions nearly around the clock, including in the time period immediately prior to expiration. The proposed rule change would provide investors with this ability during all GTH sessions for non-Volatility A.M.-settled options, including the GTH session immediately preceding determination of settlement (currently the only GTH session during which these options are unable to trade). This has no impact on options that are not eligible to trade during GTH, as eligible trading for such options will continue to end at the conclusion of the RTH session (or the Curb session, if eligible) on the preceding Thursday.

The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.13(a)(4). Currently, Rule 4.13(a)(4) provides that the last day of trading for non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options [18] shall be the business day preceding the last day of trading in the underlying securities prior to expiration. The Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.13(a)(4) to state that the last day of trading for non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options shall be the business day preceding the last day of trading in the underlying securities prior to expiration, except for those expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during GTH, which may trade through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day. The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 4.13(a)(4) to provide that the determination of the current index value at the expiration of an A.M.-settled index option shall occur at the opening of the RTH trading session on expiration day (rather than the last day of trading in the underlying securities prior to expiration day).

The Exchange notes that S&P Index futures and options contracts (offered by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange) are permitted to trade until 9:30 a.m. ET on final settlement date/expiration date. As such, the Exchange believes the proposed change will better align the available trading hours for similar exchange-traded products and provide investors with additional opportunities to more precisely and efficiently manage investment risk, by offering trading on instruments the Exchange understands market participants regularly use to hedge the options currently available for trading during GTH simultaneously during overnight hours.

Similarly, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.13(a)(5)(C). Currently, Rule 4.13(a)(5)(C) provides that the expiration date of a Volatility Index option shall be the same day that the exercise settlement value of the Volatility Index [19] is calculated. Rule 4.13(a)(5)(C) also states that the last trading day for a Volatility Index option shall be the business day immediately preceding the expiration date of the Volatility Index option (except when the last trading day is moved because of an Exchange holiday, the last trading day for an expiring option contract will be the day immediately preceding the last regularly scheduled trading day). Similar to the proposed changes described above for expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options, the Exchange proposes to amend Rule 4.13(a)(5)(C) to remove language regarding last trading day and instead provide that the last trading day for a Volatility Index option shall be the business day immediately preceding the expiration date of the Volatility Index option, except those Volatility Index options that are eligible for trading during GTH, which may trade until 9:00 a.m. ET [20] on the expiration date.

The Exchange notes that VIX futures contracts (offered by Cboe Futures Exchange, LLC) are permitted to trade until 9:00 a.m. ET on the final settlement date.[21] As such, the Exchange believes the proposed change will better align the available trading hours for related exchange-traded products and provide investors with additional opportunities to manage investment risk. The simultaneous availability of VIX options alongside VIX futures during GTH prior to expiration allows market participants the opportunity to more precisely adjust their volatility exposure if and when overnight events may result in market uncertainty.

The Exchange notes that the proposed rule change makes no changes to the trading rules applicable to GTH.[22] The proposed rule change is also consistent with Section 11A of the Act and Regulation NMS thereunder, because it continues to provide for the dissemination of transaction and quotation information during GTH through OPRA, pursuant to the OPRA Plan, which the Commission approved and indicated to be consistent with the Act.

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.[23] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [24] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Additionally, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5) [25] requirement that the rules of an exchange not be designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The proposed rule change further removes impediments to a free and open market and does not unfairly discriminate among market participants, as all TPHs that trade on the Exchange during GTH may trade expiring non-

[18] The Exchange notes that SPX and XSP are the non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options currently approved for trading during GTH. While the Exchange may list A.M.-settled XSP options, there are none listed as of the date of this filing.

[19] The Exchange notes that VIX is the Volatility A.M.-settled index option currently approved for trading during GTH.

[20] *See* Rule 1.6.

[21] *See* Cboe Futures Exchange, LLC Rule 1202(b).

[22] Pursuant to Rule 6.4 (Reporting of Trades to OCC), all transactions made on the Exchange during these sessions will continue to be submitted for clearance to the Options Clearing Corporation (''OCC'') in the same manner they are today.

[23] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[25] *Id.*

Volatility A.M.-settled index options and expiring Volatility A.M.-settled index options during GTH prior to expiration using the same connection lines, message formats data feeds, and EFIDs they use during RTH and GTH today, minimizing any preparation efforts necessary to participate in the extended trading hours for these products. TPHs will continue not be required to trade during GTH.

Further, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, because it may provide Users with the ability to better manage their risk pre-settlement in classes that trade during GTH. As noted above, for those classes that trade during GTH, the last trading opportunity currently ends at the close of the Curb session on Thursday despite the fact that there is a GTH trading session that occurs between then and the determination of the settlement value is at Friday's open, leaving the possibility of some overnight risk. The GTH session was originally adopted due to global demand from investors to trade SPX and VIX (and later XSP) options. The GTH session was designed, in general, to provide investors with the ability to manage risk more efficiently, react to global macroeconomic events as they are happening and adjust options positions (in those classes that trade during GTH) nearly around the clock. The Exchange therefore believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with that purpose, as it is reasonably designed to provide an appropriate mechanism for Users to manage risk as options approach expiration, while providing for continued Exchange oversight pursuant to the Act, trade reporting, and surveillance within the GTH trading session. The proposed changes eliminate an unnecessary gap between the time at which trading in expiring option ends and the determination of the settlement value for that option by permitting market participants to trade all expiring A.M.-settled index options during all available trading hours up until the settlement value is determined. This is consistent with expiring A.M.-settled index options that do not trade during GTH (*i.e.,* only during RTH and Curb). As noted above, the Exchange believes the proposed changes allow investors to mitigate risk more efficiently, by providing the opportunity to react to global macroeconomic events as they are happening and adjust options positions (in those classes that trade during GTH) nearly around the clock, to the benefit of investors.

Further, the Exchange believes that eliminating the unnecessary gap in trading and allowing these A.M.-settled options to trade during the Thursday/Friday GTH session that are part of the expiration Friday business day (the same as occurs on non-expiration weeks) may serve to benefit investors by providing additional trading opportunities for options closer to their expiration. The proposed change will result in minimal impact to current trading systems, as the change will extend trading opportunities only for those expiring A.M.-settled options that currently trade during GTH. As noted above, contracts for related exchange-traded products are permitted to trade until 9:00 a.m. ET (in the case of VIX futures contracts) and 9:30 a.m. ET (in the case of S&P Index futures and options contracts) on final settlement date/expiration date. As such, the Exchange believes the proposed change will better align the available trading hours for similar exchange-traded products and provide investors with additional opportunities to manage investment risk. The proposed rule change has no impact on those A.M.-settled options that do not trade during GTH, as trading for expiring options in those classes will continue to end at the close of RTH on the preceding Thursday as it does today.

The proposed rule change further removes impediments to a free and open market and does not unfairly discriminate among market participants, as all TPHs with access to the Exchange may trade expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options that are eligible for trading during GTH through the end of the GTH trading session on expiration day.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule will impose any burden on intramarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, because all TPHs will be able to trade expiring non-Volatility A.M.-settled index options and expiring Volatility A.M.-settled index options during GTH prior to expiration, for those index options that trade during GTH.

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on intermarket competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, because the proposed rule change relates to the trading hours of options that trade on the Exchange during a trading session that other options exchanges have not made available. Further, the proposed rule changes apply only to products exclusively listed on the Exchange. Ultimately, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change will provide investors with additional opportunities to trade expiring options before settlement, including to manage risk.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

The Exchange neither solicited nor received comments on the proposed rule change.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

After careful review, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1 (''Amended Proposal''), is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.[26] In particular, the Commission finds that the Amended Proposal is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[27] which requires, among other things, that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Further, the Commission finds that the Amended Proposal is consistent with Section 11A(a)(1)(C) of the Act,[28] which sets forth Congress' finding that it is in the public interest and appropriate for the protection of investors and the maintenance of fair and orderly markets to assure, among other things, the availability to brokers, dealers, and investors of information with respect to quotations for and transactions in securities, and to assume the

[26] In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission has considered its impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[27] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[28] 15 U.S.C. 78k–1(a)(1)(C).

practicality of brokers executing investors' orders in the best market.

The Amended Proposal does not raise unique regulatory concerns. In 2014, the Commission approved a proposed rule change by the Exchange to establish extended trading hours (which later became known as GTH) for the Exchange's exclusively listed products (then SPX and VIX), to coincide with regular trading hours in Europe.[29] The GTH hours were later expanded, by pushing back the start time for the GTH session from 3:00 a.m. ET on the expiration date to 8:15 p.m. ET on the calendar day immediately preceding the expiration date.[30] Due to now-obsolete technological and operational constraints, current Exchange rules prevent trading in an expiring series during the particular GTH session that spans the Thursday night to expiration third-Friday morning.[31] Since the historical limitations underpinning these rules no longer exist, the Amended Proposal would amend these rules to permit GTH-eligible,[32] expiring A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options—which already trade during every other GTH session in a given month—to trade during this particular GTH session.

Moreover, the Amended Proposal would make no changes to the trading rules applicable to GTH, and all Trading Permit Holders that trade on the Exchange during GTH could continue to trade during the GTH session immediately preceding expiration using the same functionalities that they use today.[33] In the same manner as occurs currently for GTH trading, all transactions in the particular GTH session covered by the Amended Proposal would be submitted for clearing and all quotation and transaction information would be disseminated through OPRA.[34] Further, S&P 500 index futures (and options on those futures) and VIX futures, which are common hedging instruments for the options covered by the Amended Proposal, already trade until 9:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m., respectively, on the final settlement date.[35] These hedging instruments therefore would be available to market participants during the GTH session for which the Amended Proposal permits trading.

Additionally, the cessation of trading in expiring, GTH-eligible A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options at the close of the Curb trading session on the Thursday preceding an expiration third-Friday exposes markets participants to overnight pre-settlement risk, especially during potentially volatile periods, because the settlement value for these products is not determined until the open on expiration Friday. The Amended Proposal would help mitigate this risk by providing market participants, including global market participants for which the GTH trading session is more aligned with their local trading hours, with the ability to trade and manage the risk associated with positions in the applicable expiring index options during the GTH session immediately prior to settlement in the same manner such index options trade today during every other GTH session. This is consistent with the Act, as well as original purpose of GTH, which was designed, in general, to provide investors with the ability to manage risk more efficiently, react to global macroeconomic events as they occur, and adjust applicable option positions nearly around the clock.[36]

Based on the foregoing and for the above reasons, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act[37] in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest; and is consistent with Section 11A(a)(1)(C) of the Act[38] in that it is designed to assure the availability to brokers, dealers, and investors of information with respect to quotations for and transactions in securities, and to assure the practicability of brokers executing investors' orders in the best market.

[29] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 73704 (November 28, 2014), 79 FR 72044, 72046 (December 4, 2014) (SR–CBOE–2014–062) (order granting accelerated approval of proposed rule change, as modified by Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, to adopt extended trading hours for SPX and VIX) (''Original GTH Approval'').

[30] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 93403 (October 22, 2021), 86 FR 59824 (October 28, 2021) (SR–CBOE–2021–061) (notice of filing and immediate effectiveness of proposed rule change to extend the length of its then-current GTH session).

[31] *See* Section II, *supra.*

[32] The Amended Proposal does not apply to options that are not eligible to trade during GTH, and eligible trading for such options will continue to end at the conclusion of the RTH session (or Curb if eligible) on the Thursday preceding an expiration third-Friday. *Id.*

[33] *Id.*

[34] *Id.*

[35] *Id.*

[36] *See* Original GTH Approval, *supra* note 29.

[37] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[38] 15 U.S.C. 78k–1(a)(1)(C).

IV. Solicitation of Comments on Amendment No. 1 to the Proposed Rule Change

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CBOE–2025–011 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–CBOE–2025–011. 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–CBOE–2025–011 and should be submitted on or before July 7, 2025.

V. Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 1

The Commission finds good cause to approve the Amended Proposal prior to the thirtieth day after the date of publication of notice of the filing of Amendment No. 1 in the **Federal Register**. Amendment No. 1 does not change the original purpose of the proposal, which was, and remains under Amendment No. 1, to permit the trading of GTH-eligible, expiring A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options during the GTH session immediately preceding the expiration date. In addition, the original proposal was published for comment in the **Federal Register**,[39] and no comments have been received.

Amendment No. 1 sets forth additional support for and detail regarding the original filing and clarifies certain rule text provisions. Specifically, Amendment No. 1: (i) revises the proposed rule text to maintain current rule language related to the last day of trading for A.M.-settled non-Volatility index options and Volatility Index options that are not eligible for trading during GTH; (ii) revises the proposed rule text to specify that, on expiration day, GTH-eligible, A.M.-settled non-Volatility Index options may trade through the end of the GTH trading session, and GTH-eligible, A.M.-settled Volatility Index options may trade until 9:00 a.m.; and (iii) adds information and support to the proposal, including representations regarding the proposal's consistency with Section 11A of the Act. The Commission believes that Amendment No. 1, without altering the original proposal's purpose, strengthens the original proposal by providing additional clarity and justification for the proposal's consistency with the Act.

The Commission therefore finds that Amendment No. 1 raises no novel regulatory issues that have not previously been subject to comment and is reasonably designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Accordingly, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[40] the Commission finds good cause to approve the Amended Proposal on an accelerated basis prior to the 30th day after publication of notice of the filing of Amendment No. 1 in the **Federal Register**.

[39] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3.

[40] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

VI. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act,[41] that the proposed rule change (SR–CBOE–2025–011), as modified by Amendment No. 1, be, and hereby is, approved on an accelerated basis.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[42]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10876 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103221; File Nos. SR–DTC–2025–007; SR–FICC–2025–010; SR–NSCC–2025–007]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Depository Trust Company; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; National Securities Corporation; Order Approving a Proposed Rule Changes To Amend the Recovery and Wind-Down Plan To Satisfy the Requirements of Exchange Act Rule 17ad–26

June 10, 2025.

On April 16, 2025, the Depository Trust Company (''DTC''), Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (''FICC''), and National Securities Clearing Corporation (''NSCC,'' each a subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (''DTCC'') and each a ''Clearing Agency,'' and collectively, the ''Clearing Agencies'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') proposed rule changes SR–DTC–2025–007, SR–FICC–2025–010, and SR–NSCC–2025–007 (''Proposed Rule Changes'') pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'' or ''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder [2] to amend the Clearing Agencies' recovery and wind-down plans (''R&W Plans''). The Proposed Rule Changes were published for comment in the **Federal Register** on April 28 and April 29, 2025.[3] The Commission did not receive any comments on the Proposed Rule Changes. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the Proposed Rule Changes.

I. Background

The Clearing Agencies adopted the R&W Plans in August 2018 and have amended them over time to reflect changes since adoption.[4] The Clearing Agencies state that they maintain the R&W Plans for compliance with Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) under the Act.[5] This rule requires covered clearing agencies to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which, among other things, includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of covered clearing agencies necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses. The Clearing Agencies state that the R&W Plans are intended for use by the Board and the Clearing Agencies' management when the Clearing Agencies encounter scenarios that could potentially prevent it from being able to provide its critical services to the marketplace as a going concern.[6]

Each Clearing Agency's R&W Plan is comprised of two primary sections: (i) the ''Recovery Plan,'' which sets out the tools and strategies to enable the Clearing Agency to recover when experiencing losses that exceed its prefunded resources, and (ii) the ''Wind-down Plan,'' which describes the tools and strategies for conducting an orderly wind-down of the Clearing Agency's business in a manner designed to permit the continuation of its critical services if recovery efforts are not successful.

The Clearing Agencies state that these Proposed Rule Changes amend the R&W Plans to satisfy the requirements of new Exchange Act Rule 17ad–26 [7] (''Rule

[41] *Id.*

[42] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 102908 (Apr. 22, 2025), 90 FR 17669 (Apr. 28, 2025) (SR–DTC–2025–007) (''DTC Notice of Filing''); 102910 (Apr. 22, 2025), 90 FR 17644 (Apr. 28, 2025) (SR–FICC–2025–007) (''FICC Notice of Filing''); 102919 (Apr. 23, 2025), 90 FR 17840 (Apr. 29, 2025) (SR–NSCC–2025–007) (''NSCC Notice of Filing'').

[4] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17669 n.4; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17644 n.4; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17840 n.4.

[5] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17669; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17644; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17840. 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii). Each of the Clearing Agencies is a ''covered clearing agency'' as defined in Rule 17ad–22(a)(5) under the Act and must comply with paragraph (e) of Rule 17ad–22. In 2012, each of the Clearing Agencies was designated a systemically important financial market utility (''SIFMU'') by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.

[6] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17669–70; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17644; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17840.

[7] *See* Covered Clearing Agency Resilience and Recovery and Orderly Wind-down Plan, Exchange

17ad–26''), which codifies the definitions of ''Recovery'' [8] and ''Orderly wind-down,'' [9] and requires that plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of a covered clearing agency, such as the Clearing Agencies, identify and include certain specific elements.[10] In addition to incorporating the required elements into the R&W Plans, the Proposed Rule Changes make conforming updates and technical revisions consistent with Rule 17ad–26, including incorporating key terms as defined in the Rule. The Clearing Agencies state that the Proposed Rule Changes will help ensure that during extreme market stress, the R&W Plans will help ensure continuity of the Clearing Agencies' critical services and enable Members, Participants, and Pledgees to maintain access to the Clearing Agencies' services through membership transfer if one of the Clearing Agencies defaults or the Wind-down Plan is triggered.[11]

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

A. Proposed Changes To Reflect the Requirements of Rule 17ad–26

The Clearing Agencies propose changes to incorporate a series of attachments addressing the Rule 17ad–26 requirements that are not otherwise covered by the current R&W Plan.[12] The Clearing Agencies would also add Section 9 (Compliance with SEC Rule 17ad–26: Recovery and Orderly Wind-down Plans of Covered Clearing Agencies) describing each of the attachments.

The following are the required elements of Rule 17ad–26 with descriptions of the proposed new attachments to the R&W Plans or, where applicable, the relevant section of the R&W Plans in which the element is already addressed.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(1) (Core Services): This element of Rule 17ad–26 requires, among other things, that the covered clearing agency identify and describe its core payment, clearing, and settlement services.[13] The Clearing Agencies' current R&W Plans already include the necessary information. Therefore, other than the relevant name changes needed to replace the term ''Critical'' with ''Core,'' consistent with Rule 17ad–26,[14] the Proposed Rule Changes would not amend this portion of the R&W Plans. Section 3 (Critical Services) would continue to define the criteria for classifying certain Clearing Agency services as ''critical,'' and identify such critical services and the rationale for their classification. Table 3–B (Critical Services) would continue to list each of the services, functions or activities that each Clearing Agency has identified as ''critical'' based on the applicability of the criteria.[15]

Rule 17ad–26(a)(1)(i) (Staffing): Attachment A–1 to the R&W Plans would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(1)(i) requirement that covered clearing agencies identify the staffing roles necessary to support their core services during recovery and orderly wind-down.[16] Attachment A–1 would include an Excel spreadsheet identifying core services and the staffing roles necessary to support those core services during a recovery and orderly wind-down. The necessary staffing roles would be broken out by the number of managers and performers required within the relevant department (for example, Operations, IT). It would also include whether the number of roles would be equal to the current business as usual staffing or less and explain why.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(1)(ii) (Staffing Analysis): Attachment A–2 would address the requirement in Rule 17ad–26(a)(1)(ii) [17] that covered clearing agencies analyze how the staffing roles necessary to support the core services would continue during a recovery and orderly wind-down. It would include an analysis identifying potential staff retention challenges during a recovery or wind-down event and mitigation strategies to address those challenges so that the core services can continue uninterrupted. The attachment would also clarify that, while DTCC cannot guarantee staff retention since retaining staff can be particularly challenging during recovery or orderly wind-down periods, the Clearing Agencies have developed tools to mitigate potential challenges, including succession planning, retention agreements, and cross-training.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(2)(i) (Service Providers for Core Services): Attachment B–1 would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(2)(i) requirements that covered clearing agencies identify and describe any service providers for core services (''CSPs'') [18] and specify which core services each service provider supports. Attachment B–1 would include a table identifying each third-party service provider for core service(s) (''TCSP''), describing the service performed by the TCSP, and describing the relevant Clearing Agency core service(s) which the TCSP supports. The Rule 17ad–26 requirement that the Clearing Agencies identify and describe its affiliated service providers of core services is already addressed in the current R&W Plans in the section covering ''Intercompany Arrangements.'' [19]

Rule 17ad–26(a)(2)(ii) (Ensure Continued Performance of Service

Act Release No. 101446 (Oct. 25, 2024), 89 FR 91000 (Nov. 18, 2024) (S7–10–23).

[8] *Id.* Pursuant to Rule 17ad–26, ''Recovery'' means ''the actions of a covered clearing agency, consistent with its rules, procedures, and other *ex ante* contractual arrangements, to address any uncovered loss, liquidity shortfall, or capital inadequacy, whether arising from member or participant default or other causes (such as business, operational, or other structural weaknesses), including actions to replenish any depleted prefunded financial resources and liquidity arrangements, as necessary to maintain the covered clearing agency's viability as a going concern and to continue its provision of core services, as identified by the covered clearing agency pursuant to (a)(1) of this section.''

[9] *Id.* Pursuant to Rule 17ad–26, ''Orderly wind-down'' means ''the actions of a covered clearing agency to effect the permanent cessation, sale, or transfer of one or more of its core services, as identified by the covered clearing agency pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, in a manner that would not increase the risk of significant liquidity, credit, or operational problems spreading among financial institutions or markets and thereby threaten the stability of the U.S. financial system.''

[10] DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17670; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17644–45; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17840. Rule 17ad–26 identifies the elements that a covered clearing agency's RWP must contain, including: (i) elements related to planning, including the identification and use of scenarios, triggers, tools, staffing and services providers, and (ii) testing and board approval of the plans.

[11] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17670; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17645; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17840.

[12] The Clearing Agencies filed the R&W Plans as confidential exhibits to the Proposed Rule Changes, pursuant to 17 CFR 240.24–b2. The material aspects of the Clearing Agencies' R&W Plans are described in this approval order and in the Clearing Agencies' Proposed Rule Changes. *See* DTC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17671–73; FICC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17645–48; NSCC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17841–44.

[13] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(1).

[14] *Supra* note 8.

[15] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17671 n.21; FICC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17646 n.21; NSCC Notice of Filing, supra note 3, at 17841 n.21.

[16] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(1)(i).

[17] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(1)(ii).

[18] *Supra* note 8. Pursuant to Rule 17ad–26(b) (Definitions), ''Service provider for core services'' means any person, including an affiliate or a third party, that, through a written agreement for services provided to or on behalf of the covered clearing agency, on an ongoing basis, directly supports the delivery of core services, as identified by the covered clearing agency pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section.''

[19] Section 2.4 of the R&W Plans (Intercompany Arrangements) describes how each of the Clearing Agencies receives the majority of its shared or corporate support services from DTCC through intercompany agreements. It describes that services are provided by DTCC, DTCC Europe Limited, DTCC Enterprise Services India Private Limited, and DTCC Singapore Pte. Ltd. The services generally cover enterprise-wide support, including human resources, finance, information technology, credit and quantitative risk, audit, legal, marketing and other services.

Providers for Core Services): Attachment B–2 would address Rule 17ad–26(a)(2)(ii)[20] requirements that covered clearing agencies address how they would ensure that CSPs continue performing during a recovery and orderly wind-down, including consideration of written agreements with such service providers and whether the obligations under those agreements would be subject to alteration or termination as a result of initiation of the recovery and orderly wind-down plan. Attachment B–2 would describe, among other things, that by the Rule 17ad–26 compliance date,[21] the Clearing Agencies would review the written agreements with TCSPs that govern the services provided to the Clearing Agencies[22] and evaluate the terms and conditions covering termination and alteration of performance in the event of initiation of the R&W Plan, and the ability of the Clearing Agencies to provide the services to a Transferee in the event of a wind-down.[23] Attachment B–2 would further provide that the Clearing Agencies would endeavor to amend such written agreements, if necessary, to ensure continued performance from such TCSPs.

For affiliated CSPs, each of the relevant written agreements would continue to be designated in the existing R&W Plans. Attachment B–2 would also provide that the Clearing Agencies would work with internal stakeholders to amend the applicable intercompany agreements to include terms and conditions that address a recovery and orderly wind-down scenario similar to those described above covering TCSPs.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(3) (Scenarios): Attachment C would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(3) requirement that covered clearing agencies identify and describe scenarios that may potentially prevent it from being able to provide its core services as identified in the R&W Plans as a going concern. Attachment C identifies three of these scenarios: uncovered credit losses, uncovered liquidity shortfalls and general business losses. For example, there is a multi-Member or -Participant default scenario, a scenario involving a significant internal operational incident, and a third-party failure scenario. For each scenario, proposed Attachment C would describe, among other things, (i) the scenario type (*e.g.,* uncovered credit loss, uncovered liquidity loss, general business loss), (ii) the cause of the circumstances, and (iii) the severely adverse market conditions associated with or resulting from the scenario.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(4) (Triggers): The Clearing Agencies' current R&W Plans already include the necessary information to satisfy this aspect of Rule 17ad–26, which requires covered clearing agencies to identify and describe the criteria that could trigger implementation of the R&W Plans and the process used to monitor and determine whether the criteria have been met.[24] The Proposed Rule Changes would move existing language in the R&W Plans that describe the criteria for the Clearing Agencies' entry into the Recovery Phase[25] and implementation of the Recovery Plan and move it into new Section 5.3 (The Recovery Plan Trigger) of the R&W Plans.[26] In addition, with respect to the trigger for an orderly wind-down of the Clearing Agencies, current Section 8.4.3 (Triggers for Implementing Wind-down) as well as the Clearing Agencies' Rules concerning the wind-down of the Clearing Agencies describe the trigger for implementation of the Wind-down Plan and the associated Board governance process.[27]

Rule 17ad–26(a)(5) and Rule 17ad–26(a)(6) (Rules, Policies, Procedures, and Tools): Attachment D would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(5) and Rule 17ad–26(a)(6)[28] requirements that covered clearing agencies (i) identify and describe the rules, policies, procedures and any other tools or resources on which the covered clearing agency would rely in a recovery or orderly wind-down, and (ii) address how such rules, policies, procedures and any other tools or resources would ensure timely implementation of the R&W Plan. Attachment D would be a two-part table that would include the following column headings: (i) ''Tools and Resources,'' (ii) ''Relevant Rules, Policies and Procedures,'' and (iii) ''Responsible Body/Personnel'' necessary for their governance and implementation. Each row of the table would include this information for each Clearing Agency's loss allocation waterfall tools (Part 1 of the table) and for each Clearing Agency's liquidity resources (Part 2 of the table).[29] Because the R&W Plans already include tables that describe the Clearing Agencies' loss waterfall tools (Table 5–B)[30] and liquidity tools (Table 5–C),[31] Attachment D would expand upon the information included in Table 5–B and Table 5–C to incorporate the additional information set forth above.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(7) (Notification to the Commission): Attachment E would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(7)

[20] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(2)(ii).

[21] The compliance date by which the Proposed Rule Changes must be effective is December 15, 2025. *Supra* note 8.

[22] DTCC operates on a shared service model with respect to DTC, NSCC, and FICC. Most corporate functions are established and managed on an enterprise-wide basis pursuant to intercompany agreements under which it is generally DTCC that provides relevant services to the Clearing Agencies. As set forth in Section 8.4.2 of the R&W Plans (Critical Services and Clearing Agency Link Arrangements), the Clearing Agencies utilize a shared service model in which services are centralized in DTCC, which provides enterprise-wide shared services, staffing, infrastructure and operational support. As a result, the Clearing Agencies are not typically the party to the written agreements with TCSPs. Rather, these are primarily entered into by DTCC with the TCSP agreeing to provide services to DTCC and/or one or more of its affiliates, including the Clearing Agencies. Therefore, in general, the TCSP does not have a basis to terminate or suspend the performance under the written agreement based on a change in condition in respect of a Clearing Agency, especially when DTCC continues to satisfy its payment obligations for the services.

[23] As described in Section 8.1 of the Plan (Introduction and Executive Summary) and in Clearing Agencies' Rules, in the event the Board determines that a Clearing Agency will initiate the wind-down Plan, a ''Transferee'' means an entity to which the Business of the Corporation is transferred pursuant to the Wind-down Plan, and may include (i) a failover entity established by DTCC, (ii) a then-existing or newly-established third party entity, or (iii) a bridge entity formed to operate the business on an interim basis.

[24] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(4).

[25] Pursuant to Section 5.2.4 of the R&W Plans (Recovery Corridor and Recovery Phase), the ''Recovery Phase'' relates to the actions taken by the Clearing Agencies to restore their financial resources and avoid wind-down.

[26] Section 5.3 (The Recovery Trigger) would state that the criteria that would trigger each Clearing Agency's entry into the Recovery Phase and thus the implementation of the Recovery Plan is the date that it issues the first Loss Allocation Notice of the second loss allocation round with respect to a given Event Period. (As provided in the Clearing Agencies' Rules, the first Loss Allocation Notice in a second or subsequent round will specify that a second (or subsequent) round has commenced).

[27] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17672 n.33; FICC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17647 n.33; NSCC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17842 n.33.

[28] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(5) and (a)(6).

[29] Each Clearing Agency's liquidity risk management strategy, including the manner in which the Clearing Agency would deploy liquidity tools as well as its intraday use of liquidity, is described in each Clearing Agency's Liquidity Risk Management Framework. *See* DTC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17672 n.35; FICC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17647 n.35; NSCC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17843 n.35.

[30] The Loss Waterfall tools set out in Table 5–B of the R&W Plans are the ''Corporate Contribution'' and ''Loss Allocation.'' *See also* DTC Rule 4 (Participants Fund and Participants Investment); GSD Rule 4 and MBSD Rule 4 (Clearing Fund and Loss Allocation); NSCC Rule 4 (Clearing Fund).

[31] Liquidity tools identified in Table 5–C of the R&W Plans for DTC include (i) Increase the speed of portfolio asset sales, (ii) Credit Facility, and (iii) Net Credit Reductions. For FICC, they include (i) Increase the speed of portfolio asset sales, (ii) Execute dollar rolls or coupon swaps for mortgage-backed positions in GSD and MBSD, (iii) Utilize MRAs with GSD CCIT Members, and (iv) Access non-qualifying liquid resources. For NSCC, they include (i) Utilize short-settling liquidating trades, (ii) Increase the speed of portfolio asset sales, (iii) Credit Facility, (iv) Unissued Commercial Paper, and (v) Non-Qualifying Liquid Resources.

requirement that covered clearing agencies inform the Commission as soon as practicable when it is considering implementing a recovery or orderly wind-down.[32] For a recovery, Attachment E would state that as set forth in Section 5.2.4 of the R&W Plans (Recovery Corridor and Recovery Phase), the Clearing Agencies would monitor, during a ''Recovery Corridor,'' the early warning indicators that could indicate that the Clearing Agencies may transition into recovery. The Clearing Agencies would notify the SEC[33] at the time a determination is made by the Executive Committee that the Clearing Agencies have entered the Recovery Corridor, which means that either a market event, including a Member or Participant default or a non-default event, may result in uncovered losses, liquidity shortfalls or general business losses following end-of-day settlement. As further described in this section of the R&W Plan, the Clearing Agencies' entry into the Recovery Corridor indicates that the Clearing Agencies are considering implementing the Recovery Plan. Therefore, the timing of this notification would provide the SEC with advance notice that the Clearing Agencies are considering implementing its Recovery Plan and coincide with the Clearing Agencies' monitoring of both the adequacy of its resources and the actual and expected timing of resource replenishment.

For an orderly wind-down, as set forth in Section 8.2.2 of the R&W Plans (Wind-down Indicators), Attachment E would state that the Clearing Agencies would expect that a significant inability to replenish the Clearing or Participants Fund and/or other liquidity resources (principally its Credit Facility) could lead the Clearing Agencies to remain in the Recovery Phase[34] for an extended period or potentially consider wind-down. If the various options set forth in the Recovery Plan are not deemed feasible or readily available, the Clearing Agencies would enter wind-down following a Runway Period.[35] The Clearing Agencies would notify the SEC[36] at the time a determination is made by the Executive Committee that the Clearing Agencies have entered the Runway Period. The length of the Runway Period would vary based on the severity of the market stress or other event and the ability of the Clearing Agencies to replenish its resources in a timely manner. However, in all scenarios, a Runway Period would occur before the Clearing Agencies would need to implement the Wind-down Plan. Thus, proposed Attachment E would state that the timing of this notification would provide the SEC with advance notice of the fact that the Clearing Agencies are considering implementing the Wind-down Plan. It would note further that because of the Clearing Agencies' prior notification to the SEC that it is considering implementing the Recovery Plan, the SEC would already be actively engaged with the Clearing Agencies as they proceed through each stage of the Crisis Continuum, including prior to the Clearing Agencies' entry into the Runway Period.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(8) (Testing): Attachment F would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(8)[37] requirement that the R&W Plans include procedures for testing the ability of a covered clearing agency to implement the recovery and orderly wind-down plan at least every 12 months. Attachment F would describe each Clearing Agency's procedures for testing its ability to implement its R&W Plan at least every 12 months, including describing the requirement that certain Members or Participants participate in the testing based on specified criteria[38] and, when practicable, other stakeholders.

Rule 17ad–26(a)(9) (Board Approval): Attachment G would address the Rule 17ad–26(a)(9) requirement that R&W Plans include procedures requiring review and approval of the plans by the board of directors at least every 12 months or following material changes to the covered clearing agency's operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the plans, with review informed, as appropriate, by the covered clearing agency's testing of the plans.[39] Attachment G would clarify that the Office of Recovery & Resolution Planning (the ''R&R Team'') of the Clearing Agencies' parent company, DTCC would provide updates to the Executive Committee and the Board of each Clearing Agency with regard to changes and enhancements to the R&W Plans. It would also require approval of each R&W Plan at least every 12 months or following material changes to each Clearing Agency's operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of its R&W Plan. The review by the board is informed, as appropriate, by the Clearing Agencies' testing of the R&W Plans as described in Attachment F (Testing) to the R&W Plans. It would further describe that the board reviews the R&W Plans through formal and ad hoc board meetings, receiving any necessary interim updates as determined by the Executive Committee. It would identify that the policy and procedures that describe the process for the review and approval of the R&W Plans by the board are set forth in the following: (i) Office of Recovery and Resolution Planning Procedures and (ii) Office of Recovery and Resolution Planning Policy. In addition, it would provide that the Charter of the board would be amended to include the obligation that the board review and approve the R&W Plans at least every 12 months or following material changes to the Clearing Agencies' operations that would significantly affect the viability or execution of the R&W Plans.

B. Addition of Section 9 (Compliance With Rule 17ad–26)

The Clearing Agencies are also proposing to add a new Section 9 entitled ''Compliance with Rule 17ad–26: Recovery and Orderly Wind-down Plans of Covered Clearing Agencies'' to address each of the elements required by 17ad–26 in one section of the R&W Plans. This section would describe each of the attachments addressing the required elements of Rule 17ad–26.

C. Other Conforming Updates and Technical Revisions

Finally, the Clearing Agencies are proposing conforming updates and technical revisions to the R&W Plans for consistency with Rule 17ad–26. Accordingly, the Clearing Agencies would include the following defined terms included in Rule 17ad–26 for ''Recovery,'' ''Orderly wind-down,'' and ''Service provider for core services.''[40] These technical revisions would also replace the name of the defined term ''Critical Services'' in the R&W Plans to ''Core Services'' to align with Rule 17ad–26 without changing the substantive statements being revised. The Clearing Agencies state that the proposed updates and technical

[32] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(7).

[33] Attachment E would state that each Clearing Agency would provide this notification to its regular supervisory contacts at the SEC, either verbally and/or in writing.

[34] The Recovery Plan describes the recovery phase of the Crisis Continuum, which would begin on the date that the Clearing Agency issues the first Loss Allocation Notice of the second loss allocation round with respect to a given Event Period.

[35] The Wind-down Plan identifies the time period leading up to a decision to wind-down the Clearing Agency as the ''Runway Period.''

[36] *Supra* note 34.

[37] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(8).

[38] Proposed Attachment F would state that the R&R Team would identify the Member(s) or Participant(s) required to participate in the simulation and that considerations for the Member or Participant selection may include, but are not limited to, (i) account structure, (ii) affiliated family structure, (iii) business model, (iv) operational details, and (v) Participant size in terms of trading and settlement activity.

[39] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26(a)(9).

[40] *Supra* note 8, 17ad–26(b) (Definitions).

revisions would improve the clarity and accuracy of the R&W Plans and, therefore, would help facilitate the execution of R&W Plans, if necessary.[41]

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Exchange Act[42] directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. After carefully considering the Proposed Rule Changes, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Changes are consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Clearing Agencies. In particular, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Changes are consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act[43] and Rules 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) and 17ad–26 thereunder.[44]

A. Consistency With Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act[45] requires the rules of a clearing agency to, among other things, promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible.

As described above in Sections II.A. and II.B., the Proposed Rule Changes will update the Clearing Agencies' R&W Plans to identify and describe staffing roles and service providers for core services, scenarios that could prevent the Clearing Agencies from being able to provide its core services as a going concern, steps the Clearing Agencies would take to ensure that such staffing roles and service providers would continue to perform in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, rules, policies, procedures, tools, and resources that the Clearing Agencies would rely on in a recovery or orderly wind-down, as well as procedures for annual testing of the R&W Plans, Board approval of the R&W Plans, and notification to the Commission when a Clearing Agency is considering implemented a recovery or orderly wind-down. These changes should help ensure the continuity of the Clearing Agencies' core services during a recovery or orderly wind-down, thereby promoting the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and the safeguarding of securities and funds.

As the Commission previously stated, based on its supervisory experience, the Commission has observed that covered clearing agencies rely upon some service providers to deliver core services and for those service providers that are necessary for the provision of core services, the failure of those service providers to perform could pose significant operational risks and have substantial effects on the covered clearing agency's ability to provide core services.[46] In a recovery or orderly wind-down, the continued performance of a service provider would be essential for the continuity of core services.[47] By identifying the Clearing Agencies' core service providers and steps it would take to ensure that such service providers would continue to perform in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, the Proposed Rule Changes should help ensure that necessary core service providers continue to support access to and continuity of the Clearing Agencies' core services. This, in turn, should help ensure the Clearing Agencies able to promptly and accurately clear and settle transactions during recovery and, if necessary, conduct an orderly wind-down.

Similarly, the Proposed Rule Changes will identify the staffing roles necessary to support each Clearing Agency's core services in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, potential challenges of retaining those staffing roles during a recovery or wind-down event and methods to address those challenges so that the core services can continue uninterrupted. By identifying the necessary staffing roles to support the Clearing Agencies' core services and the tools to retain staff in the event of a recovery and during an orderly wind-down, the Proposed Rule Changes should help ensure that the Clearing Agencies have the necessary staff to support access to and continuity of core services during such events so that the Clearing Agencies can continue to promptly and accurately clear and settle trades and safeguard of securities and funds which are in its custody or control.

Moreover, the Proposed Rule Changes will identify and describe scenarios that may potentially prevent the Clearing Agencies from being able to provide core services. Identification and description of scenarios should help the Clearing Agencies evaluate what is necessary to achieve a recovery of the clearing agency and, if recovery fails, help ensure the orderly wind-down of the Clearing Agencies and transfer of critical services to a new entity. Identifying the scenarios should also help the Clearing Agencies make the reasonable and appropriate preparations to achieve a recovery or, if recovery fails, avoid a disorderly wind-down arising from those scenarios that could transmit risk through the U.S. securities markets and the broader financial system, which should help support the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and safeguarding of securities and funds.[48]

Further, the Proposed Rule Changes will clearly define tools, resources, rules, policies, and procedures that the Clearing Agencies would rely upon during a recovery or orderly wind-down, as well as make other technical and conforming changes described in Section III.C. Identifying and clearly defining the specific recovery tools, such as loss allocation waterfalls or liquidity resources and making other technical and conforming changes in the R&W Plans should help improve the clarity of the R&W Plans and allow participants to understand the potential tools and resources that could be used and provides a structured framework that should help Clearing Agencies avoid unexpected actions that could undermine the clearance and settlement of securities transactions and safeguarding of securities and funds, which should help the Clearing Agencies promptly and accurately clear and settle securities transactions and safeguard of securities and funds in periods of market stress.[49]

Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Changes to update the Clearing Agencies' R&W Plans to identify and describe staffing roles and service providers for core services, scenarios that could prevent the Clearing Agencies from being able to provide core services, steps the Clearing Agencies would take to ensure that such staffing roles and service providers would continue to perform in the event of a recovery and during an orderly

[41] *See* DTC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17673; FICC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17648; NSCC Notice of Filing, *supra* note 3, at 17844.

[42] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).

[43] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[44] 17 CFR 240.17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) and 17 CFR 240.17ad–26.

[45] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[46] *Supra* note 8, at 91018.

[47] *Id.*

[48] *See* Proposing Release, Covered Clearing Agency Resilience and Recovery and Orderly Wind-down Plan, Exchange Act Release No. 97516 (May 17, 2023), 88 FR 34708, 34720 (May 30, 2023) (S7–10–23).

[49] *Id.* at 34722.

wind-down, rules, policies, procedures, tools, and resources that the Clearing Agencies would rely on in a recovery or orderly wind-down, as well as testing, Board approval, and Commission notification procedures would promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and the safeguarding of securities and funds, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act.[50]

B. Consistency With Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii)

Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii) requires a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain a sound risk management framework for comprehensively managing legal, credit, liquidity, operational, general business, investment, custody, and other risks that arise in or are borne by the covered clearing agency, which includes plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the covered clearing agency necessitated by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk, or any other losses.[51]

The proposed changes described above would support the Clearing Agencies' maintenance of plans for the recovery and orderly wind-down of the Clearing Agencies by helping ensure that the R&W Plans are updated with current, accurate operational, personnel, and procedural information. As described above, the R&W Plans outline the Clearing Agencies' plans to recover from, or wind-down its operations, as a result of severe stress brought about by credit losses, liquidity shortfalls, losses from general business risk or other losses, including losses from operational disruption. The proposed modifications to the R&W Plans evaluate, among other things, how the Clearing Agencies would continue to provide core services during a recovery or wind-down and analyze, from a staffing perspective, how staffing roles necessary to support the Clearing Agencies' core services would continue in a recovery or during a wind-down. Additionally, the proposed modifications identify the Clearing Agencies' service providers necessary to ensure the continued delivery of core services throughout a recovery or wind-down. Further, the Proposed Rule Changes describe the Clearing Agencies' process for testing the R&W Plans and the roles and responsibilities for reviewing the testing results. These proposed updates enhance the Clearing Agencies' existing R&W Plans and codify its existing elements to ensure that those elements remain in the R&W Plans over time. By adding this information to the R&W Plans and ensuring that material provisions of the R&W Plans are current, clear, and correct, the Proposed Rule Changes help ensure that those using the R&W Plans have the appropriate information and an accurate understanding of the potential resources available for recovery or an orderly wind-down. Accordingly, the Proposed Rule Changes are consistent with Rule 17ad–22(e)(3)(ii).[52]

C. Consistency With Rule 17ad–26

Rule 17ad–26 requires the plans for recovery and orderly wind-down of covered clearing agencies to identify and address certain information that is pertinent to the R&W Plan.[53] The Proposed Rule Changes would add the various elements required by Rule 17ad–26.

As described above, the modifications to the Clearing Agencies' R&W Plans evaluate, among other things, how the Clearing Agencies continues to provide core services during a recovery or wind-down and analyze, from a staffing perspective, how staffing roles necessary to support the Clearing Agencies' core services would continue in a recovery or during a wind-down, consistent with Rule 17ad–26(a)(1). Moreover, modifications to identify the Clearing Agencies' service providers necessary to ensure the continued delivery of its core services throughout a recovery or wind-down and provide additional information concerning the tools and resources that would be relied upon in a recovery or orderly wind-down and how such tools and resources would ensure timely implementation of the R&W Plans are consistent with Rules 17ad–26(a)(2), (a)(5), and (a)(6), respectively. Further, the modifications to identify and describe scenarios that may potentially prevent the Clearing Agencies from being able to provide core services as identified in the R&W Plans as a going concern are consistent with Rule 17ad–26(a)(3). The modifications describing the Clearing Agencies' process for testing the R&W Plans and the roles and responsibilities for reviewing the testing results are consistent with Rule 17ad–26(a)(8). Finally, the R&W Plans clarify that the Clearing Agencies will notify the Commission as soon as practicable when considering implementing a recovery or orderly wind-down and will review and approval of the R&W Plans by the Clearing Agencies' Board of Directors, consistent with Rules 17ad–26(a)(7) and (a)(9). By adding these elements to the R&W Plans, the Proposed Rule Changes help the Clearing Agencies maintain the R&W Plans in a way that is consistent with Rule 17ad–26.[54]

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the Proposed Rule Changes are consistent with the requirements of the Exchange Act and in particular with the requirements of Section 17A of the Exchange Act[55] and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Exchange Act[56] that proposed rule changes SR–DTC–2025–007, SR–FICC–2025–010, and SR–NSCC–2025–007, be, and hereby are, *approved.*[57]

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[58]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10877 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[50] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[51] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(3)(ii).

[52] *Id.*

[53] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26.

[54] 17 CFR 240.17ad–26.

[55] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[56] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[57] In approving the Proposed Rule Changes, the Commission considered its impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[58] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–103052A; File No. SR–NYSETEX–2025–09]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; NYSE Texas, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change To Enhance the NYSE Texas Integrated Feed Market Data Product; Correction

June 9, 2025.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission published a document in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 2025, concerning a Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change to Enhance the NYSE Texas Integrated Feed Market Data Product. The document contained a typographical error.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pamela L. Timus, Securities and

Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, (202) 551–5400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of May 22, 2025, in FR Doc. 2025–09178, on page 21975, in the third column, in the heading, correct the agency docket number to read ''[Release No. 34–103052; File No. SR–NYSETEX–2025–09]''.

Dated: June 9, 2025.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–10925 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Data Collection Available for Public Comments

ACTION: 60-day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) intends to request approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the collection of information described below. The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requires Federal agencies to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information before submission to OMB and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice complies with that requirement.

DATES: Submit comments on or before August 15, 2025

ADDRESSES: Send all comments to Donna Peebles, Chief of Policy, Analysis and Evaluations, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, Small Business Administration, at *OED@SBA.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna Peebles, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, Small Business Administration, at *Donna.Peebles@sba.gov*, 202–401–1580, and Shauniece Carter, Agency Clearance Officer, *Shauniece.carter@sba.gov*, (202) 935–6942.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The recipients of SBA counseling and training grant awards are required by the terms of their Notice of Award and as outlined in each Program Announcement, to collect the information on SBA Form 641 (Counseling Information Form) from each small business or prospective small business that receives one-on-one counseling or advising, and to collect the information on SBA Form 888 (Management Training Report) for each group training session. SBA's Resource Partners submit this information to SBA via the Nexus system. The information is pertinent to management's analysis of each OED program or activity funded by SBA and assists SBA in evaluating the impact of each program or activity. The information is also used to support SBA's budget requests, performance plans, evaluations, and other submissions made to the Office of Management and Budget, the President, and the Congress.

Solicitation of Public Comments

SBA is requesting comments on (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

Summary of Information Collection

PRA Number: 3245–0324.

(1) Title: Entrepreneurial Development Nexus information system Counseling Information Form & Management Training Report.

Description of Respondents: SBA's Resource Partners, small businesses, and prospective small businesses.

Form Numbers: 641 and 888.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 1,633,000.

Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 484,666.

Shauniece Carter,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–10928 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8026–09–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Release of Waybill Data

The Surface Transportation Board has received a request from Thompson Hine and Escalation Consultants, on behalf of the American Chemistry Council (ACC), (WB25–33—06/09/25) for permission to use select data from the Board's 2023 unmasked Carload Waybill Samples. A copy of this request may be obtained from the Board's website under docket no. WB25–33.

The waybill sample contains confidential railroad and shipper data; therefore, if any parties object to these requests, they should file their objections with the Director of the Board's Office of Economics within 14 calendar days of the date of this notice. The rules for release of waybill data are codified at 49 CFR 1244.9.

Any inquiries on this request should be directed to *waybill@stb.gov.*

Brendetta Jones,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–11054 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket Number USTR–2025–0014]

Request for Comments Concerning the Biennial Review of Country Eligibility for Benefits Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative for Calendar Year 2025

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has to submit a report to Congress regarding the operation of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) on or before December 31, 2025. The Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) invites comments concerning the operation of the CBI, including the performance of each beneficiary country and whether they are meeting the criteria pursuant to the CBI, to assist in preparing the report to Congress on the operation of the CBI program.

DATES: The deadline for the submission of written comments is 11:59 p.m. EDT on July 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You should submit written comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: *https://www.regulations.gov* (*Regulations.gov*), using docket number USTR–2025–0014. Follow the instructions for submissions in parts III and IV below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For procedural questions concerning written comments and for alternatives to online submissions, please contact Darrian Frazier, Office of the Western Hemisphere, at *Darrian.B.Frazier@ustr.eop.gov* or 202.881.9469 in advance of the deadline and before transmitting a comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Together, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), and the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) commonly are referred to as the

Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). Section 212(f)(1) of the CBERA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2702(f)(1)) requires the U.S. Trade Representative to report on the performance of each CBERA or CBTPA beneficiary country. Barbados, Belize, Curacao, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago receive benefits under both CBERA and CBTPA. Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines currently receive benefits only under CBERA. For the purposes of this report, the term 'beneficiary country' includes both the independent countries and dependent territories receiving benefits under CBTPA or CBERA.

As described in more detail below, the TPSC seeks comments on any aspect of the CBI's operation, including the performance of CBERA, and CBTPA beneficiary countries under the criteria described in sections 212(b), 212(c), and 213(b)(5)(B) of the CBERA, as amended. You can access the criteria at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title19/html/USCODE-2011-title19-chap15.htm.* The report also will examine the CBI's effect on the volume and composition of trade and investment between the United States and the CBI beneficiary countries and on advancing U.S. trade policy goals. You can access the most recent CBI report at *https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/IssueAreas/Preference%20Programs/2023%20Caribbean%20Basin%20Economic%20Recovery%20Act%20Report%20FINAL.pdf.*

II. Reporting Requirements on the Eligibility Criteria for All CBI Beneficiary Countries

The TPSC seeks comments on any aspect of the CBI's operation, including the performance of CBERA and CBTPA beneficiary countries using the following criteria:

A. CBERA ''Mandatory'' Criteria

Under section 212(b) (19 U.S.C. 2702(b)), the President may not designate a country as a CBI beneficiary country that:

1. Is a Communist country.

2. Has nationalized, expropriated, or otherwise seized property, enforces taxes or other measures for said outcome, or is canceling any existing contract, agreement, patent, trademark, or other intellectual property of a U.S. citizen or corporation, partnership, or association unless the President determines that the country is taking steps to resolve the citizen's claim.

3. Fails to act in good faith in recognizing as binding or in enforcing arbitral awards in favor of U.S. citizens or corporations owned by U.S. citizens.

4. Affords preferential treatment to the products of a developed country other than the United States that has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on U.S. commerce, unless the President has received satisfactory assurances that the country will eliminate the preferential treatment or acts to assure that there will be no significant adverse effect.

5. Engages in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent.

6. Is not a signatory to a treaty, convention, protocol, or other agreement regarding the extradition of U.S. citizens.

7. Has not or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2467(4)) to workers in the country (including any designated zone in that country).

The criteria listed in items 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 above do not prevent a country's designation as a beneficiary country if the President determines that designation is in the national economic or security interest.

B. CBERA ''Discretionary'' Factors

Under section 212(c) (19 U.S.C. 2702(c)), the President must take into account the following factors in determining whether to designate any country as a CBI beneficiary country:

1. An expression of a country's desire to be so designated.

2. The economic conditions and living standards in a country, and other economic factors the President deems appropriate.

3. The extent to which a country has assured the United States that it will provide equitable and reasonable access to the markets and basic commodity resources of the country.

4. The degree to which a country follows the international trade rules of the World Trade Organization and multilateral trade agreements.

5. The degree to which a country uses export subsidies or imposes export performance requirements or local content requirements that distort international trade.

6. The degree to which the trade policies of a country as they relate to other beneficiary countries are contributing to the revitalization of the region.

7. The degree to which a country is undertaking self-help measures to promote its own economic development.

8. Whether or not a country has taken or is taking steps to afford to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country) internationally recognized worker rights.

9. The extent to which a country provides under its law adequate and effective means for foreign nationals to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive intellectual property rights, including patent, trademark, and copyright rights.

10. The extent to which a country prohibits its nationals from engaging in the broadcasting copyrighted materials, including film and television material, belonging to U.S. copyright owners without their express consent.

11. The extent to which a country is prepared to cooperate with the United States in the administration of CBI preferences.

C. CBTPA Eligibility Criteria

Under section 213(b)(5)(B) (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(5)(B)), in considering the eligibility of the CBI countries and dependent territories that have expressed an interest in receiving the enhanced preferences of the CBTPA, the President must take into account the existing eligibility criteria of the CBERA, as well as several additional revised criteria elaborated in the CBTPA. These additional criteria are:

1. Whether the beneficiary country has demonstrated a commitment to undertake its obligations under the World Trade Organization on or ahead of schedule and participate in negotiations toward the completion of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) or another free trade agreement.

2. The extent to which the country provides protection of intellectual property rights consistent with or greater than the protection afforded under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

3. The extent to which the country provides internationally recognized worker rights, including: the right of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.

4. Whether the country has implemented its commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor,

as defined in section 507(6) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2467(6)).

5. The extent to which the country has met U.S. counter-narcotics certification criteria under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

6. The extent to which the country has taken steps to become a party to and implement the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.

7. The extent to which the country applies transparent, nondiscriminatory, and competitive procedures in government procurement, and contributes to efforts in international fora to develop and implement rules on transparency in government procurement.

III. Requirements for Submissions

To be assured of consideration, submit your written comments by the July 16, 2025 11:59 p.m. EDT deadline. All submissions must be in English. The TPSC strongly encourages submissions via *Regulations.gov,* using Docket Number USTR–2025–0014. The TPSC will not accept hand-delivered submissions.

To make a submission via *Regulations.gov,* enter Docket Number USTR–2025–0014 in the 'search for' field on the home page and click 'search.' The site will provide a search results page listing all documents associated with this docket. Find a reference to this notice by selecting 'notice' under 'document type' in the 'refine documents results' section on the left side of the screen and click the 'comment' link.

Regulations.gov allows users to make submissions by filling in a 'type comment' field or by attaching a document using the 'upload file' field. The TPSC prefers that you provide submissions in an attached document and note 'see attached' in the 'comment' field on the online submission form. The TPSC prefers submissions in Microsoft Word (.docx) or Adobe Acrobat (.pdf). If you use an application other than those two, please indicate the name of the application in the 'type comment' field.

You must identify on the first page of the submission the subject matter of the comment as the ''CBI Report to Congress.'' File names should reflect the name of the person or entity submitting the comments. Please do not attach separate cover letters, exhibits, annexes, or other attachments to electronic submissions. Instead, to the extent possible, please include these in the same file as the comment itself, rather than submitting them as separate files. Submissions should not exceed 30 single-spaced, standard letter-size pages in 12-point type, including attachments.

You will receive a tracking number upon completion of the submission procedure at *Regulations.gov.* The tracking number is confirmation that *Regulations.gov* received your submission. Keep the confirmation for your records.

The TPSC is not able to provide technical assistance for *Regulations.gov.* For further information on using *Regulations.gov,* please consult the resources provided on the website by clicking on 'How to Use *Regulations.gov*' on the bottom of the home page. The TPSC may not consider submissions that you do not make in accordance with these instructions.

If you are unable to provide submissions as requested, please contact Darrian Frazier, Office of the Western Hemisphere, at *Darrian.B.Frazier@ustr.eop.gov* or 202.881.9469, to arrange for an alternative method of transmission. General information about USTR is available at *www.ustr.gov.*

IV. Business Confidential Information (BCI)

If you ask the TPSC to treat information you submit as BCI, you must certify that the information is business confidential and you would not customarily release it to the public. For any comments submitted electronically that contain BCI, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters 'BCI.' You must clearly mark any page containing BCI with 'BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL' at the top of that page. Additionally, you must include 'Business Confidential' in the 'type comment' field. Filers of submissions containing BCI also must submit a public version of their submission that will be placed in the docket for public inspection. The file name of the public version should begin with the character 'P.' The TPSC will post the non-confidential version in the docket and it will be open to public inspection.

V. Public Viewing of Review Submissions

USTR will post written submissions in the docket for public inspection, except properly designated BCI. You can view submissions at *Regulations.gov* by entering Docket Number USTR–2025–0014 in the search field on the home page.

Edward Marcus,

Chair of the Trade Policy Staff Committee, Office of the United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2025–10953 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Noise Compatibility Program for Laredo International Airport, Webb County, Texas; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of acceptance of a noise exposure map.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration published a document in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 2025, notifying the public of the approval of the noise compatibility program at Laredo International Airport (LRD). The document contained references to an incorrect date for City of Laredo noise exposure maps (NEM) submittal.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John MacFarlane, Regional Environmental Program Manager, Airports Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 10101 Hillwood Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76177. Phone Number: 817–222–5681.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of April 3, 2025, in Vol. 90 No. 63, on page 14681, correct the first column second paragraph of **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** to read:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 30, 2022, City of Laredo submitted noise exposure maps (NEMs), descriptions and other supporting documentation for Laredo International Airport, for FAA's review and acceptance. An NEM must include a description of estimated aircraft operations during a forecast period that is at least five years in the future and how those operations will affect the map and other information. The FAA completed its review of the NEMs and supporting documentation and determined the NEMs comply with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. That determination was effective on August 25, 2022. FAA's determinations for the NEMs submitted by City of Laredo is limited to a finding that the maps were developed in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47503 and the procedures in Appendix A of 14

CFR part 150. FAA's determination does not constitute approval of the City of Laredo data, information or plans, or constitute a commitment to approve a noise compatibility program or to fund the implementation of that program. If questions arise concerning the precise relationship of specific properties to noise exposure contours depicted on an NEM associated with this NCP it should be noted the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise contours, or in interpreting the NEMs to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47506. These functions are inseparable from the land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities are not changed in any way under 14 CFR part 150 or through FAA's review of NEMs. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying of noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the City of Laredo that submitted the NEMs or with those public agencies and planning agencies with which consultation is required. The FAA relied on the certification by the City of Laredo this required consultation was accomplished per 14 CFR 150.21 and 49 U.S.C. 47503.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on June 12, 2025.

D. Cameron Bryan,

Director (A), Airports Division, Southwest Regional Office.

[FR Doc. 2025–11033 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0636]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Requests for Comments; Clearance of a New Approval of Information Collection: Application for Special Purpose Pilot Authorization

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 collection involves application for a Special Purpose Pilot Authorization (SPPA) submitted to the FAA for the purpose of performing pilot duties on a civil aircraft of the United States and leased by a non-U.S. citizen. The information to be collected will be used to determine applicant eligibility for the issuance of a SPPA.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted by August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments:

By Electronic Docket: www.regulations.gov (Enter docket number into search field).

By email at: danuta.pronczuk@faa.gov. In the email subject enter: comments on Docket No. FAA–2025–0636.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Danuta Pronczuk by email at: *danuta.pronczuk@faa.gov*; phone: 202–267–0923.

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: Special Purpose Pilot Authorization, § 61.77 Application.

Form Numbers: There are no FAA forms associated with this collection. Information needed by the FAA is publicly viewable in the Dynamic Regulatory System (DRS). Once in DRS go to: FAA Order 8900.1 Volume 12, Chapter 3, section 4.

Type of Review: A new information collection.

Background: The FAA recognizes ''authorizations'' as equivalent to certificates issued by the Administrator under 49 U.S.C. 44711(a)(2), formerly the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended. On August 4, 1997, the FAA adopted a final rule which replaced the special purpose pilot certificate for foreign pilots of U.S.-registered aircraft with a special purpose pilot authorization (SPPA). The SPPA under 14 CFR 61.77 provides for validation of a foreign pilot license. The rule requires pilots who hold a SPPA issued in accordance with § 61.77 to have that authorization in their possession in the aircraft when exercising the privileges of that authorization. The information collection is necessary to determine applicant eligibility for the issuance of SPPA under 14 CFR 61.77.

Respondents: Approximately 2,259 foreign applicants.

Frequency: Information is collected on occasion.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 1 Hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 2,259 hours.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 10, 2025.

Katherine Haley,

Acting Manager, International Program Division.

[FR Doc. 2025–10910 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: This action was issued on June 10, 2025. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance, 202–622–2490 or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Action

On June 10, 2025, OFAC determined that the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authority listed below.

BILLING CODE 4180–AL–P

Individuals:

1. BRAHIMI, Ahmed (a.k.a. AL-UBRAHIMI, Ahmad; a.k.a. IBRAHIM, Ahmed), El Harrach, Algiers 16200, Algeria; DOB 24 Jun 1970; POB Beni Slimane, Medea, Algeria; nationality Algeria; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Passport 309859713 (Algeria) expires 25 Oct 2031 (individual) [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism," 66 FR 49079, as amended by Executive Order 13886 of September 9, 2019, "Modernizing Sanctions To Combat Terrorism," 84 FR 48041 (E.O. 13224, as amended), for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

2. ABU MAREI, Muhammad Sami Muhammad (a.k.a. ABU MEREI, Mohammed Sami; a.k.a. ABU-MAR'I, Mohammed Sami Muhammad (Arabic: محمد سامي محمد أبومرعي); a.k.a. EBU MER'A, Muh Muhammad Sami Muhammad), Gaza; North Gaza; DOB 05 Feb 1985; alt. DOB 02 May 1985; nationality Palestinian; citizen Palestinian; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; National ID No. 800451015 (Palestinian) (individual) [SDGT] (Linked To: AL WEAM CHARITABLE SOCIETY).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(B) of Executive Order 13224, as amended, for owning, controlling, or directing, or to have acted for or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, AL WEAM CHARITABLE SOCIETY, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

3. ABU RASHED, Amin (a.k.a. ABU RASHED, Amin Ghazi), Leidschendam, South Holland, Netherlands; DOB 10 Oct 1967; POB Lebanon; nationality Netherlands; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; National ID No. NRCLHD9RD (Netherlands) (individual) [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

4. RASHED, Israa Abou, Leidschendam, South Holland, Netherlands; DOB 01 Jan 1998; nationality Netherlands; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886 (individual) [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

5. ARARAWI, Zeki Abdullah Ibrahim (Arabic: زكي عبدالله إبراهيم عرعراوي) (a.k.a. ARARAWI, Zaki Abdallah Ibrahim), Turkey; DOB 23 May 1961; nationality Jordan; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; National ID No. 9611012701 (Jordan); alt. National ID No. 451025163 (Jordan) (individual) [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or for having acted for or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

Entities:

1. ASSOCIAZIONE BENEFICA LA CUPOLA D'ORO (a.k.a. LA CUPOLA D'ORO; a.k.a. "GOLDEN DOME CHARITY ASSOCIATION"), Italy; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 01 Mar 2024; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

   Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224 E.O. 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

2. EL BARAKA ASSOCIATION FOR CHARITABLE AND HUMANITARIAN WORK (a.k.a. AL-BARAKA ALGERIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CHARITABLE AND HUMANITARIAN WORK; a.k.a. AL-BARAKA INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION; a.k.a. TIIE AL-BARAKA CIIARITY ASSOCIATION), Tizi Ouzou, Algeria; Algiers, Algeria; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization

Established Date 2015; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

3. AL WEAM CHARITABLE SOCIETY (a.k.a. ALWEA'AM SOCIETY), East of the Directorate of Instruction and Education, Beit Layeh, Northern Gaza; Website https://www.en.alweaam.ps; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or for having acted for or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

4. ISRAA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION NETHERLANDS (a.k.a. STG. INT. STEUN AANARMEN STICHTING ISRAA; a.k.a. STICHTING INTERNATIONALE STEUN RECHTSTREEKS AAARMEN; a.k.a. STICHTING ISRAA; a.k.a. "ISRAA"), Rotterdam, Netherlands; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 12 Jul 2001; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization; Business Registration Number 24328679 (Netherlands) [SDGT] (Linked To: HAMAS).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(C) of Executive Order 13224, as amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, HAMAS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

5. ADDAMEER PRISONER SUPPORT AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (a.k.a. ADDAMEER; a.k.a. ADDAMEER FOUNDATION; a.k.a. ADDAMEER PRISONER'S SUPPORT ASSOCIATION), P.O. Box 17338, Jerusalem, Israel; Mousa Tawasheh Street, Sebat Bldg, 1st Floor, Suite 2, Ramallah, West Bank; Website https://www.addameer.org; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 01 Jan 1992; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization [SDGT] (Linked To: POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or for having acted for or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION

OF PALESTINE, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

6. FILISTIN VAKFI (a.k.a. "TURK BROTHER LTD."), Haseki Sultan Neighborhood, Kizilelma Street No. 5/2, Fatih, Istanbul, Turkey; Website filistinvkf.org; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 01 Jan 2016; Target Type Charity or Nonprofit Organization [SDGT] (Linked To: ARARAWI, Zeki Abdullah Ibrahim).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or for having acted for or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, ZEKI ABDULLAH IBRAHIM ARARAWI, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–10872 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–C

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Action

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: This action was issued on June 9, 2025. See Supplementary Information section for relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Associate Director for Global Targeting, 202–622–2420; Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance, 202–622–2490; or *https://ofac.treasury.gov/contact-ofac.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

The SDN List and additional information concerning OFAC sanctions programs are available on OFAC's website: *https://ofac.treasury.gov.*

Notice of OFAC Action

On June 9, 2025, OFAC determined that one or more persons identified below meet one or more of the criteria for the imposition of sanctions set forth in section 1(a)–(c) of Executive Order 14059 of December 15, 2021, ''Imposing Sanctions on Foreign Persons Involved in the Global Illicit Drug Trade,'' 86 FR 71549 (E.O. 14059). OFAC has selected to impose blocking sanctions pursuant to section 2(a)(i) of E.O. 14059 on the persons identified below.

OFAC further determined that the persons identified below meet one or more of the criteria for designation pursuant to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, ''Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism,'' 66 FR 49079, as amended by Executive Order 13886 of September 9, 2019, ''Modernizing Sanctions To Combat Terrorism,'' 84 FR 48041 (E.O. 13224, as amended).

As a result, the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of the following persons are blocked under the relevant sanctions authorities listed below.

Individuals

1. BARRAZA PABLOS, Victor Manuel (a.k.a. ''El 40''), Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; DOB 17 Jul 1990; POB Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Passport G37777562 (Mexico); C.U.R.P. BAPV900717HSLRBC05 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: SINALOA CARTEL).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

2. GUZMAN SALAZAR, Archivaldo Ivan (a.k.a. GUZMAN SALAZAR, Ivan Archivaldo; a.k.a. ''Chapito''; a.k.a. ''Tocallo''), Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; DOB 15 Aug 1983; POB Durango, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GUSA830815HDGZLR06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDNTK] [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: SINALOA CARTEL).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

3. GUZMAN SALAZAR, Jesus Alfredo (a.k.a. ''Alfredito''; a.k.a. ''Menor''), Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; DOB 17 May 1986; POB Jalisco, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. GUSJ860517HJCZLS06 (Mexico) (individual) [SDNTK] [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: SINALOA CARTEL).

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

4. NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul (a.k.a. ''El Lic''), Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; DOB 11 Oct 1981; POB Sinaloa, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Male; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as

amended by Executive Order 13886; C.U.R.P. NURR811011HSLXSL01 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: SINALOA CARTEL).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

5. URIAS VAZQUEZ, Sheila Paola (a.k.a. URIAS DE NUNEZ, Sheila Paola), Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; DOB 14 Mar 1994; POB Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; nationality Mexico; Gender Female; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Passport G34401694 (Mexico); C.U.R.P. UIVS940314MSLRZH02 (Mexico) (individual) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

Entities

1. BEACH Y MARINA, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 10 Aug 2007; Organization Type: Construction of buildings; Folio Mercantil No. 18349 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

2. CARPE DIEM SPA, Boulevard Marina Mazatlan 2312, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; website *www.sheilauriaspa.com;* Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Phone Number 6692535190; Organization Type: Hairdressing and other beauty treatment [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

3. CLUB PLAYA REAL, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 08 Aug 2000; Organization Type: Tour operator activities; Folio Mercantil No. 13435 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

4. COMERCIALIZADORA COPADO, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 20 Mar 2007; Organization Type: Wholesale of other household goods; Folio Mercantil No. 18195 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

5. ECO CAMPESTRES ULTRA, S.A.P.I. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 02 Jul 2021; Organization Type: Activities of holding companies; Folio Mercantil No. N–2021045595 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

6. IMB 24 SIETE, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 14 Jan 2020; Organization Type: Construction of buildings; Folio Mercantil No. N–2020001824 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

7. LOS CHAPITOS, Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Target Type Criminal Organization [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: SINALOA CARTEL).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the Sinaloa Cartel, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

8. MKT 24 SIETE, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 14 Jun 2017; Organization Type: Advertising; Folio Mercantil No. N–2017047157 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or

purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

9. MUE RENTA Y VENTA DE VESTIDOS, Avenida Francisco Solis No. 2601, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Phone Number 6692122948; Organization Type: Hairdressing and other beauty treatment; RFC UIVS940314J20 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

10. PROYECTA INTERNA, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 28 Jun 2019; Organization Type: Construction of buildings; Folio Mercantil No. N–2019051209 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

11. SEA WA BEACH CLUB, S.A. DE C.V., Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Secondary sanctions risk: section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224, as amended by Executive Order 13886; Organization Established Date 07 May 2024; Organization Type: Tour operator activities; Folio Mercantil No. N–2024040456 (Mexico) [SDGT] [ILLICIT–DRUGS–EO14059] (Linked To: NUNEZ RIOS, Jose Raul).

Designated pursuant to section 1(b)(iii) of E.O. 14059 for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 14059.

Designated pursuant to section 1(a)(iii)(A) of E.O. 13224, as amended, for being owned, controlled, or directed by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, Jose Raul Nunez Rios, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–11018 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request on Procedures for Determination Letters and Other Rulings

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the IRS is inviting comments on the information collection request outlined in this notice.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before August 15, 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.comments@irs.gov*. Include ''OMB Control No. 1545–1520'' in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the revenue procedure or form should be directed to Kerry Dennis at (202) 317–5751, or at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet, at *Kerry.L.Dennis@irs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The IRS, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), provides the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps the IRS assess the impact and minimize the burden of its information collection requirements. 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.

Title: Procedures for Determination Letters and Other Rulings.

OMB Control Number: 1545–1520.

Revenue Procedure and Form Number: 2025–4 and 15662.

Abstract: Internal Revenue Service regulation § 601.201(a)(1)) provides that it is the practice of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to answer inquiries of individuals and organizations, whenever appropriate in the interest of sound tax administration, as to their status for tax purposes and as to the tax effects of their acts or transactions. Under this revenue procedure 2025–4, (and successor guidance), taxpayers can request determination letters and private letter rulings from the from the Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Employee Plans Office (''Employee Plans'') on how the tax laws apply to them. Employee Plans requires information from taxpayers in order to process these requests. Form 15662 will simplify and standardize the application process for Private Letter Rulings issued under Rev. Proc. 2025–4 and its successors.

Current Actions: There are no changes to the regulation that would affect burden. New Form 15662 is being added to simplify and standardize the application process for Private Letter Rulings issued under Rev. Proc. 2025–4 and its successors.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households, business or other for-profit organizations, not-for-profit institutions, farms, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Responses: 12,733.

Estimated Time per Response: 3.05 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 38,836.

Dated: June 10, 2025.

Kerry L. Dennis

Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2025–10896 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0216]

Agency Information Collection Activity: Application for Accrued Amounts Due a Deceased Beneficiary

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted through *www.regulations.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Program-Specific information: Kendra McCleave, 202–461–9568, *kendra.mccleave@va.gov.*

VA PRA information: Dorothy Glasgow, 202–461–1084, *VAPRA@va.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites comments on: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA'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 respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: VA Form 21P–601, Application for Accrued Amounts Due a Deceased Beneficiary.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0216. *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRASearch* (Once at this link, you can enter the OMB Control Number to find the historical versions of this Information Collection).

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The VA Form 21P–601 gathers the information necessary to determine a claimant's entitlement to accrued benefits. Accrued benefits are VA benefits due but unpaid to a beneficiary at death. Benefits are paid to eligible survivors based on the priority described in 38 U.S.C. 5121(a). When no eligible survivors are entitled to accrued benefits based on their relationship to the deceased beneficiary, the person or persons who bore the expenses of the beneficiary's last illness and burial may claim reimbursement for these expenses from accrued amounts. No changes have been made to this form, and the respondent burden has remained the same.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 2,725 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,449.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Dorothy Glasgow,

Acting, VA PRA Clearance Officer, Office of Enterprise and Integration/Data Governance Analytics, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–11021 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Part II

Federal Communications Commission

47 CFR Part 1
Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025; Proposed Rule

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MD Docket No. 25–190; MD Docket No. 24–85; FCC 25–30; FRS ID 299099]

Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) seeks comment on revising the fee schedule of FY 2025 regulatory fees and on several additional regulatory fee issues, as described in the text below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 7, 2025. Reply comments must be submitted on or before July 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments identified by MD Docket No. 23–159, by any of the following methods below. Comments and reply comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). *See Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings,* 63 FR 24121 (1998).

1. *Comment Filing Procedures.* Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/.*
- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.
- Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

2. *People with Disabilities:* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

3. *Materials in Accessible Formats.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

4. *Availability of Documents.* Comments, reply comments, and *ex parte* submissions will be available via ECFS. Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat. When the FCC Headquarters reopens to the public, these documents will also be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

For detailed instructions for submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, *see* the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Brogan, Office of Economics and Analytics (202) 418–7378.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (NPRM), FCC 25–30, MD Docket No. 24–85, MD Docket No. 25–190, adopted on June 4, 2025 and released on June 5, 2025. Comments, reply comments, and *ex parte* submissions will be available via ECFS. Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat. When the FCC Headquarters reopens to the public, these documents will also be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

I. Administrative Matters

5. *Ex Parte Information.* The proceeding initiated by this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, in which we seek comment on proposals as described below, shall be treated as a ''permit-but-disclose'' proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules. Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the Commission's rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (*e.g.,* .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

6. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that ''the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.''

Accordingly, we have prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy changes contained in this NPRM. The IRFA is set forth in Section VI. The Commission invites the general public, in particular small businesses, to comment on the IRFA. Comments must be filed by the deadlines for comments on the NPRM indicated on the first page of this document and must have a separate and distinct heading designating them as responses to the IRFA.

7. *Paperwork Reduction Act.* This document does not contain any proposed new or substantively modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(4).

II. Introduction

8. Each fiscal year, the Commission is required to collect regulatory fees in an amount equal to its annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation by the end of September. Pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025, the Commission must collect $390,192,000, which is an amount equal to its fiscal year (FY) 2025 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. The Act requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in Appropriations Acts.

9. In this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), we propose and seek comment on the regulatory fees and methodology to assess and collect $390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2025, as set forth in Tables 3, 4, and 7. Consistent with the Commission's long-standing regulatory fee methodology, staff has again undertaken a high-level, yet comprehensive, analysis of the work being performed by Commission employees to determine if identifiable full time equivalent (FTE) time is related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be taken into consideration in applying our fee methodology. Based upon this analysis, we propose to increase the number of direct FTEs that are allocated to the licensing bureaus. In particular, we propose reallocating 61 indirect FTEs as direct FTEs to the Commission's core licensing bureaus. As described fully below, such reallocations—which are substantially similar to the Commission's determinations in fiscal years 2023 and 2024—reflect our conclusion that we can determine that certain FTE work in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes for FY 2025.

10. Moreover, as explained more fully below, because we released a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in February seeking comment on whether the Commission should adjust the methodologies it uses to assess fee rates for space and earth station payors, in this NPRM we seek comment on proposed regulatory fees for space and earth station fee payors under both existing and proposed methodologies. We also propose to continue the Commission's past practice of calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees using our methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees as set forth in Table 8.

III. Background

11. Section 9 of the Communications Act obligates the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees each year, totaling an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual S&E appropriation. Fiscal year 2025 started on October 1, 2024, and ends on September 30, 2025. The Commission's regulatory fee collection is guided by both the statutory authority in sections 6 and 9 of the Communications Act and the explicit language of each fiscal year's S&E appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection. Thus, the Commission has no discretion regarding the amount of fees to be collected in any given fiscal year. Regulatory fees recover all of the Commission's direct, indirect, and support costs, including costs to cover statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatee, but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole. Direct costs are those such as salaries and expenses; indirect costs are those such as overhead functions; and support costs include those such as rent, utilities, and equipment. Since regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the Commission's appropriation, they also must cover the costs incurred in oversight and regulation of: (1) entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees; (2) entities whose total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold; and (3) entities whose regulatory fees are waived. Entities that are exempt from paying regulatory fees include governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations.

12. Congress has prescribed a method for the Commission to collect an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation in section 9 of the Communications Act, keying the regulatory fee assessment to the Commission's FTE burden. One FTE, a ''Full Time Equivalent'' or ''Full Time Employee,'' is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full-time person (working a 40-hour workweek for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In this proceeding, if we state 1.5 FTEs work on a particular subject matter, that might mean three individuals spend 50% of their time on that area. Moreover, in this NPRM, when we discuss FTEs and any change in allocation, it is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect proposals for the change of personnel in the various organizational work units.

13. Specifically, the Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees must ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the Commission's bureaus and offices, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus (*i.e.,* the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, most of the Wireline Competition Bureau, part of the Office of International Affairs, and most of the Space Bureau). The Commission has previously concluded that allocating the work of FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs as indirect is consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers, and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission. Similarly, the Commission has previously explained that most of the work of OIA, including the work of

the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division, does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as whole, and is therefore appropriately categorized as indirect. The Commission does, however, continue to categorize as direct the FTE work of OIA concerning international bearer circuit issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, determining that such FTE work is direct.

14. Given that the total amount of the offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, the regulatory fees due from payors also typically change as a mathematical consequence of the total amount that needs to be collected, the number of FTEs, and the projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category. As the Commission has explained previously, because the Communication Act's explicit language requires that fees must reflect FTEs, FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations, and regulatory fees are based on the direct FTEs in core bureaus. Thus, when considering changes, additions, or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule, we focus on the direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each of the core licensing bureaus.

15. Moreover, we do not assign direct FTEs within a bureau to specific fee categories ''by rote or at random, but rather in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on a regulatory fee category, which is in itself a reflection of ''benefit'' to the fee category.'' Thus, we apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payors' benefits. As a practical matter, regulatory fees are a zero-sum game because the Commission must collect the full amount of its appropriation each fiscal year. That is, any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees paid by other categories of regulatory fee payors.

16. *Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Allocation and Fee Calculation.* The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the work performed by its different organizational units. If the work performed by a group or office is directly related to the oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee category or categories in one of the five core licensing bureaus then those FTEs are considered to be direct FTEs. The Commission has long relied on direct FTE allocations because it has found those allocations best reflect the 'benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities. Work that cannot be allocated to one of those regulatory fee categories is counted as an indirect FTE. Under this framework, the Commission assesses the allocation of FTEs by first determining the number of direct non-auctions FTEs in each of the Commission's core bureaus. Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual appropriation and the projected unit estimates. Regulatory fees are initially apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and then are adjusted ''to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.''

17. The FTE time devoted to developing and implementing the Commission's spectrum auctions is not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and is not offset by the collection of regulatory fees. Thus, the Commission's methodology excludes all spectrum auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations. To the extent that FTEs within the core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on appropriated issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's direct FTE count.

18. Early in each fiscal year, the Human Resources Management office identifies FTEs at the core bureau level and then staff validate that data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine the direct FTEs allocated to each of the five core bureaus. After determining the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, those numbers are then used to calculate the corresponding percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year. Specifically, staff allocates appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau. The percentage for each core bureau is the number of direct non-auction FTEs within the core bureau divided by the total number of direct non-auction FTEs in the Commission. As a general matter, there is no additional calculation to attribute indirect costs. Instead, the proportional allocation of the whole S&E appropriation based on the number of direct FTEs effectively attributes all indirect costs among the core bureaus so that the Commission can recover its entire appropriation each year. Those proportions are then subdivided and apportioned within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees being served based on the time spent on each fee category. Finally, within each regulatory fee category the amount to be collected is divided by a unit count that allocates the regulatory fee payor's proportionate share based on an objective measure.

19. Historically, the Commission has categorized the FTEs in the Enforcement, Consumer and Governmental Affairs, and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus along with some of the work in the Wireline Competition and the former International Bureau as well as the work of those in the Office of the Chair and the Commissioners' Offices and in the Offices of the Managing Director, General Counsel, Inspector General, Communications Business Opportunities, Engineering and Technology, Legislative Affairs, Workplace Diversity, Media Relations, Economics and Analytics, and Administrative Law Judges as indirect for regulatory fee purposes. Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors. Indirect FTE work also includes matters that are not specific to any regulatory fee category, and many Commission attorneys, economists, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year, which benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, and the public.

20. *Adjustments and Amendments to Regulatory Fee Schedule.* By statute, the Commission must annually establish a fee proceeding to consider adjustments to the prior fee schedule to reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees and result in the collection of the amount required by the Commission's annual appropriation. For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increase, the amount due per unit may decrease. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule. The Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule ''if it determines that changes are necessary for the fees to reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the

payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' Pursuant to the Act, the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment. The Act also requires the Commission to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.

21. In implementing our statutory authority, we consider the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when we develop a sufficient basis for making the change, ensuring that our assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable. The Commission has adopted new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so based on the record, and under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent. If we adopt any of the proposals in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* to adjust the methodologies used to assess space and earth station regulatory fees, such changes will constitute amendments to the schedule of regulatory fees and must be submitted to Congress at least 90 days before becoming effective.

IV. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

22. In this NPRM, we propose and seek comment on regulatory fees for FY 2025 as set forth in Tables 3, 4, and 7. We also seek comment on our proposal to continue to calculate television broadcaster regulatory fees using the Commission's methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees. We note that we do not consider any of the specific proposals we make in this NPRM to constitute amendments to the schedule of regulatory fees or our methodologies that would need to be submitted to Congress at least 90 days before becoming effective.

A. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

1. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees

23. For FY 2025, we propose to collect $390,192,000 in regulatory fees, which is equal to our annual salaries and expenses (S&E) FY 2025 appropriation. As explained above, section 9 of the Communications Act requires us to set regulatory fees to ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.'' Our first step in establishing our regulatory fee schedule is identifying changes from the prior fiscal year regulatory fee proceeding, *e.g.,* changes in the (i) FY appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit amounts for each regulatory fee category. Our second step is to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation. The remaining non-auction FTEs and other Commission costs are considered indirect and are not part of the regulatory fee calculation. After we determine the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, we calculate the percentage of regulatory fees that we will need to collect for the given fiscal year from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories.

a. FTE Reallocations

24. Using the Commission's long-standing methodology to assess regulatory fees, staff conducted a high level analysis of the time utilized in the oversight and regulation of certain segments of the telecommunications industry to propose regulatory fees for FY 2025, which reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the Commission's bureaus and offices, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities. Our proposals to reallocate certain indirect FTEs as direct to one of the Commission's core bureaus, explained fully below, reflect our conclusion that we can determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTE time from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes.

25. Any proposals or comments requesting a change or modification to our proposed methodology for FY 2025 should include a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change and provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year. Commenters should also indicate how such proposed alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

b. Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fee Rates

26. In the recently released *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM,* we continue to consider and seek further comment on proposals made in connection with the *FY 2024 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM,* to change the regulatory fee methodology used to assess regulatory fees for space and earth station fee payors. These proposals, which were not acted on in FY 2024, include: (1) whether to assess regulatory fees on authorized, but not operational, space and earth stations; (2) using an alternative methodology for assessing space station regulatory fees; (3) establishing tiers within existing NGSO space station fee categories based on the number of space stations in the system; and (4) creating new categories of earth station regulatory fees.

27. In today's NPRM, we propose and seek comment on regulatory fee rates in Tables 3 and 4 based on our existing methodology, as well as on proposed regulatory fee rates in Tables 7 that are based on the various proposals set forth in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* Our proposed space and earth station regulatory fee rates are estimates because final space and earth station regulatory fee rates are dependent upon the outcome of the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* proceeding. We also recognize that there could be a combination of the proposals based upon commenters' feedback and the outcome of the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* Accordingly, we are not seeking comment again in this proceeding on the specific proposals to adjust our existing methodology for assessing space and earth station regulatory fees, or to adopt an alternative methodology for assessing space station regulatory fees, which are set forth in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* Comments pertaining to the proposals set forth in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* regarding the categories and allocation of fees for space and earth stations should not be submitted again in response to this NPRM. In this item, we specifically seek comment on the proposed *regulatory fee rates for space and earth station payors for FY 2025* based on our existing methodology and on the proposals set forth in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* As examples, commenters in response to this NPRM could address the specific proposed rates calculated for a category of fee payor or the

accuracy of the estimated number of units of fee payors in a specific category.

28. We seek comment on the adjusted schedule of regulatory fees for space and earth station payors, as proposed in Tables 3 and 4. These rates are based on the existing categories of space and earth station fee payors contained in section 1.1156 of the Commission's rules for space and international services. There are four current categories of space station payors: (1) Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit, GSO); (2) Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit, NGSO)—Less Complex; (3) Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other; and (4) Space Station (Small Satellites). ''Less Complex'' NGSO systems are defined as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS). ''Small Satellites'' are space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite process contained in section 25.122 of the Commission's rules. The Space Stations (Small Satellites) category also includes ''small spacecraft'' licensed pursuant to the analogous streamlined procedures of section 25.123 of the rules. In addition, there is a single category of earth station payors—Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only. Since our fiscal year 2020 proceeding, non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access to the United States through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling or through earth station licenses are subject to regulatory fees. Beginning in FY 2024, space stations that are principally used for Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO), On-Orbit Servicing (OOS), including Orbital Transfer Vehicles (OTV), are included in the existing fee category for ''small satellites'' on an interim basis.

29. Under the existing methodology of calculating regulatory fees for space and earth station payors, the Commission multiplies the space station and earth station FTE allocation percentages by the target goal of collections (overall total amount to collect), respectively, to determine the amount to be collected from each regulatory fee category. In the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order,* the Commission adjusted the split of space station allocation percentages between the GSO and NGSO regulatory fee categories to 60/40, respectively, because the Commission found it more accurately reflected the current FTE work in these two categories of regulatory fee payors. The amount to be collected by the space station and earth station regulatory fee categories divided by the projected number of units determines the fee rate. There are several space station regulatory fee categories—GSO, NGSO ''other,'' NGSO ''less complex,'' and small satellites—and each of these regulatory fee categories has its own respective FTE allocation percentage to determine the fee rate. In the *FY 2024 Space Station Regulatory Fees Order,* the Commission adopted the proposal to set the regulatory fee for small satellites for FY 2024 at the level set for FY 2023, *i.e.,* $12,215, with future annual adjustments to reflect the percentage change in the Commission's annual appropriation, unit count, and FTE allocation percentage from the previous fiscal year. The Commission implemented these changes to the methodology for regulatory fees in the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order.* Accordingly, under the existing methodology, we propose to assess the small satellite fee for FY 2025 at $12,330. We calculate the proposed regulatory fees for space and earth station payors for FY 2025 under this methodology in Tables 3 and 4, taking into account our estimate of the Commission's S&E appropriation for FY 2025. We seek comment on these proposed regulatory fees if the Commission employs its existing methodologies for FY 2025.

30. However, if proposals made in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* to change the existing methodology are adopted, in part or in whole, and become effective for FY 2025, the resulting possible space and earth station regulatory fees could change substantially. For example, if the proposal is adopted to assess regulatory fees on authorized, not just operational, space stations, it may increase the number of units of space station payors, which in turn could decrease the calculated per-unit regulatory fee for GSO and NGSO space station payors. This change could assess fees on space station regulatees that may not be assessed regulatory fees under the existing methodology. In FY 2024, the Commission adopted its proposal to apportion regulatory fees between earth and space station payors based on the percentage of direct FTEs involved in the licensing and regulation of each category, which led to an the increase of earth station regulatory fees to $2,610 for FY 2024. At the same time, the Commission has recently proposed an alternative methodology for assessing regulatory fees in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* that would replace the existing four categories of space station regulatory fees for GSO and NGSO space stations with a single fee category for all space stations and a fee for small satellites. If adopted, this would also substantially change the regulatory fees calculated for FY 2025 under the existing methodology.

31. We recognize that the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* proceeding is still ongoing and it is unknown whether any of the proposals will be adopted in whole or in part in time to be effective for FY 2025. In addition, the number of units per fee category also depends on whether certain proposals in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNRPM* are adopted and may impact the regulatory fee rates adopted in this proceeding in a subsequent Report and Order. Accordingly, we explain, as part of our calculations within Table 7, the methodology and the underlying assumptions for arriving at the calculated regulatory fees for the proposals in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* in order to provide as much information as reasonably possible at this time to potential commenters. We seek comment on these calculations and the methodology and underlying assumptions that went into them.

2. Adjustment of Reallocations of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

32. According to information provided by our Human Resources Management office, at the start of FY 2025, there were 384.5 direct non-auctions FTEs that are distributed among the core licensing bureaus. With respect to the indirect FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices, staff has undertaken a high-level, yet comprehensive analysis of the work being performed by non-auctions FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, Office of General Counsel, and Office of Engineering and Technology as well as the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Enforcement Bureau and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (and other bureaus and offices) to determine if identifiable time of any of those FTEs is related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be taken into consideration in applying our fee methodology. In other words, staff has examined and validated the data to determine whether any indirect FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices should be reallocated to be considered as direct FTE time to a core bureau.

33. As discussed herein, based on staff analysis, which is reasonably accurate for FY 2025, we propose to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs from the

Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to core bureaus because, as the Commission concluded in FY 2024 and FY 2023, the nature of their work remains primarily related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors. Additionally, consistent with the Commission's determination for the past two fiscal years, we propose to reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau to be indirect FTEs because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which has previously been categorized as indirect. These reallocations result in an overall proposed increase of 61 indirect FTEs being reallocated as direct FTEs to core bureaus. We find that these proposed reallocations are consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to determine regulatory fees based on FTEs.

34. As the Commission explained in the *FY 2023 Report and Order,* the nature of the work of the FTEs in its non-core bureaus and offices is generally categorized as indirect. For example, the Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering and technical expertise to the agency as a whole and supports each of the agency's core bureaus. Likewise, the Enforcement Bureau FTE oversight is focused on the integrity of Commission's rules and ensuring the implementation of the Commission's Act, which is work that benefits the agency as a whole and the American public, and not one particular group of regulatory fee payors. Similarly, the work of FTEs in the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau is primarily devoted to developing and implementing consumer policies as required by the Communications Act, including disability rights, consumer education, processing informal complaints, outreach to state, local, and Tribal governments, and oversight more generally of the telecommunications industry (*e.g.,* establishing and oversight of the Reassigned Numbers Database). In sum, the Commission has found it would not be equitable for any one regulatory fee group of payors to shoulder the FTE burden of indirect work. Nothing in the proposals we offer today changes those prior general determinations. In this NPRM, we propose regulatory fee rates in Tables 3 and 4, based on our existing methodology incorporating these proposals. We seek comment on our proposals.

35. As demonstrated in Tables 1 and 2 below, we propose to reallocate a sum total of 61 indirect FTEs, to be distributed as described below. Based on these proposed reallocations and after adjustments are made to the direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, we would have a total of 445.5 non-auctions direct FTEs for FY 2025, and we would collect approximately $7.039 million (1.80%) in fees from the Office of International Affairs regulatory fee payors; $44.872 million (11.50%) in fees from the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors; $105.582 million (27.06%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; $116.580 million (29.88%%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and $116.119 million (29.76%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

TABLE 1—CORE BUREAU FY 2023 FTE PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS FOR FY 2024 AND FY 2025 WITH PROPOSED FTE REALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS

Core bureau	FY 2024 FTE % with FTE reallocations	FY 2024 Amount with FTE reallocations (millions) * FY 2024 Appropriation was $390.192	FY 2025 Proposed FTE % with adjusted FTE reallocations	FY 2025 Proposed amount with FTE reallocations (millions) * FY 2025 Appropriation is $390.192
Wireline Bureau	32.60	$127.203	29.88	$116.580
Media Bureau	29.47	114.990	29.76	116.119
Media Bureau; subcategory Broadcasters	13.12	51.193	13.14	51.286
Media Bureau; subcategory Cable	16.35	63.796	16.62	64.833
Wireless Bureau	25.65	100.084	27.06	105.582
Office of International Affairs	1.72	6.711	1.80	7.039
Space Bureau	10.56	41.204	11.50	44.872

* Figures may not add up to column totals due to rounding.

36. Our proposals to reallocate indirect FTEs relies on staff's validation of the data and the same analysis employed in FY 2023 and FY 2024 evaluating whether measurable FTE time for FY 2025 is primarily being spent on the regulation and oversight of regulatory fee payors such that it should be considered as direct to a core bureau. Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration equaled .5 FTE or less, we rounded down to the nearest whole FTE and only proposed our reallocations in one full FTE increments. In analyzing the work of indirect FTEs in the non-core bureaus, we applied conservative estimates. The Commission previously concluded that less than a full-time FTE demonstrates that the work being done is appropriately considered to be indirect and should not be reassigned.

37. Based upon our analysis of the data, some FTE time in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is being primarily spent on the regulation and oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. Similar to the last two years, we therefore propose that 63 indirect FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau. Additionally, consistent with past practice, we propose to reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which has previously been categorized as indirect. We therefore propose reallocating the sum total of 61 indirect FTE time to direct to a relevant core bureaus and office for calculating regulatory fees. Below, we discuss our analysis for the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

38. *Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) FTEs.* The Commission historically has concluded that it is appropriate for the non-auctions FTEs in OEA to be considered indirect FTEs because their work benefits the Commission and the telecommunications industry and does not specifically focus on regulatory fee payors. As a general matter, OEA is responsible for expanding and strengthening the use of economic analysis in Commission policy making, for enhancing the development and use of auctions, and for implementing consistent and effective agency-wide data practices and policies. Specifically, OEA (a) provides economic analysis, including cost-benefit analysis, for rulemakings, transactions, adjudications, and other Commission actions; (b) manages Commission auctions in support of and in coordination with other bureaus and offices; (c) develops policies and strategies to help manage Commission data resources and establish best practices for data use throughout the Commission in coordination with other bureaus and offices; and (d) conducts long-term research on ways to improve the Commission's policies and processes in each of these areas. As the Commission has recognized the last two fiscal years, however, there is measurable FTE time in OEA that is done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments.

39. For FY 2025, as was the case in FY 2024, based on staff review of the data, we propose to reallocate 29 indirect FTEs from OEA as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: one to the Space Bureau, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 13 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau. We seek comment on this proposed reallocation.

40. *Office of General Counsel (OGC) FTEs.* As explained in prior regulatory fee proceedings, much of the work of the OGC, as represented by FTE allocations, is considered to be indirect. OGC serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission and its various bureaus and offices. In that capacity OGC's responsibilities are generally described as interpreting new and existing statutes and executive orders as they pertain to the Commission's exercise of its Communications Act authority and other authorities, as well as performing such functions involving implementation of such statutes and executive orders as may be assigned to it by the Commission. OGC advises the Commission in the preparation and revision of our rules, recommends decisions in adjudicatory matters before the Commission, assists the Commission in its decision-making capacity and performs a variety of legal functions regarding internal and other administrative matters. OGC also advises and represents the Commission in matters of litigation. These roles are divided between the Administrative Law Division and the Litigation Division and are overseen by the General Counsel (GC) and the GC's Front Office.

41. As the Commission has found in the past two years, however, we believe that certain aspects of OGC's work are sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of individual regulatory fee categories that the associated FTEs could properly be considered direct FTEs for such regulatory fee categories. For FY 2025, after staff evaluation of the data, we propose that four indirect FTEs from OGC should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a relevant core bureau for regulatory purposes. Specifically, based on the substance of the work that is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments for FY 2025, we propose to reallocate four indirect FTEs as direct to a core bureau follows: one to the Wireline Competition Bureau, one to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (instead of two as in FY 2024), one to the Space Bureau (new for this year), and one to the Media Bureau. We seek comment on this proposed reallocation for FY 2025.

42. *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) FTEs.* The work of the PSHSB, as represented by FTE allocations, also has been largely considered to be indirect in prior regulatory fee proceedings. PSHSB advises and coordinates within the Commission on all matters pertaining to public safety, homeland security, national security, cybersecurity, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and related matters. PSHSB leads initiatives that strengthen public safety and emergency response capabilities enabling the Commission to assist the public, first responders, law enforcement, hospitals, the communications industry and all levels of government in times of emergency; thus, the majority of the work of its FTEs is best categorized as indirect. We conclude, however, as the Commission did in FY 2024 and FY 2023, that based on substantive work that is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments for FY 2025, it is appropriate to reallocate 30 indirect FTEs from PSHSB as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: 14 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, nine to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau. We seek comment on this proposed reallocation.

43. *Conclusion of the Proposal to Reallocate Certain Indirect FTEs from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB as Direct FTEs to a Relevant Core Bureau.* As represented above, FTE time associated with the proposed reallocations for regulatory fee purposes would be added to the direct FTE totals for a relevant core bureau. In other words, this proposed reallocation of indirect FTEs would result in increasing the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reducing the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Because our underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged, we conclude that our fee regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees. We seek comment on this conclusion.

44. We continue to be mindful that our consideration of the work of FTEs as direct or indirect can change over time based on our evaluation of the FTE burden associated with the Commission's work assignments, fluctuations within industry segments, and needs of specific regulatory fee payors. Table 2 shows the percentage of regulatory fees allocated to each core bureau based on the proposed reallocation of a total of 61 indirect FTEs as direct to a core bureau, as discussed above. Such FTE reallocations, for regulatory fee purposes, would be proportionally distributed within the core bureau. We seek comment on these reallocations for FY 2025.

45. As reflected in Table 2 below, our proposals reallocate the sum total of 61 indirect FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes in FY 2025, resulting in a 15.9% increase in our overall direct FTE count for FY 2025, and a decrease of 4.25% in the overall direct FTE count from FY 2024. We make these proposals consistent with our long-standing regulatory fee methodology and based upon our determinations, which are reasonably accurate for fiscal year 2025. We seek comment on our proposals and this tentative conclusion.

TABLE 2—FTE ALLOCATIONS: FY 2023 AND FY 2024

Core bureau/office	FY 2024 FTE reallocations	Total # of direct FY 2024 FTEs *with* FTE reallocations	FY 2024% after reallocations	Total # of direct FY 2025 FTEs *without* FTE reallocations	FY 2025 FTE reallocations	Total # of direct FY 2025 FTEs *with* proposed FTE reallocations	FY 2025% after proposed reallocations
Office of International Affairs (Submarine Cable and International Bearer Circuits).	0	8	1.72	8	+0 from OEA +0 from OGC Total additional FTEs +0	8	1.80
Space Bureau (Space and Earth Stations).	+1 from OEA	49	10.56	49	+1 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +2	51	11.50
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.	+8 from OEA +2 from OGC +14 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +24	119	25.65	97	+8 from OEA +1 from OGC +14 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	120	27.06
Wireline Competition Bureau.	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	151.25	32.60	109.5	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	132.5	29.88
Media Bureau	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +7 from PSHSB −2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect Total additional FTEs +13	138	29.47	121	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +7 from PSHSB −2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect Total additional FTEs +13	134	29.76
Total	61	465.25	100	384.50	61	445.50	100

46. Any proposals or comments requesting a change or modification to these proposed regulatory fees for FY 2025 should include a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change and provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year. Commenters should also indicate how such proposed alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

B. Broadcast Television Stations

47. For FY 2025, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour as the Commission has since 2020. Previously, from approximately 1995 through 2018, regulatory fees for full-power television stations were based on the Nielsen Designated Market Area (DMA) groupings 1–10, 11–25, 26–50, 51–100, and remaining markets (DMAs 101–210). The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. We further propose to continue our use of 2020 U.S. Census data to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations, as we traditionally have over the last few years. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the Licensing and Management System (LMS) database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. However, consistent with the Commission's decision in FY 2024, we will continue to base assessments on limiting the population count of full-power television stations that rely on satellite television stations to reach terrain-limited areas in Puerto Rico. As previously implemented, the Commission based assessments on a full-power television station and its satellite facility on a maximum of 3.1 million population. Hence, the maximum fee amount that will be paid by a full-power TV station and its associated satellite facility together is 3.1 million times .006379 (the fee rate) = $19,774). We seek comment on our mechanism for how we will calculate the regulatory fee based on the previously decided population-based methodology. We propose adopting a factor of $.006379 per population served for the FY 2025 full-power broadcast television station fee. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by $.006379 for each full-power broadcast television station) are listed in Table 8. We seek comment on these proposed fees.

C. Improving the Regulatory Fees Process

48. We have a statutory obligation to assess and collect regulatory fees each fiscal year in an amount equal to the Commission's annual S&E appropriation. We seek additional comment on ''whether we should adopt new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve our regulatory fee process regarding any and all categories of service.'' We ask that commenters explain the legal bases for any proposals they make and how such proposals fit within the Commission's statutory authority and our existing regulatory fee methodology. We invite additional comment to help inform our consideration of these issues.

V. Procedural Matters

49. Included below are procedural items as well as our current payment and collection methods. We include these payments and collection procedures to remind regulatory fee payers and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.

50. *Credit Card Transaction Levels.* In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual,* Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7065.20a—*Credit Card Collections,* the total daily credit card transactions processed from a single customer can be no more than $24,999.99 (hereinafter the ''Maximum Daily Limit'') and the total monthly transactions processed from a single customer (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than $100,000.00 (hereinafter the ''Maximum Monthly Limit''). Transactions greater than the Maximum Limits will be rejected. If a customer initiates multiple

transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the Maximum Limits will also be rejected. This applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the $24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than $24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2025 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, *https://www.fcc.gov/regfees.*

51. Payment Methods. During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through *Pay.gov*, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer.* The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (*e.g.,* checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159–E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418–2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer.*

52. *Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates.* The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

- *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2024 for AM/FM radio stations, full-power VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2024.
- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. In instances where an authorization is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in section 52.103 of the Commission's rules. The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2024.
- *Wireless Services:* Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2024 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:* The first eight regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees (first seven in our Calculation of Fees in Table 4) pay ''small multi-year wireless regulatory fees.'' Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of ''small multi-year wireless'' licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2025.
- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2024. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2024. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2024. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *International Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2024. Regulatory fees must also be paid for geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories ''Other'' and ''Less Complex,'' that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2024. Licensees of small satellites that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2024 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2024, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Proposals also have been made to assess regulatory fees on all space stations that are authorized only (earth stations are feeable when they become licensed or authorized).
- *International Services* (*Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services*): Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2023. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2023, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, ''active circuits'' include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2023. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

53. *CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF)

report that is based on ''assigned'' telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (''in'' and ''out''). We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Table 3 and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Table 4. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on CORES along with the carrier's Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

54. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation. The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting explanation, if any, and either approve or disapprove the submission in CORES. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide supporting documentation. If the Commission receives no response from the provider, or the Commission does not reverse its initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in CORES. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in CORES.

55. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (*i.e.,* compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2024), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. If the Commission determines that a carrier paid CMRS or mobile services regulatory fees based on an incorrect number of telephone numbers, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

56. *Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act.* Consistent with the Providing Accountability Through Transparency Act, Public Law 118–9, a summary of this document will be available on *https://www.fcc.gov/proposed-rulemakings.*

TABLE 3—CALCULATION OF FY 2025 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

[Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.]

Fee category	FY 2025 payment units	Yrs	FY 2024 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2025 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2025 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2025 reg. fee	Expected FY 2025 revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,280	10	287,500	320,000	25	25	320,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	27,000	10	2,330,000	2,700,000	10	10	2,700,000
Microwave	10,400	10	4,125,000	2,600,000	25	25	2,600,000
Marine (Ship)	7,300	10	1,050,000	1,095,000	15	15	1,095,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	5,900	10	580,000	590,000	10	10	590,000
Marine (Coast)	360	10	112,000	144,000	40	40	144,000
Aviation (Ground)	380	10	54,000	76,000	20	20	76,000
AM Class A [1]	60	1	266,220	266,269	4,438	4,440	266,400
AM Class B [1]	1,293	1	3,301,650	3,315,804	2,564	2,565	3,316,545
AM Class C [1]	755	1	1,183,840	1,184,649	1,569	1,570	1,185,350
AM Class D [1]	1,259	1	3,908,750	3,924,338	3,117	3,115	3,921,785
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 [1]	2,933	1	8,232,225	8,268,925	2,819	2,820	8,271,060
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 [1]	3,021	1	10,080,560	10,129,055	3,353	3,355	10,135,455
AM Construction Permits [2]	4	1	1,170	2,240	560	560	2,240
FM Construction Permits [2]	20	1	14,350	13,720	980	980	19,600
Digital Television [5] (including Satellite TV)	3.546 billion population	1	23,363,518	22,621,616	0.0063789	0.006379	22,622,022
Digital TV Construction Permits [2]	8	1	26,000	41,600	5,200	5,200	41,600
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters.	6,135	1	1,522,675	1,518,473	247.4	245	1,503,075
CARS Stations	95	1	191,100	194,577	2,048	2,050	194,750
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	42,000,000	1	63,500,000	64,638,412	1.5390	1.54	64,638,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers.	$21,500,000,000	1	122,434,000	112,707,157	0.005242	0.005240	112,660,000
Toll Free Numbers	37,000,000	1	4,200,000	3,872,669	0.11000	0.11	4,070,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile).	605,500,000	1	89,920,000	96,810,875	0.1593	0.16	96,880,000
CMRS Messaging Services	566,800	1	48,000	45,344	0.0800	0.080	45,344
BRS/ [3]	1,200	1	870,000	870,000	725	725	870,000
LMDS	375	1	268,250	271,875	725	725	271,875
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common).	28,000	1	340,000	351,939	12.6	13	364,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Table 4) [4].	76	1	6,264,362	6,686,843	88,159	88,160	6,700,160
Earth Stations	2,900	1	3,248,000	8,243,030	2,842	2,840	8,236,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	140	1	31,112,790	21,978,421	153,695	153,695	21,978,385
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)	11	1	5,975,120	11,483,892	1,043,990	1,043,990	11,483,890
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Less Complex).	9	1	1,496,940	2,870,973	318,997	318,995	2,870,955
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite).	24	1	311,340	295,920	12,330	12,330	295,920

TABLE 3—CALCULATION OF FY 2025 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES—Continued

[Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.]

Fee category	FY 2025 payment units	Yrs	FY 2024 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2025 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2025 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2025 reg. fee	Expected FY 2025 revenue
****** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected.	.....	.....	390,621,601	390,192,000	.....	.....	390,369,411
****** Total Revenue Requirement	.....	.....	390,192,000	390,192,000	.....	.....	390,192,000
Difference	.....	.....	429,601	0	.....	.....	177,411

Notes on Table 3

[1] The fee amounts listed in the column entitled ''Rounded FY 2025 Reg. Fee'' are the result of dividing the revenue requirement by the payment units of each radio class category. The actual FY 2025 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Table 4.

[2] The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service based on the threshold 10,001–25,000, the traditional basis for identifying the lowest licensed fee. Reductions in the full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for full-power television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size and population served, respectively.

[3] The MDS/MMDS category was renamed Broadband Radio Service (BRS). *See Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150–2162 and 2500–2690 MHz Bands,* Report & Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

[4] The chart at the end of Table 4 lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008,* Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008,* Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009). The Submarine Cable fee in Table 3 is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Table 4.

[5] The actual full-power television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Table 8.

TABLE 4—FY 2025 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

[Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.]

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. $s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	0.16.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	725.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	725.
AM Radio Construction Permits	560.
FM Radio Construction Permits	980.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	$0.006379.
	See Table 8 for fee amounts due, also available at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees.*
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	245.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	2,050.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.54.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	0.00524.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.11.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	2,840.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	153,695.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	1,043,990.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	318,995.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,330.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	13.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2025 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	$535	$385	$335	$370	$590	$670
10,001–25,000	895	645	560	615	980	1,120
25,001–75,000	1,345	970	840	925	1,470	1,680
75,001–150,000	2,015	1,450	1,260	1,385	2,205	2,520
150,001–500,000	3,025	2,180	1,895	2,080	3,310	3,785
500,001–1,200,000	4,530	3,265	2,835	3,110	4,960	5,665
1,200,001–3,000,000	6,800	4,900	4,255	4,675	7,450	8,510
3,000,001–6,000,000	10,195	7,345	6,380	7,005	11,160	12,755
>6,000,000	15,295	11,025	9,570	10,510	16,750	19,140

FY 2025 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2024)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2025 Regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625	$5,515
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125	11,030
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25	22,050
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5	44,105
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0	88,205
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	176,410

Table 5—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2025

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2025, we adjusted FY 2024 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2025 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee databases, actual prior year payment records, and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Licensing and Management System (LMS), and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast.* Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term ''units'' reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term ''units'' reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data are received after the *NPRM* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order.* This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2025 estimates with actual FY 2024 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2025 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates over time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2025 payment units are based on FY 2024 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2025 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2024. We have either rounded the FY 2025 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2024 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2024 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television.	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS) LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2024 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2024 payment units.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations.	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers.	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499–A worksheets due in April 2025, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2024 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2024 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2024 payment units.

Table 6—Factors, Measurements, and Calculations That Determine Station Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages

AM Stations

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in sections 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50–50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR 73.313 of the Commission's rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

Table 7—Satellite Charts for FY 2025 Regulatory Fees

Table A—Space Stations Potentially Subject to Regulatory Fees in FY 2025

These charts publish a list of space stations and systems that would be subject to regulatory fees in FY 2025, including under the proposal made in the Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking1 to assess regulatory fees on all authorized space stations, not only operational space stations.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO
EchoStar BSS Corp	*S3093*	*ECHOSTAR 23*	*GSO*
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS–3e	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	*S3017*	*ECHOSTAR 24 (JUPITER 3)*	*GSO*
Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10–02	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	*S3015*	*GALAXY 33*	*GSO*
Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3022	INTELSAT 15R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3058	HISPASAT 143W–1	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	*S3083*	*GALAXY 34*	*GSO*
Intelsat License LLC	*S3143*	*GALAXY 35*	*GSO*
Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA–1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC–1	MSAT–2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc	S2861	DIRECTV KU–79W	GSO
Open Plaza Corp	S2922	SKY–B1	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM–6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2162	AMC–3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2180	AMC–15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2347	AMC–6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2415	NSS–10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2826	SES–2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2807	SES–1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2892	SES–3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S3097	SES–19	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	*S3138*	*SES–22*	*GSO*
SES Americom, Inc	*S3096*	*SES–18*	*GS0*
SES Americom, Inc	*S3098*	*SES–20*	*GSO*

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
SES Americom, Inc	S3099	SES–21	GSO
Silkwave Africa, LLC	*S2666*	*Afristar–2*	*GSO*
Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	*S2616*	*XM–4*	*GSO*
Sirius XM Radio Inc	*S2617*	*XM–3*	*GSO*
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S2710	FM–5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	*S3033*	*SXM–7*	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3034	SXM–8	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3166	SXM–9	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	*S3167*	*SXM–10*	*GSO*
Skynet Satellite Corp	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
Viasat, Inc	S2747	VIASAT–1	GSO
Viasat, Inc	S2917	VIASAT–3	GSO
Viasat, Inc	*S3050*	*VIASAT–89US*	*GSO*
XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM–5	GSO

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING

Grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
ABS Global Ltd	S2987	ABS–3A	GSO
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd	S3130	HYLAS–4	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3142	Star One D2	GSO
Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3192	Star One C4	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT–2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacões S.A	S3192	STAR ONE C4	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S2793	AMAZONAS–2	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S2886	AMAZONAS–3	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO
Hispasat, S.A	S2969	HISPASAT 30W–6	GSO
Horizons-4 Satellite LLC	S3180	Horizon–4	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat–4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat–3 F5	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS–9	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES–4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES–6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES–10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES–15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES–11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS–11	GSO
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES–14	GSO
SES–17 S.a.r.l	S3043	SES–17	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT–2	GSO

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH EARTH STATION LICENSES

ITU or operator name (if available)	Call sign	Common name	Type
APSTAR VI	M292090	APSTAR 6	GSO

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH EARTH STATION LICENSES—Continued

ITU or operator name (if available)	Call sign	Common name	Type
AUSSAT B 152E	M221170	OPTUS D2	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	E050029	Ciel–2	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	E140100	Ciel–6i	GSO
QuetzSat, S.de R.L. de C.V	E090020	Quetzsat–1	GSO
Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	Eutelsat 65 West A	GSO
INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	INMARSAT 4F1	GSO
INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	INMARSAT 5F2	GSO
INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	INMARSAT 5F3	GSO
JCSAT–2B	M174163	JCSAT–2B	GSO
JCSAT–5A	E010016	JCSAT–5A	GSO
NIMIQ 5	E080107	NIMIQ 5	GSO
WILDBLUE–1	E040213	WILDBLUE–1	GSO

SPACE STATIONS (PER LICENSE/CALL SIGN IN NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)

[Small satellite]

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Aethero Space Inc	S3189	Deimos	Small Satellite.
Capella Space Corp	S3162	Acadia–1	Small Satellite.
Capella Space Corp	S3137	Capella–9, Capella–10	Small Satellite.
ICEYE US, Inc	S3082	ICEYE	Small Satellite.
ICEYE US, Inc	S3165	ICEYE Second Tranche	Small Satellite.
Launcher, Inc	S3161	Orbiter SN3	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	S3072	YAM–3	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	S3147	YAM–5	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3170	YAM–6	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc	S3184	YAM–7	Small Satellite.
Lynk Global, Inc	S3087	Lynk Towers	Small Satellite.
Momentus Space, LLC	S3144	VIGORIDE–5	OTV.
Momentus Space, LLC	S3154	VIGORIDE–6	OTV.
Odyssey SpaceWorks	S3176	OSW Cazorla	Small Satellite.
Quantum Space LLC	S3179	Quantum Sentry	Small Satellite.
R2 Space, Inc	S3067	XR–1	Small Satellite.
Space Logistics, LLC	S2990	Mission Extension Vehicle–1	RPO/OOS.
Space Logistics, LLC	S3059	Mission Extension Vehicle–2	RPO/OOS.
Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3153	GNOMES–4	Small Satellite.
Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3185	GNOMES–5	Small Satellite
Turion Space Corp	S3146	DROID.001	Small Satellite.
Umbra Lab Inc	S3095	Umbra SAR	Small Satellite.
Umbra Lab Inc	S3168	Umbra Block Two SAR Constellation	Small Satellite.
Umbra Lab Inc	S3186	Umbra Block 2.1 SAR Constellation	Small Satellite.

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)—LESS COMPLEX

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite/system name	Type (authorized stations)
Astro Digital U.S., Inc	S3014	Landmapper–BC	Less Complex (5).
BlackSky Global, LLC	S3032	Global	Less Complex (16).
Capella Space Corp	S3178	Acadia–3, Acadia–4, Acadia–5, *Acadia–6*	Less Complex (4).
Hawkeye 360	S3042	HE360	Less Complex (174).
Maxar License, Inc., DG Consents Sub, Inc	S2129/S2348	WorldView 1, 2 & 3, GeoEye–1, Worldview Legion.	Less Complex (15).
MethaneSAT, LLC	*S3160*	*MethaneSat–1*	*Less Complex (1).*
Muon Space, Inc	S3173	MuSat-2, MuSat–3	Less Complex (2).
Orbital Sidekick, Inc	S3139	GHOSt	Less Complex (6).
Planet Labs PBC	S2912/*S3152*	Flock/Skysats/ *Tanager*	Less Complex (576).
Sidus Space, Inc	*S3175*	*LizzieSat–2, LizzieSat–3, LizzieSat–4, LizzieSat–5.*	*Less Complex (4).*
Spire Global, Inc	S2946/S3045/S3182	LEMUR & MINAS & HUBBLE	Less Complex (636).
The Tomorrow Companies, Inc	*S3156*	*Tomorrow.io Weather Constellation*	*Less Complex (4).*

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)—OTHER

Licensee/grantee	Call sign	Satellite/ system name	Type (authorized stations)
AST & Science, LLC	*S3065*	*Bluebird Block 1*	*Other (5).*
Globalstar License LLC	S2115	GLOBALSTAR	Other (96).
Iridium Constellation LLC	S2110	IRIDIUM	Other (99).
Kepler Communications, Inc	S2981	KEPLER	Other (140).
Kineis	*S3054*	*KINEIS*	*Other (25).*
Kuiper Systems LLC	*S3051*	*KUIPER*	*Other (3,232).*
Myriota Pty. Ltd	S3047	MYRIOTA	Other (26).
O3b Limited	S2935	O3b	Other (42).
ORBCOMM License Corp	S2103	ORBCOMM	Other (72).
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	S2983/S3018/ S2992/S3069	SPACEX/Ku–/Ka–/V–band/Gen 2	Other (11,908).
Space Norway AS	S2978	ARCTIC SATELLITE BROADBAND MISSION	Other (2).
Swarm Technologies, Inc	S3041	SWARM	Other (150).
Telesat LEO Inc	S2976	TELESAT Ku/Ka–Band	Other (117).
Theia Holdings A, Inc	*S2986*	*THEIA*	*Other (112).*
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	S2963/*S2994*	ONEWEB Ku–/Ka–/*V*–BAND	Other (2,000).
Viasat, Inc	*S2985*	*ViaSat—NGSO*	*Other (20).*

Table B—FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Calculations if Proposals To Amend the Existing Fee Methodology Are Adopted and Effective

The following chart provides an analysis of potential regulatory fees for space and earth stations for FY 2025 assuming the proposal to amend the existing methodology by creating tiers of ''small'' and ''large'' constellations within the NGSO space station ''other'' fee category, as described in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* is adopted and effective for FY 2025. This proposal includes the creation of new fee categories for Large and Small Constellations in the NGSO ''other'' category and assessment of fees on authorized, not just operational, space stations. It assumes the same number of earth station payors in FY 2025 as there were in FY 2024 (2900 units). It does not incorporate the proposals included in the alternative methodology.

A	FY 2025 S&E Appropriation	$390,192,000
B	FY 2025 Space Bureau Percent of Direct FTEs	11.50%
C	Space Bureau Collection Requirement (A*B)	$44,872,080
D	Earth Station Share of Collection (18.37%) (C*18.37%) ($44,872,080 * 18.37% = $8,243,001).	$8,243,001
E	Earth Station Per Unit Fee (D/No. of Units of Earth Stations) ($8,243,001/ 2,900 = $2,842).	* $2,840
F	Space Station Share of Collection (C – D) ($44,872,080 – $8,243,001 = $36,629,079).	$36,629,079
G	GSO Share of Space Station Share (60%) (F * 60%) ($36,629,079 * 60% = $21,977,447).	$21,977,447
H	GSO Per Unit Fee (G/No. of Authorized GSO Space Stations in FY2025) Table A above estimates 161 authorized GSO space stations, as of October 1, 2024. ($21,977,447/161 = $136,506.	$136,505 *
I	NGSO Share of Space Station Share (40%) (F*40%) ($36,629,079 * 40% = $14,651,632).	$14,651,632
J	Small Satellite Share of Space Station Collection ($12,330*No. of Units of Small Satellites Authorized in FY2025) Table A above estimates 24 authorized small satellite licenses, as of October 1, 2024, at $12,330 per unit.	$295,920
K	Remaining Less Complex Share of NGSO Share ((I*NGSO Less Complex Share of NGSO Fees (20%)) – (J*NGSO Less Complex Share of NGSO Fees (20%)) (($14,651,632 * 20%) – ($295,920 * 20% = $59,184) = $2,871,142).	$2,871,142
L	NGSO Less Complex Per Unit Fee (K/No. of Units of Authorized NGSO Less Complex Space Stations Systems in FY2025) Table A above estimates 12 authorized NGSO space station systems that fall within the ''less complex'' category, as of October 1, 2024.	$239,260 *
M	Remaining NGSO Other Share of NGSO Share (80%)((I*NGSO Other Share of NGSO Fees (80%)) – (J*NGSO Other Share of NGSO Fees (80%)) (($14,651,632 * 80%) – ($295,920 * 80%) = $11,484,569).	$11,484,569
N	Small Constellation Share of NGSO Other Share (50%) (M*50%) ($11,484,569 * 50% = $5,742,285).	$5,742,285

O	Small Constellation Per Unit Fee (N/No. of Units of Authorized Small Constellations in FY2025) The number of NGSO space stations systems that do not pay regulatory fees using either the Small Satellite or NGSO Less Complex category, is derived from the Space Bureau's Approved Space Station List, as of October 1, 2024, and licensing records obtained via ICFS, which are summarized in Table A above. There are 16 such NGSO authorized systems. Of these, 13 systems have 500 or fewer authorized space stations, and 13 systems have 1,000 or fewer authorized space stations. ($5,742,285/13 = $441,715).	Using 500 satellites as dividing line $441,715*.	Using 1000 satellites as dividing line $441,715.*
P	Large Constellation Share of NGSO Other Share (50%) (M*50%) ($11,484,569 * 50% = $5,742,284).	$5,742,285	
Q	Large Constellation Per Unit Fee (P/No. of Units of Authorized Large Constellations in FY2025) The number of NGSO space stations systems that do not pay regulatory fees using either the Small Satellite or NGSO Less Complex category, is derived from the Space Bureau's Approved Space Station List, as of October 1, 2024, and licensing records obtained via ICFS, which are also summarized in in Table A above. There are 3 such NGSO authorized systems with more than 500 authorized space stations, and 3 systems with more than 1000 authorized space stations. ($5,742,285/3 = $1,914,095).	Using 500 satellites as dividing line $1,914,095*.	Using 1000 satellites as dividing line $1,914,095.*

Table C—FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Calculated if the Proposed Alternative Fee Methodology is Adopted and Effective

The following chart provides an analysis of potential regulatory fees for space and earth stations for FY 2025 assuming the alternative fee methodology, as described in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* is adopted and effective for FY 2025. This proposal includes the assessment of fees on authorized, not just operational, space stations. It assumes the same number of earth station payors in FY 2025 as there were in FY 2024 (2900 units).

A	FY 2025 S&E Appropriation	$390,192,000	
B	FY 2025 Space Bureau Percent of Direct FTEs	11.50%	
C	Space Bureau Collection Requirement (A*B)	$44,872,080	
D	Earth Station Share of Collection (18.37%) (C*18.37%)	$8,243,001	
E	Earth Station Per Unit Fee (D/No. of Units of Earth Stations) ($8,243,001/2900 = $2,842).	$2,840*	
F	Space Station Share of Collection (C − D)	$36,629,079	
G	Small Satellite Share of Space Station Collection ($12,330 * No. of Authorized Small Satellites Authorized in FY2025) The Space Bureau's Approved Space Station List, as of October 1, 2024, shows 24 authorized small satellite licenses, which results in 24 units at $12,330 per unit using FY 2024 fee rates.	$295,920.	
H	Remaining Space Station Share of Collection (F − G)	$36,333,159	
I	Number of Initial Space Station Units: Table A above estimates 161 authorized GSO space stations, as of October 1, 2024. The number of initial units of NGSO space stations systems, consisting of systems up to 100 authorized space stations that do not pay regulatory fees using the Small Satellite category, is derived from the Space Bureau's Approved Space Station List, as of October 1, 2024, and licensing records obtained via ICFS, which are also summarized in the table below. There are an estimated 28 such NGSO authorized systems. Each counts towards a single initial unit.	189 (161 GSO + 28 NGSO)	
J	Number of Additional Space Station Units: NGSO: The number of additional units of NGSO space stations is derived from the Space Bureau's Approved Space Station List, as of October 1, 2024, and licensing records obtained via ICFS, which are also provided in the table below. Each additional unit includes a unit for authorized space station from 101–500, and per each additional 500 authorized space stations after 500 (*i.e.,* 101–500 = 1 unit; 501–1000 = 1 unit; 1001–1500 = 1 unit, etc.). Calculations are provided using this methodology for both 500 and 1000 additional space stations increments..	Using per 500 additional NGSO space stations: 44.	Using per 1000 additional NGSO space stations: 25.
K	Total Units (I + J)	233	214
L	Per Unit Space Station Regulatory Fee (H/K)	Using per unit of 500 additional NGSO space stations: $155,935*.	Using per unit of 1000 additional NGSO space stations: $169,780.*

* Fee amounts are rounded to the nearest 5 digits.

AUTHORIZED NGSO SPACE STATIONS

[Excluding small satellites and RPO/OOS/OTV]

	Name	Call sign	Number of authorized space stations	Number of units assessed (500 tier)	Number of units assessed (1,000 tier)
1	AST&Science	S3065	5	1	1
2	Astro Digital U.S., Inc	S3014	5	1	1
3	BlackSky Global, LLC	S3032	16	1	1
4	Capella Space Corp	S3178 (Acadia 3, 4, 5, 6)	4	1	1
5	Globalstar License LLC	S2115	96	1	1
6	HawkEye 360, Inc	S3042	174	2	2
7	Iridium Constellation LLC	S2110	99	1	1
8	Kepler Communications Inc	S2981	140	2	2
9	Kinéis	S3054	25	1	1
10	Kuiper Systems LLC	S3051	3,232	8	5
11	Maxar License Inc., DG Consents Sub, Inc.	S2129/S2348	15	1	1
12	MethaneSAT, LLC	*S3160*	1	1	1
13	Muon Space, Inc	S3173	2	1	1
14	Myriota Pty. Ltd	S3047	26	1	1
15	O3b Limited	S2935	42	1	1
16	ORBCOMM License Corp	S2103	72	1	1
17	Orbital Sidekick, Inc	S3139	6	1	1
18	Planet Labs PBC	S2912	576	3	2
19	Sidus Space, Inc	S3175 (LizzieSat–2,3,4,5)	4	1	1
20	Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	S2983/S3018/S2992/S3069	11,908	25	13
21	Space Norway AS	S2978	2	1	1
22	Spire Global, Inc	S2946/S3045/S3182	636	3	2
23	Swarm Technologies, Inc	S3041	150	2	2
24	Telesat LEO Inc	S2976	117	2	2
25	Theia Holdings A, Inc	S2986	112	2	2
26	Tomorrow Companies Inc	S3156	4	1	1
27	ViaSat, Inc	S2985	20	1	1
28	WorldVu Satellites Limited	S2963/S2994	2,000	5	3
	Total NGSO Units			72	53

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
3246	KAAH–TV	1,018,897	939,246	$5,991
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	3,703
11912	KAAS–TV	243,984	243,947	1,556
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	19,140
282	KABC–TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	112,720
1236	KACV–TV	383,228	383,071	2,444
33261	KADN–TV	889,583	889,583	5,675
8263	KAEF–TV	139,510	124,133	792
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	30,852
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	7,774
62442	KAID	864,547	857,276	5,469
4145	KAII–TV	203,698	179,435	1,145
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	13,148
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	3,724
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	2,509
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	5,210
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	2,521
148	KAKW–DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	20,682
51598	KALB–TV	933,915	932,500	5,948
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	6,198
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	2,628
8523	KAMR–TV	377,485	377,410	2,407
65301	KAMU–TV	395,784	392,044	2,501
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	1,902
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	4,330
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	27,011
33440	KARK–TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	7,849
37005	KARZ–TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	7,235
32311	KASA–TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	7,395
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	7,564

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	30,703
55049	KASY–TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	7,293
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	8,778
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	607
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	20,659
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	8,076
50182	KAUT–TV	1,810,654	1,809,428	11,542
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	2,529
6864	KAUZ–TV	366,943	365,162	2,329
73101	KAVU–TV	323,202	322,961	2,060
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	1,236
49578	KAWE	139,854	137,788	879
58684	KAYU–TV	925,282	861,276	5,494
29234	KAZA–TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	90,799
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	51,576
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	1,200
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	7,189
776268	KAZS	396,796	390,474	2,491
35811	KAZT–TV	495,353	409,112	2,610
4148	KBAK–TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	8,700
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	2,967
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	9,432
22685	KBDI–TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	27,654
65395	KBFD–DT	1,016,508	887,671	5,662
169030	KBGS–TV	176,271	173,911	1,109
61068	KBHE–TV	153,390	144,914	924
48556	KBIM–TV	226,233	226,194	1,443
29108	KBIN–TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	6,462
33658	KBJR–TV	278,564	274,572	1,751
83306	KBLN–TV	322,286	145,745	930
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	14,167
53324	KBME–TV	146,149	146,082	932
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	5,092
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	910
49760	KBOI–TV	872,030	863,497	5,508
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	985
66414	KBSD–DT	151,986	151,901	969
66415	KBSH–DT	97,884	95,916	612
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	4,646
66416	KBSL–DT	47,462	46,328	296
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	9,090
62469	KBTC–TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	26,976
61214	KBTV–TV	771,692	771,692	4,923
6669	KBTX–TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	34,135
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	10,744
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	777
6823	KBYU–TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	16,716
33756	KBZK	156,388	139,258	888
21422	KCAL–TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	112,186
11265	KCAU–TV	769,096	754,352	4,812
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	16,312
27507	KCBD	433,372	432,694	2,760
9628	KCBS–TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	110,737
49750	KCBY–TV	92,825	77,624	495
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	7,714
9640	KCCW–TV	294,831	287,246	1,832
63158	KCDO–TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	20,162
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	4,862
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	2,844
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	27,032
10245	KCEN–TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	13,869
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	104,046
18079	KCFW–TV	196,292	157,001	1,002
132606	KCGE	129,876	129,876	828
60793	KCHF	1,157,628	1,127,207	7,190
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	2,498
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	5,784
41969	KCLO–TV	150,949	145,392	927
47903	KCNC–TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	26,633
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	51,112
33742	KCOP–TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	110,475

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	6,971
63165	KCOY–TV	700,154	478,768	3,054
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	31,805
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	17,152
33875	KCRA–TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	45,634
9719	KCRG–TV	981,965	971,818	6,199
60728	KCSD–TV	323,237	323,093	2,061
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	1,409
33749	KCTS–TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	30,484
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	17,417
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	4,400
10036	KCWC–DT	42,872	38,501	246
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	16,850
51502	KCWI–TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	7,343
42008	KCWO–TV	55,411	55,383	353
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	1,344
24316	KCWX	4,947,756	4,941,660	31,523
68713	KCWY–DT	85,085	84,715	540
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	50,707
33764	KDBC–TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	6,998
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	274
166332	KDCU–DT	773,823	773,808	4,936
38375	KDEN–TV	3,973,266	3,942,210	25,147
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	50,964
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	50,776
29102	KDIN–TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	7,586
25454	KDKA–TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	21,868
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	422
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	1,688
41975	KDLO–TV	214,024	213,819	1,364
55379	KDLT–TV	700,230	689,305	4,397
55375	KDLV–TV	98,101	97,673	623
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	2,496
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	7,957
56524	KDNL–TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	19,196
24518	KDOC–TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	110,861
1005	KDOR–TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	7,514
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	2,995
61064	KDSD–TV	65,355	60,171	384
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	327
56527	KDSM–TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	7,667
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	50,387
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	151
33778	KDTV–DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	49,438
67910	KDTX–TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	50,928
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	26,436
18084	KECI–TV	228,161	210,560	1,343
51208	KECY–TV	407,175	403,848	2,576
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	3,364
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	1,030
41983	KELO–TV	767,130	715,437	4,564
34440	KEMO–TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	51,112
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	350
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	3,679
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	19,633
63845	KENV–DT	52,294	45,932	293
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	547
50591	KEPB–TV	631,758	574,973	3,668
56029	KEPR–TV	529,602	519,486	3,314
49324	KERA–TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	50,914
40878	KERO–TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	8,023
61067	KESD–TV	172,302	165,214	1,054
25577	KESQ–TV	1,487,393	615,803	3,928
50205	KETA–TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	11,866
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	18,771
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	24,749
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	2,572
12895	KETH–TV	7,296,694	7,296,428	46,544
55643	KETK–TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	6,833
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	7,602
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	9,482

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	3,204
68853	KEYC–TV	553,554	539,853	3,444
33691	KEYE–TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	21,973
60637	KEYT–TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	8,135
83715	KEYU	366,142	366,071	2,335
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	7,444
73701	KFAA–TV	7,987,157	7,983,918	50,929
34412	KFBB–TV	96,782	95,488	609
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	6,124
51466	KFDA–TV	394,744	393,695	2,511
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	4,916
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	4,193
65370	KFDX–TV	367,320	366,583	2,338
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	29,566
12729	KFFX–TV	467,787	463,006	2,954
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	4,336
42122	KFMB–TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	24,969
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	2,817
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	536
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	334
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	60
66222	KFOR–TV	1,789,693	1,789,342	11,414
33716	KFOX–TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	6,999
41517	KFPH–DT	385,474	313,720	2,001
81509	KFPX–TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	6,840
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	1,107
59013	KFRE–TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	11,709
51429	KFSF–DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	44,903
66469	KFSM–TV	1,003,012	978,896	6,244
8620	KFSN–TV	1,973,837	1,957,017	12,484
29560	KFTA–TV	907,937	894,593	5,707
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	410
60537	KFTH–DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	46,487
60549	KFTR–DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	108,260
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	427
81441	KFTU–DT	109,271	105,476	673
34439	KFTV–DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	12,212
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	519
592	KFVS–TV	867,835	847,638	5,407
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	50,804
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	5,823
17625	KFXB–TV	377,548	370,365	2,363
70917	KFXK–TV	969,012	966,868	6,168
84453	KFXL–TV	977,327	976,428	6,229
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	8,520
41427	KFYR–TV	153,218	150,858	962
25685	KGAN	1,121,266	1,109,006	7,074
34457	KGBT–TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	8,612
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	5,970
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	7,813
34459	KGET–TV	982,744	940,071	5,997
53320	KGFE	120,164	120,164	767
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	1,491
83945	KGLA–DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	11,194
34445	KGMB	1,016,756	907,381	5,788
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	13,095
36914	KGMD–TV	101,247	100,762	643
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	1,122
10061	KGNS–TV	283,777	274,877	1,753
34470	KGO–TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	55,053
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	11,565
81694	KGPX–TV	792,059	724,592	4,622
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	985
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	24,955
36918	KGUN–TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	8,243
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	20,666
63177	KGWC–TV	84,597	84,117	537
63162	KGWL–TV	37,314	37,199	237
63166	KGWN–TV	558,685	528,237	3,370
63170	KGWR–TV	49,435	49,242	314
4146	KHAW–TV	102,381	101,946	650

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	3,753
27300	KHCE–TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	18,134
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	6,441
21160	KHGI–TV	245,331	244,515	1,560
36917	KHII–TV	1,017,217	907,842	5,791
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	7,246
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	1,239
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	1,204
47987	KHNE–TV	205,833	204,923	1,307
34867	KHNL	1,016,725	907,350	5,788
60354	KHOG–TV	862,177	797,810	5,089
4144	KHON–TV	1,016,508	944,271	6,024
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	46,490
4690	KHQA–TV	308,541	308,333	1,967
34537	KHQ–TV	938,773	887,184	5,659
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	7,922
34348	KHSD–TV	203,077	199,032	1,270
24508	KHSL–TV	634,956	615,388	3,926
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	14,950
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	638
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	46,610
34564	KICU–TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	49,994
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	2,225
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	804
53382	KIEM–TV	177,885	166,501	1,062
66258	KIFI–TV	360,684	357,711	2,282
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	14,863
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	3,685
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	8,777
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	5,874
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	105,117
56033	KIMA–TV	325,241	275,599	1,758
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	4,228
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	14,231
34847	KING–TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	29,897
51708	KINT–TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	6,974
26249	KION–TV	2,602,418	906,539	5,783
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	1,211
66781	KIRO–TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	29,888
62430	KISU–TV	358,145	353,319	2,254
12896	KITU–TV	749,934	749,934	4,784
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	5,678
59255	KIVI–TV	864,257	856,996	5,467
47285	KIXE–TV	484,629	444,405	2,835
13792	KJJC–TV	85,813	84,995	542
14000	KJLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	111,407
20015	KJNP–TV	96,266	96,001	612
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	98
59439	KJRH–TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	9,303
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	282
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	2,330
55031	KJTV–TV	426,315	426,302	2,719
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	198
36607	KJZZ–TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	16,717
776230	KKAC	128,739	128,719	821
776239	KKAD	55,004	54,083	345
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	6,353
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	6,173
24766	KKCO	252,558	223,619	1,426
776228	KKEL	8,625	8,430	54
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	4,945
22644	KKPX–TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	46,723
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	18,496
35042	KLAS–TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	14,392
52907	KLAX–TV	350,490	350,144	2,234
3660	KLBK–TV	409,551	409,512	2,612
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	190
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	104,046
77719	KLCW–TV	404,384	404,369	2,579
51479	KLDO–TV	267,717	267,717	1,708
37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	784

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
56032	KLEW–TV	173,816	158,086	1,008
35059	KLFY–TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	8,802
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	6,333
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	7,973
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	1,485
47975	KLNE–TV	124,206	124,134	792
38590	KLPA–TV	395,240	395,079	2,520
38588	KLPB–TV	749,224	749,224	4,779
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	18,137
11951	KLRT–TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	7,572
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	21,464
8322	KLSR–TV	617,791	555,511	3,544
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	1,128
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	46,178
38587	KLTL–TV	438,847	438,847	2,799
38589	KLTM–TV	670,083	665,283	4,244
38591	KLTS–TV	930,704	927,650	5,917
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	7,071
12913	KLUJ–TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	8,322
57220	KLUZ–TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	6,772
11683	KLVX	2,368,176	2,246,495	14,330
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	6,802
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	4,136
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	1,310
51499	KMAX–TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	49,935
65686	KMBC–TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	17,152
35183	KMCB	77,018	70,797	452
41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	14,832
42636	KMCI–TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	16,650
38584	KMCT–TV	270,862	270,855	1,728
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	515
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	217
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	1,384
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	4,841
35123	KMEX–DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	108,161
40875	KMGH–TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	26,862
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	2,895
16749	KMIR–TV	3,014,399	805,795	5,140
63164	KMIZ	552,020	549,962	3,508
53541	KMLM–DT	358,819	358,819	2,289
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	4,348
47981	KMNE–TV	44,963	41,160	263
24753	KMOH–TV	217,161	202,513	1,292
4326	KMOS–TV	823,502	819,698	5,229
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	565
70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	19,478
51488	KMPH–TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	11,680
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	6,899
68883	KMSP–TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	26,794
12525	KMSS–TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	6,662
43095	KMTP–TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	30,944
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	4,707
35190	KMTV–TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	9,449
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	4,990
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	1,242
32958	KMVU–DT	333,344	255,430	1,629
86534	KMYA–DT	181,750	181,710	1,159
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	17,156
54420	KMYT–TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	8,720
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	1,089
993	KNAT–TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	7,425
24749	KNAZ–TV	370,644	251,297	1,603
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	105,038
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	953
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	13,615
82611	KNDB	140,899	140,846	898
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	521
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	1,861
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	3,283
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	585
776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	2,671

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	1,803
125710	KNIC–DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	18,500
59363	KNIN–TV	861,563	857,065	5,467
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	19,182
84215	KNMD–TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	7,319
55528	KNME–TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	7,308
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	20,039
48975	KNOE–TV	706,833	703,468	4,487
49273	KNOP–TV	84,998	83,626	533
10228	KNPB	687,138	528,128	3,369
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	155
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	24,935
19191	KNSN–TV	703,800	557,463	3,556
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	12,394
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	55,772
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	20,959
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	3,000
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	8,674
29557	KNWA–TV	929,628	912,611	5,822
59440	KNXV–TV	4,836,838	4,826,028	30,785
59014	KOAA–TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	9,071
50588	KOAB–TV	254,424	250,749	1,600
50590	KOAC–TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	10,963
58552	KOAM–TV	822,738	789,385	5,035
53928	KOAT–TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	7,307
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	7,350
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	1,041
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	3,516
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	1,447
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	11,496
4328	KOCE–TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	109,348
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	10,302
12508	KOCO–TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	12,000
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	512
18283	KODE–TV	789,082	781,251	4,984
66195	KOED–TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	9,716
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	4,064
51189	KOFY–TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	30,944
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	1,104
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	1,558
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	20,653
35388	KOKH–TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	11,467
11910	KOKI–TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	9,028
48663	KOLD–TV	1,278,430	932,536	5,949
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	9,348
63331	KOLO–TV	1,045,027	912,343	5,820
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	6,860
21656	KOMO–TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	30,291
65583	KOMU–TV	560,878	559,926	3,572
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	10,928
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	29,519
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	688
50589	KOPB–TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	20,613
2566	KOPX–TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	10,684
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	3,653
6865	KOSA–TV	412,004	408,993	2,609
34347	KOTA–TV	189,181	166,163	1,060
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	624
35434	KOTV–DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	9,341
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	50,123
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	2,740
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	5,534
3659	KOZL–TV	1,026,947	999,396	6,375
35455	KPAX–TV	224,598	210,969	1,346
67868	KPAZ–TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	30,805
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	23,859
50044	KPBT–TV	405,749	405,749	2,588
77452	KPCB–DT	30,087	30,010	191
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	20,386
12524	KPEJ–TV	439,758	439,752	2,805
41223	KPHO–TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	30,769

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	695
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	1,832
25452	KPIX–TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	51,104
58912	KPJK	8,580,033	7,562,337	48,240
166510	KPJR–TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	25,304
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	9,134
41964	KPLO–TV	55,567	52,690	336
35417	KPLR–TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	19,249
12144	KPMR	1,305,956	1,148,984	7,329
47973	KPNE–TV	89,112	84,360	538
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	30,806
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	16,715
73998	KPOB–TV	131,017	130,539	833
26655	KPPX–TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	30,780
53117	KPRC–TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	46,605
48660	KPRY–TV	42,882	42,790	273
61071	KPSD–TV	19,034	17,986	115
53544	KPTB–DT	351,156	349,137	2,227
81445	KPTF–DT	83,380	83,378	532
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	4,504
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	9,841
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	5,394
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	20,371
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	550
1270	KPVI–DT	301,761	295,401	1,884
58835	KPXB–TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	46,366
68695	KPXC–TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	25,024
68834	KPXD–TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	50,072
33337	KPXE–TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	16,716
5801	KPXG–TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	20,670
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	7,090
61173	KPXL–TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	16,989
35907	KPXM–TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	24,695
58978	KPXN–TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	105,117
77483	KPXO–TV	1,016,659	977,430	6,235
21156	KPXR–TV	870,810	864,123	5,512
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	51,247
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	44,051
41430	KQCD–TV	46,118	43,974	281
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	24,685
78322	KQCW–DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	7,605
35525	KQDS–TV	309,526	305,800	1,951
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	50,615
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	50,615
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	14,251
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	3,733
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	1,265
61063	KQSD–TV	32,060	31,225	199
8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	930
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	9,528
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	3,986
306	KRBC–TV	237,068	236,992	1,512
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	6,390
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	112,720
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	58,983
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	4,750
8291	KRCR–TV	523,130	470,701	3,003
10192	KRCW–TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	20,379
49134	KRDK–TV	396,418	396,379	2,529
52579	KRDO–TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	16,903
70578	KREG–TV	159,270	97,419	621
34868	KREM	935,162	865,664	5,522
51493	KREN–TV	890,359	755,865	4,822
70596	KREX–TV	154,968	154,745	987
70579	KREY–TV	77,765	69,062	441
48589	KREZ–TV	148,142	101,846	650
43328	KRGV–TV	1,359,834	1,359,671	8,673
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	827
29114	KRIN	989,283	975,977	6,226
25559	KRIS–TV	576,145	576,104	3,675
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	46,532

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
14040	KRMA–TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	26,708
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	1,082
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	21,395
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	450
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	222
47971	KRNE–TV	45,930	38,258	244
60307	KRNV–DT	1,043,407	879,554	5,611
65526	KRON–TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	55,688
53539	KRPV–DT	65,504	65,504	418
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	7,292
57431	KRSU–TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	6,866
82613	KRTN–TV	86,907	67,161	428
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	602
84157	KRWB–TV	118,050	117,368	749
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	525
55516	KRWG–TV	929,122	719,343	4,589
48360	KRXI–TV	802,294	612,918	3,910
307	KSAN–TV	142,667	142,664	910
11911	KSAS–TV	773,161	773,144	4,932
53118	KSAT–TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	19,311
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	2,429
35587	KSAZ–TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	30,819
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	11,162
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	30,865
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	3,356
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	3,411
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	6,950
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	109,348
26231	KSCN–TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	117,863
72348	KSCW–DT	927,681	922,979	5,888
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	19,184
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	11,957
29121	KSFL–TV	328,842	328,837	2,098
48658	KSFY–TV	731,978	677,603	4,322
17680	KSGW–TV	63,725	62,410	398
59444	KSHB–TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	16,678
73706	KSHV–TV	927,614	927,074	5,914
29096	KSIN–TV	349,020	347,636	2,218
34846	KSIX–TV	79,019	79,019	504
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	4,732
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	6,368
6359	KSL–TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	16,694
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	2,278
33336	KSMO–TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	16,484
28510	KSMQ–TV	540,217	524,751	3,347
35611	KSMS–TV	1,684,095	922,727	5,886
21161	KSNB–TV	748,097	747,971	4,771
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	1,059
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	4,064
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	913
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	279
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	4,018
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	14,194
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	5,167
61956	KSPS–TV	935,711	883,159	5,634
52953	KSPX–TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	37,297
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	2,444
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	536
35843	KSTC–TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	26,910
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	315
28010	KSTP–TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	26,932
60534	KSTR–DT	7,934,842	7,931,770	50,597
64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	50,411
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	16,617
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	30,938
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	1,223
58827	KSWB–TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	24,073
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	500
35645	KSWO–TV	461,432	437,725	2,792
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	3,036
59988	KTAB–TV	281,813	281,579	1,796

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
999	KTAJ–TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	16,131
35648	KTAL–TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	6,828
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	3,136
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	30,695
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	24,607
67884	KTBN–TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	111,143
67999	KTBO–TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	11,207
35652	KTBS–TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	7,244
28324	KTBU	7,242,592	7,242,368	46,199
67950	KTBW–TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	30,389
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	2,288
68594	KTCA–TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	25,573
68597	KTCI–TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	24,933
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	593
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	6,951
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	2,647
83707	KTEL–TV	61,338	61,328	391
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	4,004
24514	KTFD–TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	23,778
35512	KTFF–DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	15,202
20871	KTFK–DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	36,496
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	6,966
35084	KTFQ–TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	7,366
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	980
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	8,142
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	1,746
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	5,105
49397	KTKA–TV	805,221	786,518	5,017
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	111,985
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	7,328
49153	KTLN–TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	33,310
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	46,591
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	1,164
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	16,226
21533	KTNC–TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	51,112
47996	KTNE–TV	95,310	90,746	579
60519	KTNL–TV	8,275	8,274	53
74100	KTNV–TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	14,350
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	3,147
8651	KTOO–TV	32,198	32,017	204
7078	KTPX–TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	7,247
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	2,683
35675	KTRK–TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	46,674
28230	KTRV–TV	869,223	861,267	5,494
69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	21,671
61066	KTSD–TV	84,807	83,980	536
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	49,438
67760	KTSM–TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	6,958
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	4,774
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	481
11908	KTTU–TV	1,393,795	1,109,962	7,080
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	110,826
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	2,410
65355	KTTZ–TV	402,714	402,692	2,569
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	9,843
10173	KTUU–TV	397,237	395,237	2,521
77480	KTUZ–TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	11,740
49632	KTVA	353,795	353,563	2,255
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	5,499
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	666
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	26,658
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	3,872
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	612
5290	KTVH–DT	244,448	199,923	1,275
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	19,279
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	30,784
22570	KTVL	446,924	395,259	2,521
18066	KTVM–TV	205,391	134,661	859
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	5,650
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	1,405
35694	KTVQ	197,125	190,529	1,215

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	363
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	52,504
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	51,393
35705	KTVW–DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	30,682
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	16,600
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	1,569
18286	KTWO–TV	84,574	84,044	536
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	10,826
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	52,360
42359	KTXD–TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	51,098
51569	KTXH	7,302,378	7,301,602	46,577
10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	41,152
308	KTXS–TV	269,545	267,328	1,705
69315	KUAC–TV	96,544	96,043	613
51233	KUAM–TV	153,836	153,836	981
2722	KUAS–TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	6,645
2731	KUAT–TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	8,684
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	87
70492	KUBE–TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	46,551
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	16,594
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	16,610
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	16,459
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	171
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	1,037
66611	KUFM–TV	203,395	180,333	1,150
169028	KUGF–TV	89,762	89,455	571
68717	KUHM–TV	166,592	156,454	998
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	46,491
62382	KUID–TV	482,761	308,950	1,971
169027	KUKL–TV	140,626	131,415	838
35724	KULR–TV	194,552	186,663	1,191
41429	KUMV–TV	70,878	70,314	449
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	287
4624	KUNS–TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	29,782
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	183
66589	KUON–TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	9,587
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	2,465
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	932
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	646
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	6,449
57884	KUPX–TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	16,576
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	26,762
61072	KUSD–TV	519,419	519,181	3,312
10238	KUSI–TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	23,650
43567	KUSM–TV	155,558	140,071	894
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	7,428
81451	KUTH–DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	15,415
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	30,769
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	16,593
63927	KUVE–DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	6,533
7700	KUVI–DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	6,865
35841	KUVN–DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	50,943
58609	KUVS–DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	28,440
49766	KVAL–TV	1,113,777	992,676	6,332
32621	KVAW	58,052	58,052	370
58795	KVCR–DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	116,793
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	1,850
10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	14,191
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	19,730
19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	108,820
12523	KVEO–TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	8,656
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	3,344
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	4,934
49832	KVIA–TV	1,093,416	1,090,743	6,958
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	52,513
40450	KVIH–TV	139,435	119,247	761
40446	KVII–TV	392,629	391,979	2,500
61961	KVLY–TV	409,018	408,931	2,609
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	96,599
83825	KVME–TV	26,212	22,277	142
25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	6,824

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
35862	KVOS–TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	15,907
69733	KVPT	1,856,508	1,833,293	11,695
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	2,571
166331	KVSN–DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	17,212
608	KVTH–DT	319,985	318,374	2,031
2784	KVTJ–DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	9,310
607	KVTN–DT	970,045	963,130	6,144
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	21,658
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	1,783
35870	KVVU–TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	14,332
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	2,564
35095	KWBA–TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	7,248
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	4,317
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	5,697
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	7,321
66413	KWCH–DT	897,522	896,232	5,717
71549	KWCM–TV	253,609	245,441	1,566
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	30,480
42007	KWES–TV	506,963	506,675	3,232
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	700
35881	KWEX–DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	18,271
35883	KWGN–TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	26,505
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	6,737
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	5,645
56384	KWHY	18,512,098	18,476,669	117,863
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	7,377
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	242
12522	KWKT–TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	10,377
21162	KWNB–TV	87,130	85,538	546
67347	KWOG	634,387	615,024	3,923
56852	KWPX–TV	4,985,717	4,873,427	31,088
6885	KWQC–TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	6,843
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	533
71024	KWSU–TV	824,342	528,984	3,374
25382	KWTV–DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	11,483
35903	KWTX–TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	15,428
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	7,121
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	2,289
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	465
10032	KWYP–DT	163,309	143,265	914
35920	KXAN–TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	21,741
49330	KXAS–TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	51,528
24287	KXGN–TV	14,265	13,906	89
37103	KXHI	105,022	101,614	648
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	18,151
55083	KXLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	111,407
35959	KXLF–TV	301,370	256,892	1,639
53847	KXLN–DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	46,525
35906	KXLT–TV	369,632	369,086	2,354
61978	KXLY–TV	884,722	852,475	5,438
55684	KXMA–TV	42,033	41,964	268
55686	KXMB–TV	164,736	160,794	1,026
55685	KXMC–TV	108,096	100,774	643
55683	KXMD–TV	66,215	66,107	422
47995	KXNE–TV	314,798	313,705	2,001
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	4,484
35991	KXRM–TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	11,290
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	1,003
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	52,390
35994	KXTX–TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	51,204
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	1,245
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	9,791
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	13,775
31870	KYAZ	7,248,533	7,248,341	46,237
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	3,793
60384	KYLE–TV	367,648	367,562	2,345
33639	KYMA–DT	403,372	400,541	2,555
47974	KYNE–TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	6,950
53820	KYOU–TV	679,167	668,722	4,266
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	7,128
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	6,094

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	2,520
5237	KYUS–TV	12,525	12,495	80
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	1,748
55762	KYVV–TV	66,372	65,857	420
25453	KYW–TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	73,740
69531	KZJL	7,244,427	7,244,235	46,211
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	30,352
61062	KZSD–TV	40,148	34,607	221
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	3,671
57292	WAAY–TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	10,016
1328	WABC–TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	139,577
4190	WABE–TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	39,018
43203	WABG–TV	352,521	352,047	2,246
17005	WABI–TV	532,053	512,796	3,271
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	11,642
23917	WABW–TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	7,047
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	9,201
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	62,373
23930	WACS–TV	785,954	782,957	4,994
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	32,941
361	WACY–TV	992,148	991,650	6,326
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	30,106
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	12,298
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	10,042
70689	WAGA–TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	43,333
48305	WAGM–TV	60,320	59,087	377
37809	WAGV	1,267,813	1,122,725	7,162
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	3,969
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	5,040
4143	WALA–TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	9,112
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	5,059
60536	WAMI–DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	38,363
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	8,577
39270	WANE–TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	7,544
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	43,592
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	4,039
52073	WAPA–TV	3,310,492	2,963,089	18,902
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	5,001
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	13,534
13206	WATC–DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	41,803
71082	WATE–TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	11,003
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	42,656
20287	WATM–TV	868,640	735,080	4,689
11907	WATN–TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	11,414
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	12,689
71127	WAVY–TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	13,849
54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	4,218
65247	WAWV–TV	684,558	679,421	4,334
12793	WAXN–TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	19,726
65696	WBAL–TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	65,236
74417	WBAY–TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	8,134
71085	WBBH–TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	15,108
65204	WBBJ–TV	654,842	651,262	4,154
9617	WBBM–TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	64,189
9088	WBBZ–TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	8,174
70138	WBDT	3,996,184	3,976,552	25,366
51349	WBEC–TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	38,144
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	58,361
12497	WBFS–TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	37,605
6568	WBGU–TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	8,458
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	2,016
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	4,574
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	10,346
46984	WBIR–TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	11,454
67048	WBKB–TV	131,202	123,916	790
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	14,059
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	6,082
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	348
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	3,798
73692	WBNA	1,955,499	1,904,525	12,149
23337	WBNG–TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	6,527

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
71217	WBNS–TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	19,276
72958	WBNX–TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	23,172
71218	WBOC–TV	880,031	880,031	5,614
71220	WBOY–TV	689,705	605,977	3,866
60850	WBPH–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	64,525
7692	WBPX–TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	46,459
5981	WBRA–TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	10,571
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	12,390
71225	WBRE–TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	14,440
38616	WBRZ–TV	2,299,439	2,298,465	14,662
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	11,556
30826	WBTV	4,973,067	4,828,412	30,800
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	13,042
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	6,150
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	709
60830	WBUY–TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	9,994
72971	WBXX–TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	13,384
25456	WBZ–TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	52,840
63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	74,293
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	6,127
46728	WCAX–TV	793,321	675,201	4,307
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	6,075
10587	WCBD–TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	8,528
12477	WCBI–TV	675,135	673,011	4,293
9610	WCBS–TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	145,679
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	25,626
9629	WCCO–TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	26,973
14050	WCCT–TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	34,347
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	4,295
3001	WCCV–TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	13,957
23937	WCES–TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	7,254
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	20,631
46755	WCFE–TV	468,278	427,164	2,725
71280	WCHS–TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	7,649
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	5,163
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	20,695
71428	WCIU–TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	65,063
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	8,557
42116	WCIX	568,778	555,600	3,544
16993	WCJB–TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	6,890
11125	WCLF	5,072,243	5,072,204	32,356
68007	WCLJ–TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	16,190
3255	WCLO–TV	3,274,828	3,009,859	19,200
50781	WCMH–TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	18,799
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	1,410
9908	WCMU–TV	717,859	708,880	4,522
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	2,688
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	675
32326	WCNC–TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	27,190
53734	WCNY–TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	8,059
73642	WCOV–TV	916,080	911,398	5,814
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	3,910
59438	WCPO–TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	21,996
10981	WCPX–TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	63,186
71297	WCSC–TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	7,581
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	10,371
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	3,654
18334	WCTI–TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	11,067
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	6,913
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	47,545
65684	WCVB–TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	52,129
9987	WCVE–TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	12,071
83304	WCVI–TV	41,004	40,978	261
34204	WCVN–TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	14,276
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	10,594
73042	WCWF	1,175,186	1,174,365	7,491
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	22,621
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	12,364
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	10,402
2455	WCYB–TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	9,231
11291	WDAF–TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	17,364

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
21250	WDAM–TV	507,937	495,331	3,160
22129	WDAY–TV	389,109	389,023	2,482
22124	WDAZ–TV	155,202	154,877	988
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	11,745
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	5,890
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	9,068
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	56,710
16530	WDCQ–TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	7,823
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	57,230
54385	WDEF–TV	1,887,280	1,668,579	10,644
32851	WDFX–TV	343,408	343,096	2,189
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	2,896
71338	WDIO–DT	345,803	332,242	2,119
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	3,991
53114	WDIV–TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	35,438
71427	WDJT–TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	21,093
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	4,084
64017	WDKY–TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	7,946
67893	WDLI–TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	26,147
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	4,164
83740	WDPM–DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	9,515
1283	WDPN–TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	76,763
6476	WDPX–TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	46,459
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	13,712
12171	WDSC–TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	26,354
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	2,043
71353	WDSI–TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	6,983
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	11,140
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	14,761
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	25,384
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	3,274
25045	WDVM–TV	3,360,750	2,931,025	18,697
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	13,984
49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	25,108
71363	WEAR–TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	10,604
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	6,338
61003	WEBA–TV	652,051	645,245	4,116
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	14,649
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	8,191
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	30,573
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	16,934
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	40,536
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	40,536
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	137,334
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	30,573
24801	WEEK–TV	730,054	729,949	4,656
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	26,255
24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	5,352
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	7,257
18301	WEIU–TV	442,120	442,040	2,820
69271	WEKW–TV	1,306,163	800,635	5,107
60825	WELF–TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	9,283
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	11,786
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	7,458
69237	WENH–TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	29,853
71508	WENY–TV	636,768	501,692	3,200
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	3,846
81508	WEPX–TV	945,425	945,425	6,031
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	31,297
65670	WETA–TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	58,131
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	3,647
60653	WETM–TV	844,248	745,266	4,754
18252	WETP–TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	12,378
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	2,472
72041	WEVV–TV	751,428	750,047	4,785
59441	WEWS–TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	25,909
72052	WEYI–TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	23,824
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	52,480
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	5,858
69532	WFDC–DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	57,230
10132	WFFF–TV	644,230	566,681	3,615

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
25040	WFFT–TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	7,228
11123	WFGC	3,402,762	3,402,762	21,706
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	10,406
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	4,732
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	3,496
64592	WFLA–TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	42,356
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	64,462
72060	WFLI–TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	7,987
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	40,186
72062	WFMJ–TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	24,255
72064	WFMY–TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	34,218
39884	WFMZ–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	64,525
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	9,631
47902	WFOR–TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	37,968
11909	WFOX–TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	12,004
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	38,733
21245	WFPX–TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	18,989
25396	WFQX–TV	537,914	533,910	3,406
9635	WFRV–TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	8,298
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	28,180
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	2,572
21801	WFSU–TV	592,693	592,676	3,781
11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	26,435
64588	WFTS–TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	39,633
16788	WFTT–TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	33,753
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	30,032
70649	WFTX–TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	13,247
60553	WFTY–DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	36,518
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	1,496
60555	WFUT–DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	136,690
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	6,837
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	9,235
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	7,114
70815	WFXL	748,116	748,087	4,772
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	3,465
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	8,186
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	50,723
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	1,440
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	3,749
25236	WFXW	217,631	217,631	1,388
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	16,674
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	37,325
2708	WGBA–TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	7,776
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	1,485
72099	WGBH–TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	51,996
12498	WGBO–DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	63,691
11113	WGBP–TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	12,482
72098	WGBX–TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	52,209
72096	WGBY–TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	24,488
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	11,418
54275	WGEM–TV	325,716	325,430	2,076
27387	WGEN–TV	47,451	47,451	303
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	6,115
25682	WGGB–TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	19,728
11027	WGGN–TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	25,437
9064	WGGS–TV	2,978,169	2,919,596	18,624
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	29,745
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	2,342
12520	WGMB–TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	11,577
25683	WGME–TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	8,879
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	4,876
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	11,082
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	14,154
72115	WGN–TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	64,645
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	2,218
65074	WGPX–TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	19,481
64547	WGRZ	1,896,029	1,833,959	11,699
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	7,237
66285	WGTE–TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	14,357
59279	WGTQ	114,517	109,995	702
59280	WGTU	395,169	388,357	2,477

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
23948	WGTV	6,872,895	6,793,292	43,334
7623	WGTW–TV	830,912	830,818	5,300
24783	WGVK	2,565,756	2,563,031	16,350
24784	WGVU–TV	1,943,807	1,894,218	12,083
21536	WGWG	1,146,502	1,146,502	7,314
56642	WGWW	1,742,591	1,714,951	10,940
58262	WGXA	799,532	798,664	5,095
73371	WHAM–TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	8,506
32327	WHAS–TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	12,980
6096	WHA–TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	10,902
13950	WHBF–TV	1,726,114	1,713,500	10,930
12521	WHBQ–TV	1,735,050	1,714,081	10,934
10894	WHBR	1,425,293	1,424,691	9,088
65128	WHDF	1,720,614	1,666,798	10,633
72145	WHDH	7,993,816	7,899,325	50,390
83929	WHDT	6,334,757	6,334,757	40,409
70041	WHEC–TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	8,154
67971	WHFT–TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	38,126
41458	WHIO–TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	25,730
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	8,483
61216	WHIZ–TV	962,141	885,771	5,650
18780	WHLA–TV	569,415	530,529	3,384
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	3,062
24582	WHLV–TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	30,235
37102	WHMB–TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	19,944
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	5,347
36117	WHME–TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	9,508
37106	WHNO	1,561,961	1,561,961	9,964
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	15,711
48693	WHNT–TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	10,257
66221	WHO–DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	7,714
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	4,567
72313	WHP–TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	23,574
51980	WHPX–TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	33,020
73036	WHRM–TV	537,971	535,112	3,413
25932	WHRO–TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	14,425
68058	WHSG–TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	42,601
4688	WHSV–TV	894,602	760,620	4,852
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	4,740
72326	WHTM–TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	18,648
11117	WHTN	2,282,597	2,269,471	14,477
27772	WHUT–TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	55,789
18793	WHWC–TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	7,352
72338	WHYY–TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	67,555
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	12,258
63160	WIBW–TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	8,057
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	7,781
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	6,753
24970	WICU–TV	704,263	654,470	4,175
62210	WICZ–TV	1,208,124	932,840	5,951
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	12,903
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	10,588
720	WIIQ	325,293	321,753	2,052
68939	WILL–TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	7,181
6863	WILX–TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	21,186
22093	WINK–TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	13,620
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	6,411
41314	WINP–TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	18,314
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	13,381
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	5,418
53863	WIPM–TV	2,018,636	1,743,992	714
53859	WIPR–TV	3,164,369	2,988,035	19,061
10253	WIPX–TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	16,190
39887	WIRS	962,531	803,553	2,847
71336	WIRT–DT	125,282	123,221	786
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	17,987
65143	WISC–TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	11,354
13960	WISE–TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	7,052
39269	WISH–TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	19,735
65680	WISN–TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	19,373
73083	WITF–TV	2,757,178	2,500,545	15,951

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	20,035
594	WITN–TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	12,297
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	6,394
7780	WIVB–TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	11,703
11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	3,906
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	21,502
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	4,277
73120	WJAC–TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	11,835
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	59,388
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	47,507
35576	WJAX–TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	12,180
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	10,544
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	37,025
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	6,582
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	12,072
29719	WJEB–TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	11,994
65749	WJET–TV	711,412	685,375	4,372
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	17,445
49699	WJFW–TV	281,148	271,274	1,730
73136	WJHG–TV	912,881	905,531	5,776
57826	WJHL–TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	9,336
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	4,115
1051	WJLA–TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	59,419
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	143,058
9630	WJMN–TV	158,494	151,938	969
61008	WJPM–TV	587,058	586,836	3,743
58340	WJPX	2,861,004	2,653,740	16,928
21735	WJRT–TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	16,479
23918	WJSP–TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	29,623
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	9,671
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	6,115
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	24,852
61007	WJWJ–TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	7,531
58342	WJWN–TV	1,830,695	1,568,858	2,847
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	12,114
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	12,044
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	62,647
25455	WJZ–TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	65,249
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	30,822
64983	WKAQ–TV	3,259,225	2,914,322	1,063
6104	WKAR–TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	10,902
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	3,166
51570	WKBD–TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	33,043
73153	WKBN–TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	28,851
13929	WKBS–TV	1,054,914	914,205	5,832
74424	WKBT–DT	973,803	920,961	5,875
54176	WKBW–TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	13,878
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	32,582
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	24,562
34177	WKGB–TV	444,266	442,639	2,824
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	2,373
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	5,813
34212	WKMA–TV	558,464	558,150	3,560
71293	WKMG–TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	29,622
34195	WKMJ–TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	9,987
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	2,697
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	2,163
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	10,508
83931	WKNX–TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	9,879
34205	WKOH	591,189	584,484	3,728
67869	WKOI–TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	25,366
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	7,422
18267	WKOP–TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	9,349
64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	12,619
21432	WKPC–TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	10,291
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	1,763
34200	WKPI–TV	552,999	432,287	2,758
27504	WKPT–TV	1,107,992	876,999	5,594
58341	WKPV	981,832	762,182	2,847
11289	WKRC–TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	21,433
73187	WKRG–TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	10,591

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
73188	WKRN–TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	18,010
34222	WKSO–TV	675,800	663,810	4,234
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	9,070
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	8,548
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	26,216
24914	WKYT–TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	7,956
71861	WKYU–TV	447,402	444,471	2,835
34181	WKZT–TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	6,861
18819	WLAE–TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	9,502
36533	WLAJ	4,230,811	4,195,529	26,763
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	2,905
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	5,932
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	2,325
69328	WLED–TV	333,929	175,095	1,117
63046	WLEF–TV	201,828	200,259	1,277
73203	WLEX–TV	1,083,858	1,075,334	6,860
37806	WLFB	756,510	656,110	4,185
37808	WLFG	1,555,609	1,240,816	7,915
73204	WLFI–TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	15,297
73205	WLFL	4,154,373	4,151,842	26,485
19777	WLII–DT	2,472,430	2,284,000	14,570
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	6,715
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	134,006
27696	WLJC–TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	8,406
71645	WLJT	382,232	381,417	2,433
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	12,939
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	14,057
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	10,707
17076	WLMB	2,820,328	2,813,733	17,949
68518	WLMT	1,739,879	1,737,416	11,083
22591	WLNE–TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	43,476
74420	WLNS–TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	26,763
73206	WLNY–TV	7,829,527	7,746,153	49,413
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	5,720
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	17,531
37732	WLOV–TV	608,778	606,994	3,872
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	7,813
38586	WLPB–TV	1,263,410	1,263,379	8,059
73189	WLPX–TV	1,012,910	963,892	6,149
66358	WLRN–TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	38,340
73226	WLS–TV	10,428,632	10,421,900	66,481
73230	WLTV–DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	38,198
37176	WLTX	1,614,789	1,611,719	10,281
37179	WLTZ	738,023	734,057	4,683
21259	WLUC–TV	103,185	95,367	608
4150	WLUK–TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	7,887
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	50,390
36989	WLVT–TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	64,525
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	20,783
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	22,260
54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	19,235
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	18,648
43192	WMAB–TV	389,089	384,767	2,454
43170	WMAE–TV	692,999	663,737	4,234
43197	WMAH–TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	8,304
43176	WMAO–TV	333,490	333,321	2,126
47905	WMAQ–TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	64,224
59442	WMAR–TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	63,023
43184	WMAU–TV	637,434	631,358	4,027
43193	WMAV–TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	6,497
43169	WMAW–TV	731,384	716,614	4,571
46991	WMAZ–TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	7,528
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	6,154
43952	WMBC–TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	138,927
42121	WMBD–TV	720,722	720,669	4,597
83969	WMBF–TV	526,232	526,232	3,357
60829	WMCF–TV	644,916	641,833	4,094
9739	WMCN–TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	67,555
19184	WMC–TV	2,057,112	2,053,563	13,100
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	43,393
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	1,656

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	5,041
39656	WMEA–TV	965,365	911,355	5,814
39648	WMEB–TV	411,335	396,677	2,530
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	1,267
39649	WMED–TV	28,850	27,884	178
776266	WMEI	910,872	910,788	5,810
39662	WMEM–TV	61,231	60,308	385
41893	WMFD–TV	2,011,673	1,686,812	10,760
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	38,013
61111	WMGM–TV	830,912	830,818	5,300
43847	WMGT–TV	614,625	614,040	3,917
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	9,945
68545	WMLW–TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	11,888
53819	WMOR–TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	40,828
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	682
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	50,650
43168	WMPN–TV	843,756	841,772	5,370
65942	WMPT	9,500,117	9,442,413	60,233
60827	WMPV–TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	9,981
10221	WMSN–TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	12,826
2174	WMTJ	2,764,573	2,492,464	15,899
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	10,367
73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	11,085
23935	WMUM–TV	926,604	921,419	5,878
73292	WMUR–TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	34,790
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	20,131
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	20,131
81946	WMWC–TV	935,338	912,437	5,820
56548	WMYA–TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	10,996
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	37,253
20624	WMYT–TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	30,822
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	27,936
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	16,529
73311	WNAC–TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	47,585
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	144,948
83965	WNBW–DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	9,892
72307	WNCF	665,079	658,994	4,204
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	26,709
57838	WNCT–TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	12,604
41674	WNDU–TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	11,931
28462	WNDY–TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	19,735
71928	WNED–TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	8,872
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	8,823
41221	WNEM–TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	9,148
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	20,830
73318	WNEP–TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	18,371
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	139,799
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	48,523
23942	WNGH–TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	40,071
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	5,685
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	8,521
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	136,349
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	136,349
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	49,186
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	49,186
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	144,948
73336	WNJX–TV	1,446,990	1,265,826	873
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	2,632
71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	11,703
4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	1,133
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	4,366
54280	WNOL–TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	11,036
71676	WNPB–TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	12,269
62137	WNPI–DT	159,208	154,143	983
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	16,951
28468	WNPX–TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	15,760
61009	WNSC–TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	18,201
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	16,408
16539	WNTZ–TV	328,336	327,661	2,090
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,731,571	62,078
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	4,740

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
10019	WNVT	1,894,231	1,892,374	12,071
73354	WNWO–TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	18,598
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	10,564
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	11,214
6048	WNYE–TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	130,423
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	8,481
67784	WNYO–TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	9,110
73363	WNYT	1,975,605	1,653,904	10,550
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	134,239
69618	WOAI–TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	19,460
66804	WOAY–TV	536,548	414,046	2,641
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	31,203
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	8,052
8661	WOI–DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	8,148
39746	WOIO	4,198,546	4,095,152	26,123
71725	WOLE–DT	1,581,955	1,411,809	5,205
73375	WOLF–TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	16,146
60963	WOLO–TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	17,956
36838	WOOD–TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	16,784
67602	WOPX–TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	29,835
64865	WORA–TV	3,172,055	2,933,387	18,712
73901	WORO–DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	16,978
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	5,860
66185	WOSU–TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	19,225
131	WOTF–TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	26,821
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	15,902
50147	WOUB–TV	739,667	721,384	4,602
50141	WOUC–TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	10,324
23342	WOWK–TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	6,561
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	9,658
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	8,881
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	22,975
21253	WPBN–TV	452,157	440,310	2,809
62136	WPBS–TV	332,147	296,972	1,894
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	38,123
13924	WPCB–TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	17,878
64033	WPCH–TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	43,040
4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	1,322
17012	WPDE–TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	11,729
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	40,397
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	8,120
54728	WPGA–TV	575,813	575,578	3,672
60820	WPGD–TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	17,686
73875	WPGH–TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	19,773
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	2,843
73879	WPHL–TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	68,617
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	139,182
69880	WPKD–TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	20,293
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	39,329
11906	WPMI–TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	10,267
10213	WPMT	2,757,178	2,500,545	15,951
18798	WPNE–TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	7,715
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	19,459
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	64,525
51984	WPPX–TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	52,385
47404	WPRI–TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	47,718
51991	WPSD–TV	852,232	848,332	5,412
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	70,607
66219	WPSU–TV	1,016,983	842,529	5,374
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	7,246
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	22,468
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	19,564
59443	WPTV–TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	40,916
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	4,366
8616	WPVI–TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	75,494
48772	WPWR–TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	64,462
51969	WPXA–TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	46,833
71236	WPXC–TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	11,561
5800	WPXD–TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	34,176
37104	WPXE–TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	19,740
48406	WPXG–TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	17,206

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
73312	WPXH–TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	9,843
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	20,285
2325	WPXJ–TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	14,795
52628	WPXK–TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	10,671
21729	WPXL–TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	11,089
48608	WPXM–TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	36,190
73356	WPXN–TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	138,784
27290	WPXP–TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	39,022
50063	WPXQ–TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	20,783
70251	WPXR–TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	7,653
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	14,216
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	6,412
37971	WPXU–TV	764,835	764,835	4,879
67077	WPXV–TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	12,743
74091	WPXW–TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	56,558
21726	WPXX–TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	9,956
73319	WQAD–TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	6,795
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	7,438
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	1,118
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	21,594
60556	WQHS–DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	25,110
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	3,529
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	1,572
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	2,379
5468	WQPT–TV	928,221	922,909	5,887
64690	WQPX–TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	7,703
52408	WQRF–TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	8,681
2175	WQTO	2,533,848	1,714,503	3,876
8688	WRAL–TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	27,143
10133	WRAY–TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	29,868
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	26,820
136749	WRBJ–TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	6,550
3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	9,786
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	18,888
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	31,428
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	9,166
47904	WRC–TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	57,388
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	27,902
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	30,402
73937	WRDW–TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	10,080
66174	WREG–TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	10,454
61011	WRET–TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	16,408
73940	WREX	2,777,313	2,554,899	16,298
54443	WRFB	2,361,435	2,105,790	1,063
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	9,949
411	WRGT–TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	22,510
74416	WRIC–TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	14,016
61012	WRJA–TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	7,784
412	WRLH–TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	13,731
61013	WRLK–TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	8,087
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	25,108
74156	WRNN–TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	133,350
73964	WROC–TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	7,607
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	689
20590	WRPX–TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	18,989
62009	WRSP–TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	6,763
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	19,937
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	14,922
71580	WRXY–TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	13,489
48662	WSAV–TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	6,984
6867	WSAW–TV	657,843	651,328	4,155
36912	WSAZ–TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	7,038
56092	WSBE–TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	49,608
73982	WSBK–TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	49,546
72053	WSBS–TV	47,386	47,386	302
73983	WSBT–TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	11,359
23960	WSB–TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	42,710
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	6,134
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	38,461
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	3,300
49711	WSEE–TV	585,062	562,271	3,587

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	11,905
73988	WSET–TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	8,586
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	7,451
11118	WSFJ–TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	12,135
10203	WSFL–TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	37,574
72871	WSFX–TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	6,947
73999	WSIL–TV	650,734	647,093	4,128
4297	WSIU–TV	994,418	936,746	5,976
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	10,720
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	2,656
74034	WSKG–TV	866,172	616,130	3,930
76324	WSKY–TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	12,776
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	19,265
57840	WSLS–TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	8,145
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	14,898
41232	WSMV–TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	18,099
70119	WSNS–TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	64,224
74070	WSOC–TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	26,062
66391	WSPA–TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	22,643
64352	WSPX–TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	7,445
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	9,504
63867	WSST–TV	312,974	312,260	1,992
60341	WSTE–DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	19,775
21252	WSTM–TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	8,724
11204	WSTR–TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	21,765
19776	WSUR–DT	3,276,102	3,182,722	5,205
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	262
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	39,329
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	6,943
28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	2,482
71680	WSWP–TV	849,038	633,378	4,040
74094	WSYM–TV	1,695,809	1,694,640	10,810
73113	WSYR–TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	7,824
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	11,047
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	18,025
65681	WTAE–TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	18,280
23341	WTAJ–TV	1,158,024	925,907	5,906
4685	WTAP–TV	489,083	469,004	2,992
416	WTAT–TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	8,192
67993	WTBY–TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	107,791
29715	WTCE–TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	18,911
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	7,395
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	3,743
28954	WTCV	2,861,004	2,653,740	16,928
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	10,346
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	28,813
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	6,788
70655	WTHI–TV	966,268	914,388	5,833
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	19,920
147	WTIC–TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	30,414
26681	WTIN–TV	3,277,279	3,162,469	873
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	10,778
1002	WTJP–TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	12,773
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	2,021
70287	WTJX–TV	112,125	104,561	667
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	14,307
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	5,635
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	6,906
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	11,079
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	12,904
74098	WTMJ–TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	19,924
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	47,544
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	10,197
590	WTOC–TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	6,774
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	39,785
4686	WTOK–TV	391,847	386,112	2,463
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	28,881
21254	WTOM–TV	120,159	116,524	743
74122	WTOV–TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	22,999
82574	WTPC–TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	13,604
86496	WTPX–TV	258,246	258,154	1,647

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
6869	WTRF–TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	16,344
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	5,180
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	41,561
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	42,356
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	18,403
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	56,710
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	19,489
74138	WTTO	1,966,252	1,931,949	12,324
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	17,536
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	63,338
74148	WTVA	807,017	794,561	5,069
22590	WTVC	1,828,040	1,618,274	10,323
8617	WTVD	4,201,042	4,188,018	26,715
55305	WTVE	5,368,807	5,365,301	34,225
36504	WTVF	2,816,921	2,798,755	17,853
74150	WTVG	4,440,934	4,429,742	28,257
74151	WTVH	1,375,016	1,313,054	8,376
10645	WTVI	3,286,073	3,261,428	20,805
63154	WTVJ	6,009,434	6,009,434	38,334
52280	WTVK	7,403,075	7,395,979	47,179
595	WTVM	1,577,223	1,471,502	9,387
72945	WTVO	1,413,778	1,400,377	8,933
28311	WTVP	660,258	660,214	4,212
51597	WTVQ–DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	6,726
57832	WTVR–TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	12,697
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	35,767
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	41,411
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	5,314
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	22,688
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	6,570
40759	WTVZ–TV	2,246,928	2,246,845	14,333
66908	WTWC–TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	6,878
20426	WTWO	716,304	710,680	4,533
81692	WTWV	1,529,924	1,528,555	9,751
51568	WTXF–TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	70,322
41065	WTXL–TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	6,831
8532	WUAB	4,198,546	4,095,152	26,123
12855	WUCF–TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	28,813
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	26,827
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	9,727
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	7,386
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	13,984
69080	WUNC–TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	29,868
69292	WUND–TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	9,739
69114	WUNE–TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	18,413
69300	WUNF–TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	16,056
69124	WUNG–TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	25,830
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	48,654
69332	WUNJ–TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	7,811
69149	WUNK–TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	13,393
69360	WUNL–TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	19,235
69444	WUNM–TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	8,743
69397	WUNP–TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	9,409
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	7,724
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	9,421
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	43,148
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	11,693
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	13,536
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	13,619
23128	WUPX–TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	7,440
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	59,388
4301	WUSI–TV	320,658	320,658	2,045
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	58,361
30577	WUTF–TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	52,730
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	3,000
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	10,074
16517	WUVC–DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	26,846
48813	WUVG–DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	43,598
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	7,377
60560	WUVP–DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	68,617
9971	WUXP–TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	17,460

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
417	WVAH–TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	7,796
23947	WVAN–TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	7,131
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	12,529
72342	WVCY–TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	20,035
60559	WVEA–TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	33,951
74167	WVEC	2,189,627	2,184,435	13,935
5802	WVEN–TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	30,297
61573	WVEO	962,531	803,553	2,847
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	4,914
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	3,804
47929	WVIA–TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	18,371
3667	WVII–TV	368,499	348,813	2,225
70309	WVIR–TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	13,441
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	34,609
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	23,524
70021	WVLA–TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	12,560
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	8,778
35908	WVLT–TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	10,939
74169	WVNS–TV	889,675	560,472	3,575
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	4,298
29000	WVOZ–TV	981,832	762,182	2,847
71657	WVPB–TV	939,383	910,465	5,808
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	5,661
70491	WVPX–TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	26,147
66378	WVPY	917,535	855,616	5,458
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	14,490
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	1,571
74173	WVTM–TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	12,930
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	19,919
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	14,355
4149	WVUE–DT	1,759,779	1,759,779	11,226
4329	WVUT	267,531	267,450	1,706
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	4,406
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	426
12033	WWAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	8,474
30833	WWBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	13,236
20295	WWCP–TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	16,203
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	7,722
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	38,013
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	18,836
14682	WWJE–DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	48,654
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	23,805
72123	WWJ–TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	36,062
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	3,346
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	19,760
74192	WWL–TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	12,173
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	10,152
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	16,949
68851	WWNY–TV	368,613	341,101	2,176
74197	WWOR–TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	133,350
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	19,689
23264	WWPX–TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	16,229
68547	WWRS–TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	15,019
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	24,437
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	74,293
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	1,203
998	WWTO–TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	43,618
26994	WWTV	1,047,227	1,032,448	6,586
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	9,751
26993	WWUP–TV	114,688	108,690	693
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	23,574
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	12,764
61084	WXEL–TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	38,123
60539	WXFT–DT	10,428,632	10,421,900	66,481
23929	WXGA–TV	618,176	616,843	3,935
51163	WXIA–TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	44,146
53921	WXII–TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	22,621
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	19,411
39738	WXIX–TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	19,284
414	WXLV–TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	31,147
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	13,457

TABLE 8—FY 2025 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	2,696
6601	WXPX–TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	34,522
74215	WXTV–DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	136,690
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	4,736
11970	WXXA–TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	9,908
57274	WXXI–TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	7,504
53517	WXXV–TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	7,869
10267	WXYZ–TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	36,466
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	137
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	22,643
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	2,781
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	17,206
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	8,554
25090	WYES–TV	1,776,818	1,776,667	11,333
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	16,646
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	45,052
24915	WYMT–TV	1,144,051	819,069	5,225
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	14,330
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	603
13933	WYPX–TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	9,148
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	28,851
5875	WYZZ–TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	6,396
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	9,068
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	10,417
70493	WZME	22,102,923	21,652,522	138,121
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	469
71871	WZPX–TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	13,813
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	6,422
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	17,440
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	404
19183	WZVN–TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	14,870
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	10,539

[1] Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[2] Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[3] Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[4] Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[5] Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[6] Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[7] Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[8] Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[9] Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[10] Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[11] Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[12] Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.
[13] Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $20,455.

Table 9 FY 2024 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. $s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	.16.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	725
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	725.
AM Radio Construction Permits	585.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,025.

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. $s)
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Full Power TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	$.006598.
Full Power TV Construction Permits	See Appendix G of FY 2024 R&O for fee amounts due, also available at *https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees.* 5,200.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	245.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,825.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.27.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005420.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	2,610.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	144,155.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	964,200.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex).	441,925.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite).	12,215.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	$17.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2024 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	$560	$405	$350	$385	$615	$700
10,001–25,000	935	675	585	645	1,025	1,170
25,001–75,000	1,405	1,015	880	970	1,540	1,755
75,001–150,000	2,105	1,520	1,315	1,450	2,305	2,635
150,001–500,000	3,160	2,280	1,975	2,180	3,465	3,955
500,001–1,200,000	4,730	3,415	2,960	3,265	5,185	5,920
1,200,001–3,000,000	7,105	5,130	4,445	4,900	7,790	8.890
3,000,001–6,000,000	10,650	7,690	6,665	7,345	11,675	13,325
>6,000,000	15,980	11,535	10,000	11,025	17,515	19,995

FY 2024 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2024 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625	$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125	11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25	22,275
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5	44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	178,190

VI. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) has prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the policies and rules proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM*)* assessing the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Commission requests written public comments on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadlines for comments on the NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the NPRM, including this IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the NPRM and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

57. Each fiscal year, the Commission is required to collect regulatory fees in an amount equal to our annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation by the end of September. Pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 the Commission must collect $390,192,000, which is an amount equal to its fiscal year (FY) 2025 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation. The Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees must ''reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's

activities.'' The total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, and payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category. The NPRM seeks comment on the proposed regulatory fees and methodology for FY 2025, as set forth in Tables 3, 4, and 7. The NPRM also seeks comment on the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees as set forth in Table 8. Finally, the Commission seeks comment on whether any new regulatory fee categories or processes will improve its ability to meet its statutory obligations to assess and collect regulatory fees.

B. Legal Basis

58. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159A, and 303(r).

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

59. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

60. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein. First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 34.75 million businesses.

61. Next, the type of small entity described as a ''small organization'' is generally ''any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.'' The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a revenue benchmark of $50,000 or less to delineate its annual electronic filing requirements for small exempt organizations. Nationwide, for tax year 2022, there were approximately 530,109 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of $50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.

62. Finally, the small entity described as a ''small governmental jurisdiction'' is defined generally as ''governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.'' U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2022 Census of Governments indicate there were 90,837 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States. Of this number, there were 36,845 general purpose governments (county, municipal, and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 and 11,879 special purpose governments (independent school districts) with enrollment populations of less than 50,000. Accordingly, based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 entities fall into the category of ''small governmental jurisdictions.''

63. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers.* The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.

64. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

65. *Local Exchange Carriers (LECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

66. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies

firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,212 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 916 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

67. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (LECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 3,378 providers that reported they were competitive local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,230 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

68. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 127 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 109 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of providers in this industry can be considered small entities.

69. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 62 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of prepaid card services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 61 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

70. *Local Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 207 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 202 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

71. *Toll Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 457 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 438 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

72. *Other Toll Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses

specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 90 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 87 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

73. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).* This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services. The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 594 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 511 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

74. *Television Broadcasting.* This industry is comprised of ''establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.'' These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having $47 million or less in annual receipts as small. 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than $25,000,000. Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

75. As of March 31, 2024, there were 1,385 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1,308 stations (or 94.4%) had revenues of $47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on January 7, 2025, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates as of December 31, 2024, there were 382 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 381 Class A TV stations, 1,801 LPTV stations and 3,091 TV translator stations. The Commission, however, does not compile and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of these television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

76. *Radio Stations.* This industry is comprised of ''establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.'' Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having $47 million or less in annual receipts as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 2,963 firms operated in this industry during that year. Of this number, 1,879 firms operated with revenue of less than $25 million per year. Based on this data and the SBA's small business size standard, we estimate a majority of such entities are small entities.

77. The Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2024, there were 4,383 licensed commercial AM radio stations and 6,625 licensed commercial FM radio stations, for a combined total of 11,008 commercial radio stations. Of this total, 11,007 stations (or 99.99%) had revenues of $47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Database (BIA) on January 7, 2025, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2024, there were 4,477 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations, 1,968 low power FM (LPFM) stations, and 8,880 FM translators and boosters. The Commission, however, does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these radio stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of radio station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

78. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as ''small'' under the above definition, business (control) affiliations must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of ''small business'' requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific radio or television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive. An additional element of the definition of ''small business'' is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. Because it is difficult to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and similarly may be over-inclusive.

79. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation).* The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a ''small cable company'' is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide. Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the U.S. Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission's rules, a ''small system'' is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small.

80. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard).* The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a ''small cable operator,'' which is ''a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed $250,000,000.'' For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250 million. Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

81. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service.* DBS service is a nationally distributed subscription *service* that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic ''dish'' antenna at the subscriber's location. DBS is included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.

82. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data, however, only two entities provide DBS service—DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation. DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

83. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms ''primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.'' Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with $44 million or less in annual receipts as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than $25 million. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard most satellite telecommunications service providers can be considered small entities. The Commission notes however, that the SBA's revenue small business size standard is applicable to a broad scope of satellite telecommunications providers included in the U.S. Census Bureau's Satellite Telecommunications industry definition. Additionally, the Commission neither requests nor collects annual revenue information from satellite telecommunications providers, and is therefore unable to more accurately estimate the number of satellite telecommunications providers that would be classified as a small business under the SBA size standard.

84. *All Other Telecommunications.* This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Providers of internet services (*e.g.* dial-up ISPs) or Voice over internet Protocol (VoIP) services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of $35 million or less as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than $25 million. Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of ''All Other Telecommunications'' firms can be considered small.

85. *RespOrgs.* Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number (TFN) providers), are entities chosen by toll free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber. Based on information on the website of SOMOS, the entity that maintains a registry of Toll-Free Number providers (SMS/800 TFN Registry) for the more than 42 million Toll-Free numbers in North America, and the TSS Registry, a centralized registry for the use of Toll-Free Numbers in text messaging and multimedia services, there were approximately 446 registered RespOrgs/Toll-Free Number providers in July 2021. RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, however they can be include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

86. *Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard for Carrier RespOrgs. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers,* and

Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite) are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Carrier RespOrgs.

87. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* are establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

88. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)* engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Based on this data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

89. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard Non-Carrier RespOrgs. *Other Services Related to Advertising* and *Other Management Consulting Services*'' are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

90. The *Other Services Related to Advertising* industry establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services). The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of $16.5 million or less. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than $10 million. Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

91. The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has annual receipts of $16.5 million or less. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than $10 million. Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

D. Description of Economic Impact and Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

92. The RFA directs agencies to describe the economic impact proposed rules on small entities, as well as projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

93. The NPRM does not propose any changes to the Commission's current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for collecting regulatory fees from small entities. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category, which may increase or decrease based upon the methodology employed by the Commission in FY 2025 to determine the allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, and indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices. Costs for regulatory fees may also be adjusted based on any additions or other changes to regulatory fee categories. For example, if proposals made in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* are adopted, such as the assessment of regulatory fees on authorized and operational space stations, it may increase the number of space station payors, which in turn could decrease the calculated per-unit regulatory fee for GSO and NGSO space station payors. Such a change would require fees on small regulatees that may not have been assessed regulatory fees under the existing methodology and may require small entities that have not previously paid regulatory fees to hire professionals to comply. Small entities that have previously paid regulatory fees may not need to hire professionals to comply because most should already be familiar with the Commission's current collection process and, as a result, are accustomed to paying the annual fees. For small licensees experiencing financial hardship, access to fee relief, via options such as waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees may be available, and small entities may be exempt from paying a regulatory fee if the assessed fee is below the de minimis threshold that the Commission has established.

E. Discussion of Significant Alternatives Considered That Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities

94. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rules that would accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes, and minimize any significant economic impact on small entities. The discussion is required to include alternatives such as: ''(1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design

standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.''

95. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees.* The Commission's long-standing methodology for assessing regulatory fees reflects the full-time equivalent number of employees within the Commission's bureaus and offices, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities. In making such adjustments to establish our regulatory fee schedule for FY 2025, following a high-level staff analysis of the time utilized in the oversight and regulation of certain segments of the telecommunications industry, we propose reallocating certain indirect FTEs as direct to one of the Commission's core licensing bureaus. Our proposals reflect our conclusion that we can determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTE time from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a licensing bureau for regulatory fee purposes.

96. For FY 2025, we propose that 63 indirect FTEs could be reallocated as direct FTEs to a relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2025, which could reduce regulatory fee obligations for some small and other regulatory payees. Additionally, consistent with the Commission's determination for the past two fiscal years, we propose to reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau to be indirect FTEs because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which has previously been categorized as indirect. These reallocations result in an overall proposed increase of 61 indirect FTEs being reallocated as direct FTEs to core bureaus. We find that these proposed reallocations are consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to determine regulatory fees based on FTEs.

97. Additionally, on February 25, 2025, the Commission released the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM* seeking additional comment on proposed changes to the regulatory fee methodology used for assessing space and earth station regulatory fees. In the current NPRM, we propose regulatory fee rates based on the existing methodology, as well as the proposals set forth in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* However, the proposed space and earth station regulatory fee rates are estimates because the final space and earth station regulatory fee rates are dependent upon the outcome of the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees* proceeding. Accordingly, the NPRM does not seek additional comment on proposed alternatives specific to those in the *FY 2025 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees FNPRM.* Alternatively, the Commission seeks comment on the proposed adjusted schedule of regulatory fees for space and earth station payors located in Table 7 of the NPRM. If any of the proposals are adopted as part of the subsequent *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees Report and Order,* it may increase or reduce the regulatory fee burden on some satellite entities.

98. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* The NPRM proposes whether the Commission should continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour which may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. While the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, the Commission believes the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

99. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the *NPRM,* we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour which may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. While the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, we believe the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people. In addition, small licensees experiencing financial hardship will continue to have access to fee relief, such as waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees and may be exempt from paying a regulatory fee if the assessed fee is below the de minimis threshold that the Commission has established.

100. *Temporary Relief Measures Due to Economic Effects of COVID–19 Pandemic.* During the COVID–19 pandemic and through FY 2023, the Commission provided certain temporary relief to regulatory fee payors experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic through a combination of partial rule waivers and direction to the Office of the Managing Director in exercising its delegated authority. In the *NPRM,* we do not plan to implement these temporary measures for FY 2024. The circumstances for which the measures were temporarily implemented have changed. The National Emergency COVID–19 pandemic has ended and the national economy is rebounding. We recognize that some regulatory fee payors may be experiencing lingering or continuing financial difficulties related to the pandemic's economic effects, but we believe that sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of our rules, now streamlined and simplified, offer those fee payors a straightforward path to regulatory fee relief.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

101. None.

VII. Ordering Clauses

102. Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to sections 47 U.S.C. 4(i), 4(j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159A, and 303(r), this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking *is hereby adopted.*

103. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Office of the Secretary *shall send* a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–11073 Filed 6–13–25; 8:45 am]

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