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

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Friday, February 14, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Memorandum of January 31, 2025

Limiting Lame-Duck Collective Bargaining Agreements That Improperly Attempt To Constrain the New President

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 7301 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Policy and Purpose.* In the final days of the prior administration's tenure, it purposefully finalized collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) with Federal employees in an effort to harm my Administration by extending its wasteful and failing policies beyond its time in office. For example, the Department of Education negotiated a CBA on January 17, 2025—3 days before I took office—that generally prohibits the agency from returning remote employees to their offices.

Such last-minute, lame-duck CBAs, which purport to bind a new President to his predecessor's policies, run counter to America's system of democratic self-government. CBAs quickly negotiated to include extreme policies on the eve of a new administration are purposefully designed to circumvent the will of the people and our democracy. Such CBAs inhibit the President's authority to manage the executive branch by tying his hands with inefficient and ineffective practices. The Supreme Court has explained that a President ''cannot choose to bind his successors by diminishing their powers.''

Therefore, it is the policy of the executive branch that CBAs executed in the 30 days prior to the inauguration of a new President, and that purport to remain in effect despite the inauguration of a new President and administration, shall not be approved.

Sec. 2. *Standards for CBA Duration.* (a) No executive department or agency (agency) or agency employees shall make a CBA governing conditions of employment in the 30 days prior to a change in Presidential administrations that:

(i) creates new contractual obligations;

(ii) makes substantive changes to existing agreements; or

(iii) extends the duration of an existing agreement.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section applies only to the extent that its requirements do not prevent CBAs from rolling over under existing contractual provisions.

(c) To the extent that subordinate agency personnel have executed a CBA that violates the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, but the applicable agency head has not yet approved such agreement pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7114(c), such agency head shall promptly disapprove such agreement as inconsistent with the requirements of this memorandum.

(d) The requirements of this section do not apply to CBAs that primarily cover law enforcement officers, as that term is used in 18 U.S.C. 1515(a)(4).

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

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

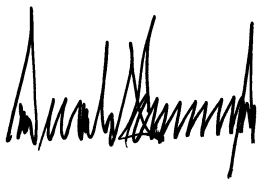
(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

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

(c) If the Federal Labor Relations Authority or a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment holding that section 2(d) of this memorandum would prevent this memorandum from being considered a Government-wide rule or regulation for purposes of 5 U.S.C. 7117(a)(1), section 2(d) of this memorandum shall be severed and rendered inoperative thereby and given no force or effect.

(d) This memorandum 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.

(e) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 31, 2025

[FR Doc. 2025–02729
Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 6325–39–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14207 of February 10, 2025

Eliminating the Federal Executive Institute

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 4117 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* It is the policy of the United States to treat taxpayer dollars responsibly and advance unifying priorities like a stronger and safer America. Accordingly, it is the policy of my Administration to eliminate, to the greatest extent permitted by law, executive departments and agencies and programs that do not directly benefit the American people or further our Nation's interests.

In particular, the Federal Executive Institute, which was created by the Administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson more than 50 years ago, is a Government program purportedly designed to provide leadership training to bureaucrats. But bureaucratic leadership over the past half-century has led to Federal policies that enlarge and entrench the Washington, DC, managerial class, a development that has not benefited the American family. The Federal Executive Institute should therefore be eliminated to refocus Government on serving taxpayers, competence, and dedication to our Constitution, rather than serving the Federal bureaucracy.

Sec. 2. *Elimination of the Federal Executive Institute.* (a) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall take all necessary steps to eliminate the Federal Executive Institute, in accordance with applicable law.

(b) All prior Presidential or other executive branch documents establishing or requiring the existence of the Federal Executive Institute, including the Presidential Memorandum of May 9, 1968, regarding the Federal Executive Institute, and any applicable provisions of Executive Order 11348 of April 20, 1967 (Providing for the Further Training of Government Employees), are hereby revoked.

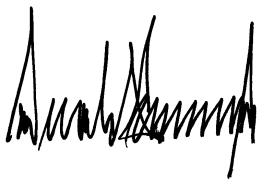
Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 10, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–02734
Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14208 of February 10, 2025

Ending Procurement and Forced Use of Paper Straws

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

Section 1. *Policy.* An irrational campaign against plastic straws has resulted in major cities, States, and businesses banning the use or automatic inclusion of plastic straws with beverages. Plastic straws are often replaced by paper straws, which are nonfunctional, use chemicals that may carry risks to human health, are more expensive to produce than plastic straws, and often force users to use multiple straws. Additionally, paper straws sometimes come individually wrapped in plastic, undermining the environmental argument for their use.

It is therefore the policy of the United States to end the use of paper straws.

Sec. 2. *Purchases of Paper Straws by the Federal Government.* (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take all appropriate action to eliminate the procurement of paper straws and otherwise ensure that paper straws are no longer provided within agency buildings.

(b) Agencies shall take appropriate action to eliminate policies designed to disfavor plastic straws issued to further Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability), which I revoked on January 20, 2025.

(c) Within 45 days of the date of this order, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, in coordination with relevant agencies, shall issue a National Strategy to End the Use of Paper Straws. This strategy shall address:

(i) The elimination of all policies within the executive branch designed to disfavor plastic straws;

(ii) Contract policies and terms with entities, including States, that ban or penalize plastic straw purchase or use; and

(iii) All other available tools to achieve the policy of this order nationwide.

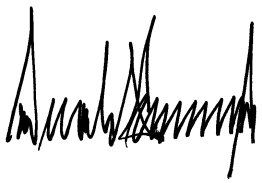
Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 10, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–02735
Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 14209 of February 10, 2025

Pausing Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Enforcement To Further American Economic and National Security

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

Section 1. *Purpose and Policy.* Since its enactment in 1977, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd–1 *et seq.*) (FCPA) has been systematically, and to a steadily increasing degree, stretched beyond proper bounds and abused in a manner that harms the interests of the United States. Current FCPA enforcement impedes the United States' foreign policy objectives and therefore implicates the President's Article II authority over foreign affairs.

The President's foreign policy authority is inextricably linked with the global economic competitiveness of American companies. American national security depends in substantial part on the United States and its companies gaining strategic business advantages whether in critical minerals, deepwater ports, or other key infrastructure or assets.

But overexpansive and unpredictable FCPA enforcement against American citizens and businesses—by our own Government—for routine business practices in other nations not only wastes limited prosecutorial resources that could be dedicated to preserving American freedoms, but actively harms American economic competitiveness and, therefore, national security.

It is therefore the policy of my Administration to preserve the Presidential authority to conduct foreign affairs and advance American economic and national security by eliminating excessive barriers to American commerce abroad.

Sec. 2. *Policy of Enforcement Discretion.* (a) For a period of 180 days following the date of this order, the Attorney General shall review guidelines and policies governing investigations and enforcement actions under the FCPA. During the review period, the Attorney General shall:

(i) cease initiation of any new FCPA investigations or enforcement actions, unless the Attorney General determines that an individual exception should be made;

(ii) review in detail all existing FCPA investigations or enforcement actions and take appropriate action with respect to such matters to restore proper bounds on FCPA enforcement and preserve Presidential foreign policy prerogatives; and

(iii) issue updated guidelines or policies, as appropriate, to adequately promote the President's Article II authority to conduct foreign affairs and prioritize American interests, American economic competitiveness with respect to other nations, and the efficient use of Federal law enforcement resources.

(b) The Attorney General may extend such review period for an additional 180 days as the Attorney General determines appropriate.

(c) FCPA investigations and enforcement actions initiated or continued after the revised guidelines or policies are issued under subsection (a) of this section:

(i) shall be governed by such guidelines or policies; and

(ii) must be specifically authorized by the Attorney General.

(d) After the revised guidelines or policies are issued under subsection (a) of this section, the Attorney General shall determine whether additional actions, including remedial measures with respect to inappropriate past FCPA investigations and enforcement actions, are warranted and shall take any such appropriate actions or, if Presidential action is required, recommend such actions to the President.

Sec. 3. *Severability.* If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its provisions to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

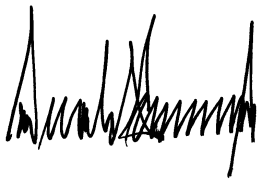
Sec. 4. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 10, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–02736
Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 30
Friday, February 14, 2025

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC–2024–0121]

Regulatory Guide: Acceptable ASME Section XI Inservice Inspection Code Cases

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Final guide; issuance.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing a new Regulatory Guide (RG) 3.78 (Revision 0), ''Acceptable ASME Section XI Inservice Inspection Code Cases.'' This new RG provides applicants and licensees with methods that the NRC staff considers acceptable for specific or general independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) licensees and certificate of compliance (CoC) holders to comply with NRC regulations for inservice inspection of confinement boundary components and aging management activities associated with the renewals of ISFSIs, general licensees, and CoC holders for spent fuel storage systems.

DATES: Revision 0 to RG 3.78 is available on February 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2024–0121 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2024–0121. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Bridget Curran; telephone: 301–415–1003; email: *Bridget.Curran@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *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.*
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Revision 0 to RG 3.78 and the regulatory analysis may be found in ADAMS under Accession Nos. ML24225A160 and ML24093A012, respectively.

Regulatory guides are not copyrighted, and NRC approval is not required to reproduce them.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darrell Dunn, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, telephone: 301–415–7079; email: *Darrell.Dunn@nrc.gov,* or Harriet Karagiannis, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, telephone: 301–415–2493; email: *Harriet.Karagiannis@nrc.gov.* Both are staff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Discussion

The NRC is issuing a new guide in the NRC's ''Regulatory Guide'' series. This series was developed to describe methods that are acceptable to the NRC staff for implementing specific parts of the agency's regulations, to explain techniques that the staff uses in evaluating specific issues or postulated events, and to describe information that the staff needs in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

RG 3.78 was issued with a temporary identification of Draft Regulatory Guide, DG–3058 (ADAMS Accession No. ML24093A010).

II. Additional Information

The NRC published a notice of the availability of DG–3058, in the **Federal Register** on July 17, 2024 (89 FR 58080), for a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period closed on August 16, 2024, and the staff has incorporated public comments submitted on DG–3058. Public comments on DG–3058 and the staff responses to the public comments are available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML24225A162.

The new RG 3.78 provides the NRC staff and the industry with guidance using codes and standards for inservice inspection of confinement boundary components and aging management activities associated with the renewals of ISFSIs, general licensees, and CoC holders for spent fuel storage systems. This RG is endorsing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code Case N–860, ''Inspection Requirements and Evaluation Standards for Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage and Transportation Containment Systems Section XI, Division 1; Section XI, Division 2,'' dated July 6, 2020.

As noted in the **Federal Register** on December 9, 2022 (87 FR 75671), this document is being published in the ''Rules'' section of the **Federal Register** to comply with publication requirements under chapter I of title 1 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR).

III. Congressional Review Act

This RG is a rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808). However, the Office of Management and Budget has not found it to be a major rule as defined in the Congressional Review Act.

IV. Backfitting, Forward Fitting, and Issue Finality

Issuance of this RG does not constitute backfitting as defined in 10 CFR 72.62, ''Backfitting,'' as defined in 10 CFR 50.109, ''Backfitting,'' and as described in NRC Management Directive (MD) 8.4, ''Management of Backfitting, Forward Fitting, Issue Finality, and Information Requests'' (ADAMS Accession No. ML18093B087); does not constitute forward fitting as that term is defined and described in MD 8.4; does not affect the issue finality of any approval issued under 10 CFR part 52, ''Licenses, Certificates, and Approvals for Nuclear Powerplants.'' As explained in RG 3.78, applicants and licensees would not be required to comply with the positions set forth in RG 3.78.

V. Submitting Suggestions for Improvement of Regulatory Guides

A member of the public may, at any time, submit suggestions to the NRC for improvement of existing RGs or for the development of new RGs. Suggestions can be submitted on the NRC's public website at *https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/reg-guides/contactus.html.* Suggestions will be considered in future updates and enhancements to the ''Regulatory Guide'' series.

Dated: February 10, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Meraj Rahimi,

Chief, Regulatory Guide and Programs Management Branch, Division of Engineering, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

[FR Doc. 2025–02591 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2408; Project Identifier AD–2024–00362–T; Amendment 39–22958; AD 2025–03–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain The Boeing Company Model 747–400, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–8 series airplanes. This AD was prompted by a report that, during potable water servicing, there were multiple engine indicating and crew alerting system messages. The cause was the separation of a fitting and steel water supply tube above an electronics equipment cooling air filter, behind the forward cargo compartment left sidewall. This AD requires, depending on configuration, installing at certain locations: conduits on exposed potable water supply lines, envelope assemblies over all exposed potable water line fittings and exposed potable water supply lines, a slitted spray shield, a two-piece deflector shield around the equipment cooling system (ECS) air inlet, and/or a shroud on exposed potable water supply lines. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2408; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Boeing material identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services (C&DS), 2600 Westminster Blvd., MC 110–SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740–5600; telephone 562–797–1717; website *myboeingfleet.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2408.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain The Boeing Company Model 747–400, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–8 series airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on November 12, 2024 (89 FR 88906). The NPRM was prompted by a report that, during potable water servicing, there were multiple engine indicating and crew alerting system messages. The cause was the separation of a fitting and steel water supply tube above an electronics equipment cooling air filter, behind the forward cargo compartment left sidewall. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require, depending on configuration, installing at certain locations: conduits on exposed potable water supply lines, envelope assemblies over all exposed potable water line fittings and exposed potable water supply lines, a slitted spray shield, a two-piece deflector shield around the ECS air inlet, and/or a shroud on exposed potable water supply lines. The FAA is issuing this AD to address water leaks into the main electronics center. This condition, if not addressed, could result in an adverse impact on the function of multiple electronics and line replaceable units (LRUs) in the equipment bay racks that are essential for safe flight, which can lead to the loss of continued safe flight and landing.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024. This material specifies procedures for, depending on configuration, installing: conduits on exposed potable water supply lines between station (STA) 580 and STA 650, between STA 575 and STA 650, or between STA 595 and STA 650, as applicable; envelope assemblies over all exposed potable water line fittings and exposed potable water supply lines between STA 650 and STA 660, between STA 640 and STA 660, between STA 570 and STA 580, between STA 570 and STA 580 and between STA 650 and STA 660, between STA 580 and STA 600 and between STA 650 and STA 660, or between STA 580 and STA 600, as applicable; a slitted spray shield; a two-piece deflector shield around the ECS air inlet STA 610; a spray shield; and/or a shroud on exposed potable water supply line between STA 550 and STA 680.

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 178 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Installations	Up to 22 work-hours × $85 per hour = Up to $1,870.	Up to $4,980	Up to $6,850	Up to $1,219,300.

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–03–10 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–22958; Docket No. FAA–2024–2408; Project Identifier AD–2024–00362–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 21, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model 747–400, 747–400F, 747–8F, and 747–8 series airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024.

(d) Subject

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

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report that, during potable water servicing, there were multiple engine indicating and crew alerting system messages. The cause was the separation of a fitting and steel water supply tube above an electronics equipment cooling air filter, behind the forward cargo compartment left sidewall. The FAA is issuing this AD to address water leaks into the main electronics center. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in an adverse impact on the function of multiple electronics and line replaceable units (LRUs) in the equipment bay racks that are essential for safe flight, which can lead to the loss of continued safe flight and landing.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Except as specified by paragraph (h) of this AD: At the applicable times specified in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024, do all applicable actions identified in, and in accordance with, the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Guidance for accomplishing the actions required by this AD can be found in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin 747–38A2146, dated August 7, 2024, which is referred to in Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024.

(h) Exception to Requirements Bulletin Specifications

Where the Compliance Time columns of the tables in the ''Compliance'' paragraph of Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 2024, refer to the original issue date of Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

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

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization

(ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, AIR–520, Continued Operational Safety Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(j) Related Information

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

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

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Boeing Alert Requirements Bulletin 747–38A2146 RB, dated August 7, 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 February 7, 2025.

John P. Piccola, Jr.,

Director, Integrated Certificate Management Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2025–02643 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2138; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00124–T; Amendment 39–22955; AD 2025–03–07]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2016–20–12, AD 2018–17–21, and AD 2019–14–04, which applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 series airplanes. AD 2019–14–04 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations and terminated the provisions of AD 2018–17–21, which, in turn, terminated the provisions of AD 2016–20–12. This AD was prompted by the determination that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations are necessary. This AD requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain other publication listed in this AD as of August 29, 2019 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019).

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2138; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu*.
- For Airbus material identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, Rond-Point Emile Dewoitine No: 2, 31700 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email *account.airworth-eas@airbus.com;* website *airbus.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2138.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3667; email: *Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2019–14–04, Amendment 39–19682 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019) (AD 2019–14–04). AD 2019–14–04 applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 series airplanes. AD 2019–14–04 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive fuel airworthiness limitations. The FAA issued AD 2019–14–04 to address the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

AD 2019–14–04 specified that accomplishing the revision required by that AD terminates all requirements of AD 2018–17–21, Amendment 39–19375 (83 FR 44209, August 30, 2018) (AD 2018–17–21). AD 2018–17–21 specified that accomplishing the revision required by that AD terminates all requirements of AD 2016–20–12, Amendment 39–18678 (81 FR 72507, October 20, 2016) (AD 2016–20–12). This AD therefore supersedes AD 2016–20–12 and AD 2018–17–21 as those ADs have already been terminated.

The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 10, 2024 (89 FR 73316). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0047) (also referred to as the MCAI), issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union. The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to retain all of the requirements of AD 2019–14–04. The FAA also proposed to require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness

limitations, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0047. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss of the airplane.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2138.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

The FAA received comments from a commenter who supported the NPRM without change.

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

Request To Clarify Whether Later Approved Versions Require FAA Approval

United requested the FAA clarify whether future versions of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5 may be incorporated [into their maintenance or inspection program] without requiring FAA approval for an alternative method of compliance (AMOC). United noted that EASA AD 2024–0047 states the use of later approved variations or revisions of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 08, dated November 6, 2023, are acceptable for compliance with the requirements of EASA AD 2024–0047. United also noted Variation 8.1 of that document is released but not included in the proposed AD.

The FAA provides the following clarification: A later-approved revision of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 08, dated November 6, 2023, is acceptable for compliance with the corresponding requirements of this AD without needing to obtain an AMOC from the FAA. A later-approved variation of that document is acceptable for compliance with the corresponding requirements of this AD for the tasks identified in the material referenced in EASA AD 2024–0047 only, without needing to obtain an AMOC. Therefore, this AD does not need to be revised to reference Variation 8.1 of the document.

Request To Clarify Whether a Certain AMOC Is Terminated

United requested the FAA clarify whether AMOC AIR–676–20–138 would be terminated by paragraph (l)(1)(iii) of the proposed AD, which states that AMOCs approved previously for AD 2019–14–04 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2024–0047 that are required by paragraph (i) of the proposed AD, except AMOCs that specify Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitation Section (ALS), Part 5, Revision 06, or Revision 07 are not approved as AMOCs for paragraph (i) of the proposed AD.

The FAA agrees to clarify. AMOC AIR–676–20–138 for AD 2019–14–04 was issued to allow the use of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitation Section (ALS), Part 5, Revision 06, dated October 11, 2019, or ''applicable future EASA approved exclusive revisions or revisions in combination with its applicable variations'' for accomplishing the actions specified in paragraph (g) of AD 2019–14–04, which are retained in paragraph (g) of this AD. However, AMOC AIR–676–20–138 does not apply to the requirements specified in paragraph (i) of this AD because it allows the use of all later-approved revisions (including Revision 06 and Revision 07) of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitation Section (ALS), Part 5, while this AD requires the incorporation of Revision 08 of that document.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0047 specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for fuel airworthiness limitations items and critical design configuration control limitations (CDCCLs).

This AD also requires Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 05, dated June 13, 2018, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of August 29, 2019 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019).

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

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 1,920 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2019–14–04 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.

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new actions to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2016–20–12, Amendment 39–18678 (81 FR 72507, October 20, 2016); AD 2018–17–21, Amendment 39–19375 (83 FR 44209, August 30, 2018); and AD 2019–14–04, Amendment 39–19682 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

2025–03–07 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22955; Docket No. FAA–2024–2138; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00124–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 21, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

This AD replaces AD 2016–20–12, Amendment 39–18678 (81 FR 72507, October 20, 2016); AD 2018–17–21, Amendment 39–19375 (83 FR 44209, August 30, 2018); and AD 2019–14–04, Amendment 39–19682 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019) (AD 2019–14–04).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS 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 November 6, 2023.

(1) Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes.

(2) Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, and –171N airplanes.

(3) Model A320–211, –212, –214, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes.

(4) Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –251NX, –252N, –252NX, –253N, –253NX, –271N, –271NX, –272N, and –272NX 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 the potential of ignition sources inside fuel tanks, which, in combination with flammable fuel vapors, could result in a fuel tank explosion and consequent loss 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 No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2019–14–04, with no changes. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before June 13, 2018: Within 90 days after August 29, 2019 (the effective date of AD 2019–14–04), revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate the information specified in Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 05, dated June 13, 2018. The initial compliance time for doing the tasks is at the time specified in Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 05, dated June 13, 2018, or within 90 days after August 29, 2019, whichever occurs later. Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (i) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions, Intervals, and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs), With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (h) of AD 2019–14–04, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraph (i) of this AD, after the maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, or CDCCLs may be used unless the actions, intervals, and CDCCLs are approved as an alternative method of compliance in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (l)(1) of this AD.

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

Except as specified in paragraph (j) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0047). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(j) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0047

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047 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 (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047 is at the applicable ''limitations'' and ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0047, 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 (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(k) New Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and CDCCLs

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (i) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2024–0047.

(l) 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 (m) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

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

(ii) AMOCs approved for AD 2019–14–04 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (g) of this AD.

(iii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2019–14–04 are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2024–0047 that are required by paragraph (i) of this

AD, except AMOCs that specify Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitation Section (ALS), Part 5, Revision 06, or Revision 07 are not approved as AMOCs for paragraph (i) of this AD.

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

(m) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3667; email: *Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov.*

(n) 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 March 21, 2025.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0047, dated February 19, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on August 29, 2019 (84 FR 35812, July 25, 2019).

(i) Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS), Part 5, Fuel Airworthiness Limitations (FAL), Revision 05, dated June 13, 2018.

(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;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*

(6) For Airbus material identified in this AD, contact Airbus SAS, Airworthiness Office—EIAS, Rond-Point Emile Dewoitine No: 2, 31700 Blagnac Cedex, France; telephone +33 5 61 93 36 96; fax +33 5 61 93 44 51; email *account.airworth-eas@airbus.com;* website *airbus.com.*

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

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

Issued on February 4, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02644 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–2145; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00077–T; Amendment 39–22954; AD 2025–03–06]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–22–03, AD 2023–13–10, and AD 2024–04–03, which applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 series airplanes. AD 2017–22–03, AD 2023–13–10, and AD 2024–04–03 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. This AD continues to require certain actions in AD 2023–13–10 and all actions in AD 2024–04–03, and requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain other publication listed in this AD as of April 19, 2024 (89 FR 18769, dated March 15, 2024).

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain other publications listed in this AD as of September 5, 2023 (88 FR 50005, dated August 1, 2023).

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2145; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For EASA material identified in this AD, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email *ADs@easa.europa.eu;* website *easa.europa.eu.* You may find this material on the EASA website at *ad.easa.europa.eu.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–2145.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3667; email: *Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2023–13–10, Amendment 39–22495 (88 FR 50005, August 1, 2023) (AD 2023–13–10), and AD 2024–04–03, Amendment 39–22682 (89 FR 18769, March 15, 2024) (AD 2024–04–03). AD 2023–13–10 and AD 2024–04–03 applied to certain Airbus SAS Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 series airplanes. AD 2023–13–10 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. AD 2024–04–03 required revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations and terminated certain requirements of AD 2023–13–10. The FAA issued AD 2023–13–10 and AD 2024–04–03 to address fatigue cracking, accidental damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane.

The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on September 20, 2024 (89 FR

77045). The NPRM was prompted by AD 2024–0031, dated January 31, 2024; corrected February 1, 2024, issued by EASA, which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union (EASA AD 2024–0031) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations have been developed.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to continue to require all requirements of AD 2024–04–03 and certain requirements of AD 2023–13–10. The FAA also proposed to require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate additional new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0031. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracking, accidental damage, or corrosion in principal structural elements, which 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–2024–2145.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

Request To Except Certain Tasks

Delta requested that an exception be added to paragraph (o) of the proposed AD to exclude tasks in section 4 of Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS) Part 2 (ALS Part 2). In correspondence between Delta and Airbus, Delta noted certain ALS Part 2 tasks did not include associated maintenance planning document (MPD) or airplane maintenance manual (AMM) references. Delta stated that Airbus replied that those tasks are in Section 4 of ALS Part 2 and are part of the Maintenance Program Publication Trigger (MPPT), and that the contents of section 4 have been excluded from the MPD because the requirements of section 4 are not applicable to any operator today. Airbus also stated that if the tasks in that section become applicable, they would be transferred to section 3 of that document.

The FAA agrees with adding an exception to paragraph (o) of this AD to exclude incorporation of Section 4, ''Damage Tolerant—Airworthiness Limitations Items—tasks beyond MPPT,'' of ALS Part 2 and has revised this AD accordingly. Tasks listed under the MPPT are a placeholder with no maintenance instructions. According to the binding schedule between Airbus and the FAA, maintenance instructions for these tasks must be provided by Airbus prior to reaching the threshold of such task. The FAA acknowledges when such tasks become applicable, Airbus moves them into Section 3 of ALS Part 2 as new requirements. Therefore, it is not necessary to incorporate Section 4 of ALS Part 2 into the applicable existing maintenance or inspection program.

Request To Add a Paragraph Specifying AD 2017–22–03 Has Been Superseded

Delta requested that a paragraph be added to the proposed AD stating AD 2017–22–03, Amendment 39–19083 (82 FR 49091, October 24, 2017) (AD 2017–22–03), has been superseded and is historical in reference. Delta noted AD 2017–22–03 required incorporation of ALS Part 1, Revision 02, and ALS Part 2, Revision 02. Delta also noted paragraph (j) of AD 2017–22–03 specified that incorporation of ALS Part 1, Revision 04, into the applicable maintenance or inspection program is a method of compliance for incorporation of ALS Part 1, Revision 02, and that this requirement was later terminated by AD 2018–17–19, Amendment 39–19373 (83 FR 44460, August 31, 2018) (AD 2018–17–19), which mandated ALS Part 1, Revision 05. Delta stated AD 2018–17–19 was subsequently superseded by AD 2019–19–15, Amendment 39–19751 (84 FR 54480, October 10, 2019) (AD 2019–19–15). Delta further stated while AD 2018–17–19 is noted as ''Historical'' in the FAA Dynamic Regulatory System (DRS), AD 2017–22–03 shows as ''Current'' in DRS.

The FAA agrees that all the requirements of AD 2017–22–03 have been terminated by previous ADs. After AD 2017–22–03 was issued, subsequent ALS Part 1 revisions and ALS Part 2 revisions were separated into different AD actions. The FAA acknowledges the requirements to incorporate ALS Part 1, Revision 02, were terminated by AD 2018–17–19, which was later terminated by AD 2019–19–15. The FAA subsequently issued AD 2020–21–11, Amendment 39–21284 (85 FR 65674, October 16, 2020), to supersede AD 2018–17–19 and AD 2019–19–15. AD 2022–22–10, Amendment 39–22225 (87 FR 72374, November 25, 2022), is the AD that requires incorporation of ALS Part 1, Revision 08.

The remaining requirements of AD 2017–22–03 pertaining to incorporation of ALS Part 2, Revision 02, were terminated by AD 2018–25–02, Amendment 39–19513 (83 FR 62690, December 6, 2018) (AD 2018–25–02), which was later terminated by AD 2019–23–01, Amendment 39–19794 (84 FR 66579, December 5, 2019) (AD 2019–23–01). The FAA subsequently issued AD 2020–20–05, Amendment 39–21261 (85 FR 65197, October 15, 2020) (AD 2020–20–05), to supersede AD 2018–25–02 and AD 2019–23–01. The FAA then issued AD 2023–13–10 (which requires incorporation of ALS Part 2, Revision 09) to supersede AD 2020–20–05. This AD requires incorporation of ALS Part 2, Revision 10, Issue 02, as specified in EASA AD 2024–0031.

The FAA recognizes that AD 2017–22–03 should have been superseded with issuance of AD 2020–20–05 and AD 2020–21–11. Therefore, the FAA has revised this AD to supersede AD 2017–22–03. Note the requirements of AD 2017–22–03 are not restated in this AD because those requirements were terminated by previous ADs that mandated incorporation of later revisions to ALS Part 1 and ALS Part 2. After the effective date of this AD, the FAA will recategorize AD 2017–22–03 as historical in the DRS.

Request To Extend Compliance Time for Certain Tasks

United requested that the proposed AD be revised to allow extensions provided in Airbus Statement of Compliance (ASAC) when it supports extensions to compliance times of specified ALS Part 2 tasks as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC). United noted that Airbus does not have the authority for Design Organization Approval (DOA) signatures on ASACs. United stated Airbus analysis and technical substantiations justify that the extensions in an ASAC provide an acceptable level of safety to ensure that the structural integrity of the aircraft is maintained.

The FAA disagrees, since the FAA needs to review each individual extension request, which can then be supported through the AMOC process, provided sufficient justification is available. Sufficient justification, supported by an acceptable level of safety, is needed to grant such a request. In such situations, the operator should work with the FAA as early as possible. The FAA has not revised this AD in this regard.

Conclusion

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to the FAA's bilateral agreement with this State of

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

EASA AD 2024–0031 specifies new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations for airplane structures and safe life limits.

This AD also requires the following material, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of September 5, 2023 (88 FR 50005, August 1, 2023):

- EASA AD 2022–0085, dated May 12, 2022.
- EASA AD 2023–0008, dated January 16, 2023.

This AD also requires EASA AD 2023–0151, dated July 25, 2023, which the Director of the Federal Register approved for incorporation by reference as of April 19, 2024 (89 FR 18769, March 15, 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.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 1,898 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2023–13–10 to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the retained actions from AD 2024–04–03 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.

The FAA estimates the total cost per operator for the new actions to be $7,650 (90 work-hours × $85 per work-hour).

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by:

■ a. Removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2017–22–03, Amendment 39–19083 (82 FR 49091, October 24, 2017); AD 2023–13–10, Amendment 39–22495 (88 FR 50005, August 1, 2023); and AD 2024–04–03, Amendment 39–22682 (89 FR 18769, March 15, 2024); and

■ b. Adding the following new AD:

2025–03–06 Airbus SAS: Amendment 39–22954; Docket No. FAA–2024–2145; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00077–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 21, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

(1) This AD replaces AD 2017–22–03, Amendment 39–19083 (82 FR 49091, October 24, 2017).

(2) This AD replaces AD 2023–13–10, Amendment 39–22495 (88 FR 50005, August 1, 2023) (AD 2023–13–10).

(3) This AD replaces AD 2024–04–03, Amendment 39–22682 (89 FR 18769, March 15, 2024) (AD 2024–04–03).

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus SAS airplanes specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4), certificated in any category, with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before December 19, 2023.

(1) Model A318–111, –112, –121, and –122 airplanes.

(2) Model A319–111, –112, –113, –114, –115, –131, –132, –133, –151N, –153N, and –171N airplanes.

(3) Model A320–211, –212, –214, –216, –231, –232, –233, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, and –273N airplanes.

(4) Model A321–111, –112, –131, –211, –212, –213, –231, –232, –251N, –252N, –253N, –271N, –272N, –251NX, –252NX, –253NX, –271NX, and –272NX 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, which 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 From AD 2023–13–10, With New Terminating Action

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (o) of AD 2023–13–10, with new terminating action. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before November 10, 2022: 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 2022–0085, dated May 12, 2022 (EASA AD 2022–0085), and EASA AD 2023–0008, dated January 16, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0008). Where EASA AD 2023–0008 affects the same airworthiness limitations as those in EASA AD 2022–0085, the airworthiness limitations referenced in EASA AD 2023–0008 prevail. Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (n) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(h) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2022–0085 and EASA AD 2023–0008, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the exceptions specified in paragraph (p) of AD 2023–13–10, with no changes.

(1) The requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008 do not apply to this AD.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008 specifies revising ''the approved 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 September 5, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–13–10).

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008 is at the applicable ''thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008, respectively, or within 90 days after September 5, 2023 (the effective date of AD 2023–13–10), whichever occurs later. Where EASA AD 2023–0008 affects the same airworthiness limitations as those in EASA AD 2022–0085, the airworthiness limitations referenced in EASA AD 2023–0008 prevail.

(4) The provisions specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008 do not apply to this AD.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2022–0085 and of EASA AD 2023–0008.

(i) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions and Intervals From AD 2023–13–10, With a New Exception

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (q) of AD 2023–13–10, with a new exception. Except as required by paragraphs (j) and (n) 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 2022–0085 or EASA AD 2023–0008, as applicable.

(j) Retained Revision of the Existing Maintenance or Inspection Program From AD 2024–04–03, With New Terminating Action

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (g) of AD 2024–04–03, with new terminating action. For airplanes with an original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness issued on or before May 12, 2023: 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 2023–0151, dated July 25, 2023 (EASA AD 2023–0151). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by paragraph (n) of this AD terminates the requirements of this paragraph.

(k) Retained Exceptions to EASA AD 2023–0151, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the exceptions specified in paragraph (h) of AD 2024–04–03, with no changes.

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2023–0151.

(2) Where paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0151 specifies ''Within 12 months after the effective date of this AD, revise the approved AMP,'' this AD requires replacing that text with ''Within 90 days after April 19, 2024 (the effective date of AD 2024–04–03), revise the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable.''

(3) The initial compliance time for doing the tasks specified in paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0151 is at the applicable ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2023–0151, or within 90 days after April 19, 2024 (the effective date of AD 2024–04–03), whichever occurs later.

(4) This AD does not adopt the provisions specified in paragraph (4) of EASA AD 2023–0151.

(5) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2023–0151.

(l) Retained Restrictions on Alternative Actions and Intervals From AD 2024–04–03, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the requirements of paragraph (i) of AD 2024–04–03, with no changes. Except as required by paragraph (n) of this AD, 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 2023–0151.

(m) Retained Terminating Action for Certain Tasks Required by AD 2023–13–10, With No Changes

This paragraph restates the provisions of paragraph (j) of AD 2024–04–03, with no changes. Accomplishing the actions required by paragraph (j) of this AD terminates the corresponding requirements of paragraph (g) of this AD for the tasks identified in the service information referenced in EASA AD 2023–0151 only.

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

Except as specified in paragraph (o) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, EASA AD 2024–0031, dated January 31, 2024; corrected February 1, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0031). Accomplishing the revision of the existing maintenance or inspection program required by this paragraph terminates the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (j) of this AD.

(o) Exceptions to EASA AD 2024–0031

(1) This AD does not adopt the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of EASA AD 2024–0031.

(2) Paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0031 specifies revising ''the approved 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 (3) of EASA AD 2024–0031 is at the applicable ''associated thresholds'' as incorporated by the requirements of paragraph (3) of EASA AD 2024–0031, 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 (4), (5), and (6) of EASA AD 2024–0031.

(5) This AD does not require incorporating Section 4, ''Damage Tolerant—Airworthiness Limitations Items—tasks beyond MPPT,'' of ''the ALS'' specified in EASA AD 2024–0031.

(6) This AD does not adopt the ''Remarks'' section of EASA AD 2024–0031.

(p) New Provisions for Alternative Actions, Intervals, and Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCLs)

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (n) of this AD, no alternative actions (*e.g.,* inspections), intervals, and CDCCLs are allowed unless they are approved as specified in the provisions of the ''Ref. Publications'' section of EASA AD 2024–0031.

(q) 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 (r) of this AD and email to: *AMOC@faa.gov.*

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

(ii) AMOCs approved previously for AD 2023–13–10 and AD 2024–04–03 are

approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of EASA AD 2024–0031 that are required by paragraph (n) of this AD.

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

(r) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Timothy Dowling, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 206–231–3667; email: *Timothy.P.Dowling@faa.gov.*

(s) 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 March 21, 2025.

(i) European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD 2024–0031, dated January 31, 2024; corrected February 1, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(4) The following material was approved for IBR on April 19, 2024 (89 FR 18769, dated March 15, 2024).

(i) EASA AD 2023–0151, dated July 25, 2023.

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) The following material was approved for IBR on September 5, 2023 (88 FR 50005, dated August 1, 2023).

(i) EASA AD 2022–0085, dated May 12, 2022.

(ii) EASA AD 2023–0008, dated January 16, 2023.

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

(7) 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.

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

Issued on February 4, 2025.

Peter A. White,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02645 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0202; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00739–A; Amendment 39–22957; AD 2025–03–09]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam S.P.A Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam S.P.A. (Tecnam) Model P2010 and P2010 TDI airplanes. This AD was prompted by the disconnection of a rudder pedals torque tube from one of its hinges. This AD requires modifying the airplane by installing larger diameter retainer washers on both the left-hand (LH) and right-hand (RH) rudder pedals torque tube hinges, installing new self-locking nuts, doing a functional or operating test of the system to ensure the retaining washers are installed properly, and applying a torque stripe on the LH and RH nuts and bolts threads. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 3, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 3, 2025.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by March 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–2025–0202; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Tecnam material identified in this AD, contact TECNAM Costruzioni Aeronautiche S.p.A., Via Maiorise, 81043 Capua CE, Italy; phone: +39 0823 997538; email: *technical.support@tecnam.com;* website: *tecnam.com.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (678) 227–4257; email: *Emma.M.Copeland@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written data, views, or arguments about this final rule. Send your comments to an address listed under **ADDRESSES**. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2025–0202; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00739–A'' at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the final rule, 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 final rule 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 final rule.

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 AD 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 AD, 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 AD. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590. Any commentary that the FAA receives which is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this rulemaking.

Background

The European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), which is the Technical Agent for the Member States of the European Union, has issued AD 2024–0239, dated December 10, 2024 (EASA AD 2024–0239) (also referred to as the MCAI), to correct an unsafe condition on certain serial-numbered Tecnam Model P2010 and P2010 TDI airplanes, except those on which Tecnam Modification MOD2010/359 has been embodied. The MCAI states that an occurrence was reported of the disconnection of a rudder pedals torque tube from one of its hinges. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in the rudder pedals assembly slipping out of its housing, resulting in the inability of the flightcrew to maintain the safe flight and landing of the airplane and loss of control of the airplane. To address the unsafe condition, Tecnam designed Modification MOD2010/359, which introduces larger diameter retainer washers on the LH and RH rudder pedals torque tube hinges, and issued a modification service bulletin for in-service airplanes. EASA issued the MCAI to require modification of in-service airplanes.

The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2025–0202.

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed TECNAM Service Bulletin No. 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 1, dated December 11, 2024 (TECNAM SB 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 1). This material specifies procedures for modifying the LH and RH rudder pedals torque tube hinges by installing larger diameter retainer washers on the LH and RH rudder pedals torque tube hinges.

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

FAA's Determination

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

AD Requirements

This AD requires accomplishing the actions specified in TECNAM SB 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 1, described previously.

Justification for Immediate Adoption and Determination of the Effective Date

Section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency, for ''good cause,'' finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under this section, an agency, upon finding good cause, may issue a final rule without providing notice and seeking comment prior to issuance. Further, section 553(d) of the APA authorizes agencies to make rules effective in less than thirty days, upon a finding of good cause.

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD without providing an opportunity for public comments prior to adoption. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies foregoing notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because a rudder pedal torque tube disconnecting from one of its hinges could cause the rudder pedals assembly to slip out of its housing resulting in the inability of the flightcrew to maintain the safe flight and landing of the airplane. Since this condition can result rapidly and without warning, the FAA has determined that the rudder pedal torque tube hinges must be modified within 25 hours time-in-service or 30 days, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD. These compliance times are shorter than the time necessary for the public to comment and for publication of the final rule. Accordingly, notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b).

In addition, the FAA finds that good cause exists pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days, for the same reasons the FAA found good cause to forgo notice and comment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) do not apply when an agency finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 to adopt a rule without prior notice and comment. Because the FAA has determined that it has good cause to adopt this rule without prior notice and comment, RFA analysis is not required.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 100 airplanes of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Modify the airplane (including installing larger diameter retainer washers, installing new self-locking nuts, doing a functional or operating test of the system, and applying a torque stripe on the LH and RH nuts and bolts threads).	1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85.	$30	$115	$11,500

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

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue

rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–03–09 Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam S.P.A.: Amendment 39–22957; Docket No. FAA–2025–0202; Project Identifier MCAI–2024–00739–A.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 3, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam S.P.A. (Tecnam) Model P2010 and P2010 TDI airplanes, all serial numbers (S/Ns) up to and including S/N 317, certificated in any category, except those on which the Tecnam modification MOD2010/359 has been installed.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 2720, Rudder Control System.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by the disconnection of a rudder pedals torque tube from one of its hinges. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in the rudder pedals assembly slipping out of its housing, resulting in the inability of the flightcrew to maintain the safe flight and landing of the airplane and loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Required Actions

Within 25 hours time-in-service or 30 days, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD, modify your airplane by installing larger diameter retainer washers on the left-hand (LH) and right-hand (RH) rudder pedals torque tube hinges, installing new self-locking nuts, doing a functional or operating test of the system to ensure the retaining washers are installed properly and do not interfere with the lugs, and applying a torque stripe on the LH and RH nuts and bolts threads, in accordance with steps N 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Appendix B, Accomplishment Instructions, in TECNAM Service Bulletin No. 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 1, dated December 11, 2024.

(h) Special Flight Permits

A one-time special flight permit may be issued in accordance with 14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199 in order to fly to a maintenance base to perform the required action in this AD provided it is a non-revenue flight and limited to only essential flight crew.

(i) Credit for Previous Actions

You may take credit for the actions required by paragraph (g) of this AD if you performed those actions before the effective date of this AD using TECNAM Service Bulletin No. 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 0, dated December 6, 2024.

(j) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

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

(k) Additional Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Emma Copeland, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; phone: (678) 227–4257; email: *Emma.M.Copeland@faa.gov.*

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

(l) 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) TECNAM Service Bulletin No. 817–CS–Ed. 1, Rev. 1, dated December 11, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Tecnam material identified in this AD, contact TECNAM Costruzioni Aeronautiche S.p.A., Via Maiorise, 81043 Capua CE, Italy; phone: +39 0823 997538; email: *technical.support@tecnam.com;* website: *tecnam.com.*

(4) You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (817) 222–5110.

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

Issued on February 7, 2025.

Victor Wicklund,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02638 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1893; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01050–T; Amendment 39–22953; AD 2025–03–05]

RIN 2120–AA64

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

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for certain Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. This AD was prompted by reported events of annunciated horizontal stabilizer trim actuator (HSTA) jams occurring at the end of the cruise phase of flight. This AD requires lubricating the HSTA using an improved method, at a reduced interval, as specified in a Transport Canada AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 21, 2025.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of March 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1893; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca*; website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*
- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1893.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Taylor, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 781–238–7229; email *Mark.Taylor@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 by adding an AD that would apply to certain Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on July 24, 2024 (89 FR 59851). The NPRM was prompted by AD CF–2023–68R1, dated April 30, 2024, issued by Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1) (also referred to as the MCAI). The MCAI states that there have been reported events of annunciated HSTA jams occurring at the end of the cruise phase of flight. Investigation revealed water intrusion in the primary ball nut and/or secondary nut housing of the HSTA ballscrew assembly. Water intrusion and subsequent freezing has caused jamming of the HSTA, resulting in the loss of pitch trim capability. Loss of pitch trim capability could result in loss of control of the airplane.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed to require lubricating the HSTA using an improved method, at a reduced interval, as specified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1. The FAA is issuing this AD to address water intrusion and subsequent freezing, which causes jamming of the HSTA, resulting in the loss of pitch trim capability.

You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket at *regulations.gov* under Docket No. FAA–2024–1893.

Discussion of Final Airworthiness Directive

Comments

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

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

Request for Airworthiness Limitations (AWL) Manual To Be Used as an Alternative Method of Compliance

Delta requested that the FAA issue an AD to mandate an AWL in lieu of mandating the actions specified in Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–274006, Issue 001, dated June 29, 2023 (Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–274006). As an alternative, Delta requested that the FAA revise the proposed AD to allow the AWL as another acceptable means of compliance. Delta stated that Airbus Canada released A220 AWL Issue 018.00 on June 20, 2024, which adds CMR task C27–41–00–02 to perform the lubrication of the HSTA ballscrew assembly within intervals of 1,000 flight hours or 12 months. Delta noted that Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–274006 has a note that states it is not necessary to do the service bulletin after the HSTA lubrication interval given in the AWL manual is revised. Delta concluded that A220 AWL Issue 018.00 would be an acceptable means of compliance and an equivalent level of safety to Service Bulletin BD500–274006.

The FAA does not agree to include A220 AWL Issue 018.00 as an optional method of compliance. The AWL will not be mandated at this time. This AD corresponds to Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1, which mandates lubrication of the HSTA using Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–274006. By mandating the Transport Canada AD, the FAA minimizes differences between the FAA AD and the MCAI and MCAI-referenced service information. This FAA AD is consistent with FAA Order 8040.5, dated September 29, 2006, which covers the AD process for MCAIs. Furthermore, the FAA has not been provided any validation indicating equivalency of the requested change to the current MCAI requirement. Therefore, the FAA concurs with Transport Canada's requirement to mandate the service bulletin as specified in the Transport Canada AD. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request for AD To Include AMP of Any Revision

Delta requested that the FAA add an exception to Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Service Bulletin BD500–274006 paragraph 3.2 to allow the use of Aircraft Maintenance Program (AMP) BD500–A–J12–20–27–12AAA–240B–A without referencing a revision level. Delta stated that per Airbus Canada Technical Request Case Number

00129773, the changes made to AMP issue 11 were minor and do not affect the intent of the task. Delta added that performing the AMP at any revision level would still accomplish the intended lubrication task.

The FAA disagrees with the request. In general, being in control of all aspects of an AD to minimize variability is critically important when addressing a safety issue. Limiting the allowable issues/revisions of service information is an important element of this process as the summation of numerous incremental changes over several issues/revisions can be significant. Therefore, the FAA is in full agreement with the Transport Canada AD and the reference to AMP BD500–A–J12–20–27–12AAA–240B–A at Issue 012 or later. The FAA has not changed this AD in this regard.

Request for Elimination of Grace Period for Compliance

Delta requested that the FAA remove the 5-day ''grace period'' from the exceptions paragraphs (h)(3)(ii) and (h)(4)(ii) of the proposed AD. Delta stated that the previous versions of the Airbus A220 Airworthiness Limitations Issue 017.00 CCMR Section and MRB already included task 27–41–00–02 for the lubrication of the HSTA ballscrew assembly. Delta noted that in A220 AWL Issue 018.00, the task was transferred to the CMR section task C27–41–00–02; that task had a 12-month and 3,000-flight-hour limit. By including these requirements in the A220 AWL, MRBR, and MPD, the task already requires operators to perform the lubrication task within 12 months. Therefore, Delta concluded that no operator should be beyond the 12-month and 3,000-flight-hour limit, and thus there is no need to allow up to 5 days after the effective date requirement.

The FAA disagrees with the request. The allowance of a ''grace period'' (in this case 5 days) in a non-emergency AD is provided in order to avoid inadvertently and unnecessarily grounding any airplanes. The FAA has determined that providing a 5-day ''grace period'' will not adversely affect safety. The FAA notes that the commenter did not contend that the 5-day ''grace period'' is a problem or risk. The commenter is only contending that it ''should'' not be needed. If it is not needed, then it simply will not be utilized. However, if the 5-day ''grace period'' is needed, then it prevents inadvertent and unnecessary grounding of an airplane and provides operators with time after the effective date of the AD to accomplish the new lubrication task. The FAA has not revised this AD in this regard.

Additional Change in This AD

Paragraph (h)(1) of the proposed AD erroneously referred to the effective date of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1, and should have referred to the effective date of AD CF–2023–68 (October 18, 2023). Paragraph (h)(1) of this AD has been revised accordingly.

Conclusion

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

Material Incorporated by Reference Under 1 CFR Part 51

Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1 specifies improved procedures for lubricating the HSTA and repeating the lubrication at a reduced interval. This material is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD affects 100 airplanes of U.S. registry. The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REQUIRED ACTIONS

Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Up to 2 work-hours × $85 per hour = $170	$0	Up to $170	Up to $17,000.

Authority for This Rulemaking

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

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

Regulatory Findings

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

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

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

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

The Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

2025–03–05 Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.): Amendment 39–22953; Docket No. FAA–2024–1893; Project Identifier MCAI–2023–01050–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 21, 2025.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate previously held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Model BD–500–1A10 and BD–500–1A11 airplanes, certificated in any category, as identified in Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1, dated April 30, 2024 (Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 55, Stabilizers.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reported events of annunciated horizontal stabilizer trim actuator (HSTA) jams occurring at the end of the cruise phase of flight. Investigation revealed water intrusion in the primary ball nut and/or secondary nut housing of the HSTA ballscrew assembly. The FAA is issuing this AD to address water intrusion and subsequent freezing, which causes jamming of the HSTA, resulting in the loss of pitch trim capability. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

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

(g) Requirements

Except as specified in paragraph (h) of this AD: Comply with all required actions and compliance times specified in, and in accordance with, Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1.

(h) Exceptions to Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1

(1) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1 refers to ''the effective date of AD CF–2023–68 (18 October 2023),'' this AD requires using the effective date of this AD.

(2) Where Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1 refers to hours air time, this AD requires using flight hours.

(3) Where paragraph A of Part I of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1 specifies an initial compliance time for performing the lubrication of the HSTA, for this AD, the initial compliance time is at the earlier of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) Within 1,100 flight hours after the effective date of this AD.

(ii) Within 12 months after the date of the most recent HSTA lubrication task, or within 5 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(4) Where paragraph B of Part I of Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1 specifies an initial compliance time for performing the lubrication of the HSTA, for this AD, the initial compliance time is at the later of the times specified in paragraphs (h)(4)(i) and (ii) of this AD.

(i) Within 1,100 flight hours or 12 months, whichever occurs first, since the date of issuance of the original airworthiness certificate or the original export certificate of airworthiness.

(ii) Within 5 days after the effective date of this AD.

(i) Additional AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

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

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

(j) Additional Information

For more information about this AD, contact Mark Taylor, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone 781–238–7229; email *Mark.Taylor@faa.gov.*

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

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

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

(i) Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1, dated April 30, 2024.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) For Transport Canada AD CF–2023–68R1, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888–663–3639; email *TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca.* You may find this Transport Canada AD on the Transport Canada website at *tc.canada.ca/en/aviation.*

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

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

Issued on January 29, 2025.

Suzanne Masterson,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02646 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 774

[Docket No. 250207–0014]

RIN 0694–AJ98

Implementation of Additional Due Diligence Measures for Advanced Computing Integrated Circuits; Amendments and Clarifications; and Extension of Comment Period; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: On January 16, 2025, BIS published in the **Federal Register** an interim final rule (IFR), ''Implementation of Additional Due Diligence Measures for Advanced Computing Integrated Circuits; Amendments and Clarifications; and Extension of Comment Period'' (January 16 IFR). This rule revises Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 3A090 to correct this ECCN's license requirement added in the January 16 IFR.

DATES:

• *Effective date:* The effective date of this rule is February 11, 2025.

• *Comment date:* Comments on the correction in this rule must be received by BIS no later than March 14, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments for the corrections in this rule may be submitted to the Federal rulemaking

portal at: *www.regulations.gov.* The *regulations.gov* ID for this IFR is BIS–2024–0055. Please refer to RIN 0694–AJ98 in all comments.

All filers using the portal should use the name of the person or entity submitting the comments as the name of their files, in accordance with the instructions below. Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters ''BC.'' Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked ''BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL'' on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of those comments must be clearly marked ''PUBLIC.'' The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character ''P.'' Any submissions with file names that do not begin with either a ''BC'' or a ''P'' will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available at: *https://www.regulations.gov.* Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- For general questions, contact Regulatory Policy Division, Office of Exporter Services, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce at 202–482–2440 or by email: *RPD2@bis.doc.gov.*
- For Category 3 technical questions, contact Carlos Monroy at 202–482–3246 or by email: *Carlos.Monroy@bis.doc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 16, 2025, BIS published in the **Federal Register** the IFR, ''Implementation of Additional Due Diligence Measures for Advanced Computing Integrated Circuits; Amendments and Clarifications; and Extension of Comment Period'' (90 FR 5298). This correction amends ECCN 3A090 to correct the license requirement.

Correction to ECCN 3A090 License Requirement Table

This rule amends ECCN 3A090 by revising the first row and column in the license requirements table. The first column of the first row of the license requirements table is revised from ''RS applies to the entire entry, except 3A090.a'' to read ''RS applies to 3A090.a''. The regional stability section of the EAR already states the license requirements for 3A090.a in § 742.6(a)(6)(iii)(A). That provision provides that there is a worldwide license requirement for ECCN 3A090.a items. If Note 1 to 3A090.a does not apply, then the license requirements for exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of ECCN 3A090.a items to destinations specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, and D:5 remain in effect with a compliance date of December 2, 2024, consistent with the FDD IFR. Any items subject to Note 1 to ECCN 3A090.a are subject to worldwide license requirements with a compliance date of January 31, 2025, consistent with the January 16 IFR.

Export Control Reform Act of 2018

On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which included ECRA (codified, as amended, at 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852). ECRA provides the legal basis for BIS's principal authorities and serves as the authority under which BIS issues this rule. In particular, and as noted elsewhere, Section 1753 of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4812) authorizes the regulation of exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of items subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Further, Section 1754(a)(1)–(16) of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4813(a)(1)–(16)) authorizes, *inter alia,* the establishment of a list of controlled items; the prohibition of unauthorized exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country); the requirement of licenses or other authorizations for exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of controlled items; apprising the public of changes in policy, regulations, and procedures; and any other action necessary to carry out ECRA that is not otherwise prohibited by law. Pursuant to Section 1762(a) of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4821(a)), these changes can be imposed in a final rule without prior notice and comment.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects and distributive impacts and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits and of reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Pursuant to Executive Order 12866, as amended, this final rule has not been determined to be a ''significant regulatory action.''

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number.

This rule involves the following OMB-approved collections of information subject to the PRA:

- 0694–0088, ''Multi-Purpose Application,'' which carries a burden hour estimate of 29.4 minutes for a manual or electronic submission;
- 0694–0096, ''Five Year Records Retention Period,'' which carries a burden hour estimate of less than 1 minute;
- 0694–0122, ''Licensing Responsibilities and Enforcement;'' which carries a burden hour estimate of 10 minutes per electronic submission;
- 0694–0137, ''License Exceptions and Exclusions;'' which carries a burden hour estimate of 5 minutes per electronic submission; and
- 0607–0152, ''Automated Export System (AES) Program,'' which carries a burden hour estimate of 3 minutes per electronic submission.

The January 16 IFR that this rule is correcting will affect the collection under control number 0694–0088, for the multipurpose application because of the increase of 375 more license applications. BIS estimates that the changes included in the January 16 IFR will result in a net increase of 375 multi-purpose applications (*i.e.,* an increase of 375 license applications) submitted annually to BIS. However, the increase in burden falls within the existing burden estimates currently associated with these control numbers.

The January 16 IFR that this rule is correcting also involves a collection previously approved by the OMB under control number 0694–0137, ''License Exceptions and Exclusions'' because this rule modifies two EAR license exceptions, which now include new notification and reporting requirements. Specifically, the January 16 IFR adds

two new types of requests that can be made under the existing advisory opinion process and new reporting requirements. There are two types of entities specified in Note 1 to 3A090.a that require submissions of requests to be added, modified or removed as an approved IC designer or approved ''OSAT'' company. These new reporting requirements related to License Exceptions ACM and AIA are specified under §§ 743.9 and new Note 1 to 3A090.a of the EAR. These changes are expected to result in an increase of 1,704 submissions related to this use of License Exceptions AIA and ACM, submitted to BIS or to other parties involved in the transaction. BIS estimates that these changes will result in an increase in burden hours of 385 hours. This collection of information fits within the scope of this information collection.

Additional information regarding these collections of information—including all background materials—can be found at: *https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain* by using the search function to enter either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number.

3. This rule does not contain policies with federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. Pursuant to Section 1762 of ECRA (50 U.S.C. 4821), this action is exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) requirements for notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date. While Section 1762 of ECRA on its own provides sufficient authority for such an exemption, this action is also independently exempt from the same APA requirements because it involves a military or foreign affairs function of the United States (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). Nonetheless, BIS is accepting comments on this IFR.

5. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under the APA (5 U.S.C. 553) or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 774

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730 through 774) is corrected as follows:

PART 774—THE COMMERCE CONTROL LIST

■ 1. The authority citation for part 774 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852; 50 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.;* 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.;* 10 U.S.C. 8720; 10 U.S.C. 8730(e); 22 U.S.C. 287c, 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 6004; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 15 U.S.C. 1824; 50 U.S.C. 4305; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.;* 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783.

■ 2. Supplement no. 1 to part 774 is amended by revising ECCN 3A090 to read as follows:

Supplement No. 1 to Part 774—The Commerce Control List

* * * * *

3A090 Integrated circuits as follows (see List of Items Controlled).

License Requirements

Reason for Control: RS, AT

Control(s)	Country chart (see Supp. No. 1 to part 738)
RS applies to 3A090.a ...	To or within any destination worldwide, see § 742.6(a)(6)(iii)(A) of the EAR.
RS applies to 3A090.b ...	To or within destinations specified in Country Groups D:1, D:4, and D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR, excluding any destination also specified in Country Groups A:5 or A:6. *See* § 742.6(a)(6)(iii)(B) of the EAR.
RS applies to 3A090.c ...	To or within Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR. See § 742.6(a)(6)(i)(B) of the EAR.
AT applies to entire entry	AT Column 1.

List Based License Exceptions (See Part 740 for a Description of All License Exceptions)

LVS: N/A

GBS: N/A

NAC/ACA: Yes, for 3A090.a, if the item is not designed or marketed for use in datacenters and has a 'total processing performance' of 4800 or more; yes, for 3A090.b, if the item is designed or marketed for use in datacenters. N/A for 3A090.c.

HBM: Yes, for 3A090.c. See § 740.25 of the EAR.

AIA: Yes, for 3A090.a.

ACM: Yes

LPP: Yes, for 3A090.a.

List of Items Controlled

Related Controls: (1) See ECCNs 3D001, 3E001, 5D002.z, and 5D992.z for associated technology and software controls. (2) See ECCNs 3A001.z, 5A002.z, 5A004.z, and 5A992.z.

Related Definitions: N/A

Items:

a. Integrated circuits having one or more digital processing units having either of the following:

a.1. A 'total processing performance' of 4800 or more; *or*

a.2. A 'total processing performance' of 1600 or more and a 'performance density' of 5.92 or more.

Note 1 to 3A090.a: *When a ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company is seeking to export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) an ''applicable advanced logic integrated circuit,'' there is a presumption that the item is 3A090.a and designed or marketed for datacenters. If the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company cannot overcome this presumption, then it must comply with all license requirements applicable to items specified in 3A090.a. However, this presumption does not apply to any entity other than the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company. A ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company can overcome this presumption in any of the following three ways outlined in paragraphs a. through c. of this Note 1.*

a. If the designer of the ''applicable advanced logic integrated circuit'' is an approved or authorized integrated circuit designer, then a datasheet or other attestation of the 'total processing performance' and the 'performance density' from the approved or authorized integrated circuit designer indicating that the IC is not specified in 3A090.a will overcome the presumption for the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company that the IC is specified in ECCN 3A090.a.

(1) Approved integrated circuit designers are listed in supplement no. 6 to this part of the EAR;

(2) Prior to April 13, 2026, authorized integrated circuit designers include all integrated circuit designers:

(i) Headquartered in Taiwan or a destination specified in Country Group A:1 or A:5, that are neither located in nor have an ultimate parent headquartered in Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 of supplement no. 1 to part 740 of the EAR; and

(ii) That have agreed to submit applicable information described in § 743.9(b) to the ''front-end fabricator,'' which the ''front-end fabricator'' must then report to BIS.

(3) After April 13, 2026, authorized integrated circuit designers include any integrated circuit designer that both meets the criteria specified in subparagraph (2) and has submitted an application to become an approved integrated circuit designer. However, any company deemed an authorized IC designer after April 13, 2026, will cease to be an authorized IC designer 180 days after the submission of its application to become an approved IC designer.

b. If the integrated circuit die is packaged by the ''front-end fabricator'' at a location outside of Macau or a destination specified in Country Group D:5 in supplement no. 1 to part 740, then the attestation of the ''front-end fabricator'' that (a) the ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below 30 billion transistors, or

(b) the final packaged IC does not contain high-bandwidth memory and that the ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below (i) 35 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2027; or (ii) 40 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2029 or thereafter, then this overcomes the presumption by the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company that the IC is specified in ECCN 3A090.a.

c. If the integrated circuit is packaged by an approved ''OSAT'' company listed in supplement no. 7 to part 740 of the EAR, then the attestation of the approved ''OSAT'' company that (a) the ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below 30 billion transistors, or (b) the final packaged IC does not contain high-bandwidth memory and that the ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below (i) 35 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2027; or (ii) 40 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2029 or thereafter, then this overcomes the presumption by the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company that the IC is specified in ECCN 3A090.a.

d. It is not sufficient for the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company to confirm the ECCN by relying on the attestation of the end user or other party to the transaction, except under one of the three ways enumerated in paragraphs a. through c. of this note. In the absence of an attestation of the 'total processing performance' and the 'performance density' by an approved integrated circuit designer listed in supplement no. 6 to part 740 of the EAR, the ''front-end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company must presume that any logic integrated circuit produced using the ''16/14 nanometer node'' or below, or using a non-planar transistor architecture and destined for a commodity with an (a) ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below 30 billion transistors, or (b) the final packaged IC does not contain high-bandwidth memory and that the ''aggregated approximated transistor count'' of the final packaged IC is below (i) 35 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2027; or (ii) 40 billion transistors for any exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) completed in 2029 or thereafter, or where the ''aggregated approximated transistor count,'' of the final, packaged integrated circuit cannot be confirmed by the ''front-end fabricator,'' or an approved ''OSAT'' company listed in supplement no. 7 to part 740 of the EAR, is specified in ECCN 3A090.a and designed or marketed for a datacenter.

Technical Note 1 to 3A090.a: *The 'approximated transistor count' of a die is the 'transistor density' of the die multiplied by the area of the die measured in square millimeters. The 'transistor density' of the die is the number of transistors that can be fabricated per square millimeter for the process node used to manufacture the die. To calculate the number of 'approximated transistor count' of a die, a ''front end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company has two options. First, the ''front end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company may take the transistor density of the process node used to manufacture the die and multiply this density by the area of the die. This number may be significantly higher than the true transistor count, but if the result is below the relevant transistor threshold, then the ''front end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company can be confident that the die in question will not exceed that threshold. Second, to adjudicate edge cases, the ''front end fabricator'' or ''OSAT'' company may use standard design verification tools to estimate the number of (both active and passive) transistors on the die using the GDS file.*

b. Integrated circuits having one or more digital processing units having either of the following:

b.1. A 'total processing performance' of 2400 or more and less than 4800 and a 'performance density' of 1.6 or more and less than 5.92, or

b.2. A 'total processing performance' of 1600 or more and a 'performance density' of 3.2 or more and less than 5.92.

Note 2 to 3A090.a and 3A090.b: *3A090.a and 3A090.b do not apply to items that are not designed or marketed for use in datacenters and do not have a 'total processing performance' of 4800 or more. For 3A090.a and 3A090.b items that are not designed or marketed for use in datacenters and that have a 'total processing performance' of 4800 or more, see license exceptions NAC and ACA.*

Note 3 to 3A090.a and 3A090.b: *Integrated circuits specified by 3A090 include graphical processing units (GPUs), tensor processing units (TPUs), neural processors, in-memory processors, vision processors, text processors, co-processors/accelerators, adaptive processors, field-programmable logic devices (FPLDs), and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs). Examples of integrated circuits are in the Note to 3A001.a.*

Note 4 to 3A090.a and 3A090.b: *For integrated circuits that are excluded from ECCN 3A090 under Note 2 or 3 to 3A090, those ICs are also not applicable for classifications made under ECCNs 3A001.z, 4A003.z, 4A004.z, 4A005.z, 4A090, 5A002.z, 5A004.z, 5A992.z, 5D002.z, or 5D992.z because those other CCL classifications are based on the incorporation of an integrated circuit that meets the control parameters under ECCN 3A090 or otherwise meets or exceeds the control parameters or ECCNs 3A090 or 4A090. The performance parameters under ECCN 3A090.c are not used for determining whether an item is classified in a .z ECCN. See the Related Controls paragraphs of ECCNs 3A001.z, 4A003.z, 4A004.z, 4A005.z, 4A090, 5A002.z, 5A004.z, 5A992.z, 5D002.z, or 5D992.z.*

Technical Note 2 to 3A090.a and 3A090.b:

1. 'Total processing performance' ('TPP') is 2 × 'MacTOPS' × 'bit length of the operation', aggregated over all processing units on the integrated circuit.

a. For purposes of 3A090, 'MacTOPS' is the theoretical peak number of Tera (10^{12}) operations per second for multiply-accumulate computation ($D = A \times B + C$).

b. The 2 in the 'TPP' formula is based on industry convention of counting one multiply-accumulate computation, $D = A \times B + C$, as 2 operations for purpose of datasheets. Therefore, 2 × MacTOPS may correspond to the reported TOPS or FLOPS on a datasheet.

c. For purposes of 3A090, 'bit length of the operation' for a multiply-accumulate computation is the largest bit-length of the inputs to the multiply operation.

d. Aggregate the TPPs for each processing unit on the integrated circuit to arrive at a total. 'TPP' = TPP1 + TPP2 + ... + TPPn (where n is the number or processing units on the integrated circuit).

2. The rate of 'MacTOPS' is to be calculated at its maximum value theoretically possible. The rate of 'MacTOPS' is assumed to be the highest value the manufacturer claims in annual or brochure for the integrated circuit. For example, the 'TPP' threshold of 4800 can be met with 600 tera integer operations (or 2 × 300 'MacTOPS') at 8 bits or 300 tera FLOPS (or 2 × 150 'MacTOPS') at 16 bits. If the integrated circuit is designed for MAC computation with multiple bit lengths that achieve different 'TPP' values, the highest 'TPP' value should be evaluated against parameters in 3A090.

3. For integrated circuits specified by 3A090 that provide processing of both sparse and dense matrices, the 'TPP' values are the values for processing of dense matrices (e.g., without sparsity).

4. 'Performance density' is 'TPP' divided by 'applicable die area'. For purposes of 3A090, 'applicable die area' is measured in millimeters squared and includes all die area of logic dies manufactured with a process node that uses a non-planar transistor architecture.

c. High bandwidth memory (HBM) having a 'memory bandwidth density' greater than 2 gigabytes per second per square millimeter.

Technical Note 1 to 3A090.c: *'Memory bandwidth density' is the memory bandwidth measured in gigabytes per second divided by the area of the package or stack measured in square millimeters. In the case where a stack is contained in a package, use the memory bandwidth of the packaged device and the area of the package. High bandwidth memory (HBM) includes dynamic random access memory integrated circuits, regardless of whether they conform to the JEDEC standards for high bandwidth memory (HBM), provided they have a 'memory bandwidth density' greater than 2 gigabytes per second per square millimeter. This control does not cover co-packaged integrated circuits with both HBM and logic integrated circuit where the dominant function of the co-packaged integrated circuit is processing. It does include HBM permanently affixed to a logic integrated circuit designed as a control interface and incorporating a physical layer (PHY) function.*

* * * * *

Matthew S. Borman,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic Trade and Technology Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–02655 Filed 2–11–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–33–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1220

[CPSC Docket No. 2019–0025]

Safety Standard for Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is correcting an error in a direct final rule, ''Safety Standard for Non-Full-Size Baby Cribs,'' issued pursuant to a statutory requirement in section 104 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), and published on January 31, 2025.

DATES: This correction is effective on April 5, 2025, unless the Commission receives a significant adverse comment by February 28, 2025. If the Commission receives such a comment, it will publish a document in the **Federal Register**, withdrawing this direct final rule correction before its effective date. The incorporation by reference of the publication listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: See the **ADDRESSES** section in the direct final rule published at 90 FR 8676 (January 31, 2025) for information on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alberta E. Mills, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, telephone: 301–504–7479; email: *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC is correcting a direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on January 31, 2025. The CPSIA sets forth a process for updating mandatory standards for durable infant or toddler products that are based on a voluntary standard, when a voluntary standards organization revises the standard. In September 2024, ASTM published a revised voluntary standard, ASTM F406–24, and this direct final rule updates the mandatory standard for non-full-size baby cribs to incorporate by reference the 2024 version of ASTM F406. The non-full-size baby crib direct final rule, in 16 CFR 1220.2(b)(14), directs the reader to not comply with sections 9.3.2 through 9.3.2.4 of ASTM F406–24; those sections do not exist in the 2024 version of the ASTM standard.

Correction

■ In FR Doc. 2025–01721, beginning on page 8676 in the issue of Friday, January 31, 2025, on page 8682, in the third column, 16 CFR 1220.2(b)(14) is corrected to read as follows:

§ 1220.2 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(14) Do not comply with sections 9.6.1 through 9.6.1.4 of ASTM F406–24.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–02605 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1221

[CPSC Docket No. CPSC–2011–0064]

Safety Standard for Play Yards; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is correcting an error in a direct final rule, ''Safety Standard for Play Yards,'' issued pursuant to a statutory requirement in section 104 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), and published on January 29, 2025.

DATES: This correction is effective on April 5, 2025, unless the Commission receives a significant adverse comment by February 28, 2025. If the Commission receives such a comment, it will publish a document in the **Federal Register**, withdrawing this direct final rule correction before its effective date. The incorporation by reference of the publication listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: See the **ADDRESSES** section of the direct final rule at 90 FR 8368 (January 29, 2025) for information on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alberta E. Mills, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, telephone: 301–504–7479; email: *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CPSC is correcting a direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** on January 29, 2025. The CPSIA sets forth a process for updating mandatory standards for durable infant or toddler products that are based on a voluntary standard, when a voluntary standards organization revises the standard. In September 2024, ASTM published a revised voluntary standard, ASTM F406–24, and this direct final rule updates the mandatory standard for play yards to incorporate by reference the 2024 version of ASTM F406. The play yard direct final rule, in 16 CFR 1221.2(b)(6), directs readers to not comply with section 10.1.1.1 of ASTM F406–24; this section does not exist in the 2024 version of the ASTM standard.

Correction

§ 1221.2 [Corrected]

■ In FR Doc. 2025–01658, beginning on page 8368 in the issue of Wednesday, January 29, 2025, on page 8374, in the third column, correct 16 CFR 1221.2 by removing paragraph (b)(6).

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–02602 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes

CFR Correction

This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.

■ In title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 81, revised as of July 1, 2024, in § 81.305, in the table titled ''California-2012 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS [Primary]'', the entry for ''San Joaquin Valley, CA'' is revised to read as follows:

§ 81.305 California.

* * * * *

CALIFORNIA—2012 ANNUAL $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS

[Primary]

Designated Area [1]	Designation		Classification	
	Date [2]	Type	Date [2]	Type
* * * * * * *				
San Joaquin Valley, CA:				
Fresno County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Kern County (part): That portion of Kern County which lies west and north of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Kern-Los Angeles County boundary and running north and east along the northwest boundary of the Rancho La Libre Land Grant to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 16 West and Range 17 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; north along the range line to the point of intersection with the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then southeast, northeast, and northwest along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 11 North, Range 17 West; then west 1.2 miles; then north to the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary; then northwest along the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary line to the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 32 South, Range 30 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian; then north to the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 31 South, Range 30 East; then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 31 South, Range 31 East; then east to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 31 South, Range 31 East; then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 29 South, Range 32 East; then east to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 28 South, Range 32 East; then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 28 South, Range 32 East, then west to the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 27 South, Range 31 East, then north along the range line common to Range 31 East and Range 32 East to the Kern-Tulare County boundary.		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Kings County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Madera County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Merced County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
San Joaquin County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Stanislaus County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
Tulare County		Nonattainment	12/27/2021	Serious.
* * * * * * *				

[1] Includes areas of Indian country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.
[2] This date is April 15, 2015, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2025–02677 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

45 CFR Part 155

Exchange Establishment Standards and Other Related Standards Under the Affordable Care Act

CFR Correction

This rule is being published by the Office of the Federal Register to correct an editorial or technical error that appeared in the most recent annual revision of the Code of Federal Regulations.

■ In Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 140 to 199, revised as of October 1, 2024, in section 155.420, redesignate paragraphs (a)(4)(i)(A) through (D) as (a)(4)(ii)(A) through (D).

[FR Doc. 2025–02715 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 0099–10–D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 561 and 571

[Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0091]

RIN 2127–AM43

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; FMVSS No. 305a Electric-Powered Vehicles: Electric Powertrain Integrity Global Technical Regulation No. 20; Incorporation by Reference

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: This document delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the December 20, 2024, final rule that adopted Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 305a to replace FMVSS No. 305, ''Electric-powered vehicles: Electrolyte spillage and electrical shock protection.'' FMVSS No. 305a applies to light and heavy vehicles and includes performance requirements for the propulsion battery. The final rule also established a part entitled, ''Documentation for Electric-powered Vehicles,'' that requires manufacturers to compile risk mitigation documentation and submit standardized emergency response information to assist first and second responders handling electric vehicles.

DATES: The effective date of the rule published on December 20, 2024, at 89 FR 104318, is delayed until March 20, 2025. The incorporation by reference approval of certain publications listed in the rule by the Director of the Federal Register is delayed until March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence related to this rule should refer to the docket number set forth above (NHTSA–2024–0091) and be submitted to *regulations.gov* or the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical issues:* Mr. Ian MacIntire, Office of Crashworthiness Standards, Telephone: (202) 493–0248; Facsimile: (202) 366–7002. *For legal issues:* Ms. K. Helena Sung, Office of the Chief Counsel, Telephone: (202) 366–2992, Facsimile: (202) 366–3820. The mailing address for these officials is: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the memorandum of January 20, 2025 from the President to executive departments and agencies, entitled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' [1] this action temporarily delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the rule entitled ''Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; FMVSS No. 305a Electric-Powered Vehicles: Electric Powertrain Integrity, Global Technical Regulation No. 20, Incorporation by Reference,'' published in the **Federal Register** on December 20, 2024, at 89 FR 104318. NHTSA established Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 305a to replace FMVSS No. 305, ''Electric-powered vehicles: Electrolyte spillage and electrical shock protection.'' FMVSS No. 305a applies to light and heavy vehicles and includes performance requirements for the propulsion battery. The final rule also established 49 CFR part 561, ''Documentation for Electric-powered Vehicles,'' that requires manufacturers to compile risk mitigation documentation and submit standardized emergency response information to assist first and second responders handling electric vehicles.

This action is exempt from notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553 and is effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, based on the good cause exceptions in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3), respectively. Seeking public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The temporary delay in effective date is necessary to give Department officials the opportunity for further review and consideration of new regulations, consistent with the President's memorandum of January 20, 2025. Given the imminence of the effective date, seeking prior public comment on this temporary delay would have been impractical, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of regulations. The imminence of the effective date is also good cause for making this action effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.5.

Peter Simshauser,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–02582 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

[1] Available at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/* (last accessed Jan. 22, 2025).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0071]

RIN 2127–AL37

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection, Seat Belt Reminder Systems, Controls and Displays

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: This document delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the January 3, 2025, final rule that amended Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 208, ''Occupant crash protection,'' to require a seat belt use warning system for rear seats and enhance the seat belt warning requirements for the front outboard seats.

DATES: The effective date of the rule amending 49 CFR part 571 published January 3, 2025, at 90 FR 390, is delayed until March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence related to this rule should refer to the docket number set forth above (NHTSA–2024–0071) and be submitted to *regulations.gov* or the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For non-legal issues, you may contact Ms. Carla Rush, Office of Crashworthiness Standards, Telephone: (202) 366–4583; Email: *carla.rush@dot.gov;* Facsimile: (202) 493–2739. For legal issues, you may contact Mr. John Piazza (*John.Piazza@dot.gov*), Office of Chief Counsel, Telephone: (202) 366–2992; Facsimile: (202) 366–3820. The address of these officials is: the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the memorandum of January 20, 2025, from the President to executive departments and agencies, entitled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' [1] this action temporarily delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the final rule amending

[1] Available at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/* (last accessed Jan. 22, 2025).

the seat belt warning requirements in FMVSS No. 208 that was published in the **Federal Register** on January 3, 2025.[2]

This action is exempt from notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553 and is effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, based on the good cause exceptions in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3), respectively. Seeking public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The temporary delay in effective date is necessary to give Department officials the opportunity for further review and consideration of new regulations, consistent with the President's memorandum of January 20, 2025. Given the imminence of the effective date, seeking prior public comment on this temporary delay would have been impractical, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of regulations. The imminence of the effective date is also good cause for making this action effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.5.

Peter Simshauser,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–02584 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 571 and 585

[Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0089]

RIN 2127–AL20

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Child Restraint Systems, Child Restraint Anchorage Systems; Incorporation by Reference

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: This document delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the January 7, 2025, final rule that amends Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) No. 225; Child restraint systems, and FMVSS No. 213b; Child restraint systems.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule amending 49 CFR parts 571 and 585, published January 7, 2025, at 90 FR 1288, is delayed until March 20, 2025. The incorporation by reference approval of certain material listed in the rule by the Director of the Federal Register is delayed until March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence related to this rule should refer to the docket number set forth above (NHTSA–2024–0089) and be submitted to *regulations.gov* or to the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical issues:* Ms. Cristina Echemendia, Office of Crashworthiness Standards, Telephone: (202) 366–6345, Facsimile: (202) 366–7002. *For legal issues:* Ms. Natasha Reed, Office of the Chief Counsel, Telephone: (202) 366–2992, Facsimile: (202) 366–3820. The mailing address for these officials is: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the memorandum of January 20, 2025, from the President to executive departments and agencies, entitled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' [1] this action temporarily delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the rule entitled ''Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Child Restraint Systems, Child Restraint Anchorage Systems, Incorporation by Reference,'' published in the **Federal Register** on January 7, 2025, at 90 FR 1288. That rule amended FMVSS No. 225 and 213b to improve the ease-of-use of child restraint anchorage systems.

This action is exempt from notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553 and is effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, based on the good cause exceptions in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3), respectively. Seeking public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The temporary delay in effective date is necessary to give Department officials the opportunity for further review and consideration of new regulations, consistent with the President's memorandum of January 20, 2025. Given the imminence of the effective date, seeking prior public comment on this temporary delay would have been impractical, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of regulations. The imminence of the effective date is also good cause for making this action effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.5.

Peter Simshauser,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–02583 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 572

[Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0093]

RIN 2127–AM13

Anthropomorphic Test Devices, HIII 5th Percentile Female Test Dummy; Incorporation by Reference

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: This document delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the January 3, 2025, final rule that revised the chest jacket and spine box specifications for the Hybrid III 5th Percentile Female Test Dummy (HIII–5F) to address issues with fit and availability of the jacket and a noise artifact from the spine box.

DATES: The effective date of the rule, amending 49 CFR part 572, subpart O, published on January 3, 2025, at 90 FR 250, is delayed until March 20, 2025. The incorporation by reference of certain material listed in the rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence related to this rule should refer to the docket number set forth above (NHTSA–2024–0093) and be submitted to *regulations.gov* or to the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For technical issues: Mr. Garry Brock, Office of Crashworthiness Standards, Telephone: (202) 366–6198; Facsimile: (202) 366–7002. For legal issues: Ms. K. Helena Sung, Office of the Chief Counsel, Telephone: (202) 366–2992, Facsimile: (202) 366–3820. The mailing address for these officials is: National

[2] 90 FR 390.

[1] Available at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/* (last accessed Feb. 3, 2025).

Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the memorandum of January 20, 2025, from the President to executive departments and agencies, entitled ''Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,'' [1] this action temporarily delays until March 20, 2025, the effective date of the rule entitled ''Anthropomorphic Test Devices, HIII 5th Percentile Female Test Dummy; Incorporation by Reference,'' published in the **Federal Register** on January 3, 2025, at 90 FR 250. The final rule revised chest jacket and spine box specifications to the Hybrid III 5th percentile adult female (HIII–5F) anthropomorphic test device (ATD or crash test dummy or dummy), described in 49 CFR part 572, subpart O, and used in frontal compliance crash tests and air bag static deployment tests. The rulemaking responded to the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturer's 2014 petition for rulemaking.[2]

This action is exempt from notice and comment under 5 U.S.C. 553 and is effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**, based on the good cause exceptions in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3), respectively. Seeking public comment is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. The temporary delay in effective date is necessary to give Department officials the opportunity for further review and consideration of new regulations, consistent with the President's memorandum of January 20, 2025. Given the imminence of the effective date, seeking prior public comment on this temporary delay would have been impractical, as well as contrary to the public interest in the orderly promulgation and implementation of regulations. The imminence of the effective date is also good cause for making this action effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Issued in Washington, DC, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.95 and 501.5.

Peter Simshauser,

Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2025–02585 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

[1] Available at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/regulatory-freeze-pending-review/* (last accessed Jan. 22, 2025).

[2] Letter from Scott Schmidt, Alliance, to NHTSA (February 21, 2014). The Alliance consisted of: BMW Group; Chrysler Group LLC; Ford Motor Company; General Motors Company; Jaguar Land Rover; Mazda; Mercedes-Benz USA; Mitsubishi Motors; Porsche; Toyota; Volkswagen Group of America; and Volvo Cars.

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 30
Friday, February 14, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG–118269–23]

RIN 1545–BR19

Section 30C Alternative Fuel Vehicle Refueling Property Credit; Hearing Cancellation

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rule; cancellation of public hearing.

SUMMARY: This document cancels a public hearing on proposed regulations regarding the Federal Income tax credit under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 for certain costs relating to qualified alternative fuel vehicle refueling property that is placed in service within a low-income community or within a non-urban census tract.

DATES: The public hearing scheduled for February 12, 2025, at 10 a.m. Eastern Time (ET) is cancelled.

ADDRESSES: See public comments submitted electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching IRS and REG–118269–23.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Oluwafunmilayo Taylor of the Publications and Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration) at (202) 317–6901 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed rulemaking appeared in the **Federal Register** on September 19, 2024 (89 FR 76759). The public hearing on the proposed rulemaking, announced in the **Federal Register** on January 6, 2025, at 90 FR 581, is cancelled.

Oluwafunmilayo A. Taylor,

Section Chief, Publications and Regulations Section, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure & Administration).

[FR Doc. 2025–02606 Filed 2–12–25; 9:30 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 30
Friday, February 14, 2025

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding (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 this information collection received by March 17, 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.

Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service

Title: Self Certification Medical Statement.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0196.

Summary of Collection: The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for ensuring consumers that food and farm products are moved from producer to consumer in the most efficient, dependable, economical, and equitable system possible. Each year, the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP) agency hires individuals for commodity grading and inspection positions to ensure this process is efficient and effective. These positions often involve arduous conditions and require direct contact with meat, dairy, fresh or processed fruits and vegetables, and poultry intended for human consumption; and cotton and tobacco products intended for consumer use. 5 CFR part 339 authorizes an agency to request medical information from an applicant that may assist management with employment decisions concerning covered positions that have specific medical or physical fitness requirements. APHIS will collect the applicant's medical information using MRP Form 5 (Self-Certification Medical Statement).

Need and Use of the Information: The information collected from prospective employees assists MRP officials, administrative personnel, and servicing Human Resources Offices in determining an applicant's physical fitness and suitability for employment in positions with approved medical standards and physical requirements. If the information was not collected, APHIS would not be able to accurately determine the applicant's fitness to safely perform the duties of the covered positions.

Description of Respondents: Individuals.

Number of Respondents: 175.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting: On occasion.

Total Burden Hours: 31.

Rachelle Ragland-Greene,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–02613 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–580–879]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Results of Countervailing Duty Review; Notice of Amended Final Results

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

SUMMARY: On January 17, 2025, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd., et al.* v. *United States,* Court no. 22–00047, sustaining the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s second remand results pertaining to the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) covering the period January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's final results of the administrative review and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. (KG Dongbu Steel); Dongbu Steel Co. Ltd. (Dongbu Steel); and Dongbu Incheon Steel Co., Ltd. (Dongbu Incheon Steel) (collectively, the Dongbu Steel Entity).

DATES: Applicable January 27, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Palmer, 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) 482–9068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 19, 2022, Commerce published its *Final Results* in the 2019 CVD administrative review of CORE from Korea. Commerce determined that countervailable subsidies were provided to producers and exporters of CORE from Korea.[1]

[1] *See Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the Republic of Korea: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty*

KG Dongbu Steel appealed Commerce's *Final Results.* On July 7, 2023, the CIT remanded the *Final Results* to Commerce.[2] The CIT ordered Commerce to reconsider or further explain Commerce's determinations that: (1) the first through third debt-to-equity restructurings provided a countervailable benefit; (2) Commerce's determination that the benefits from debt-to-equity restructurings passed through from Dongbu Steel to KG Dongbu Steel despite a change in ownership; (3) whether Commerce's calculations of the creditworthiness benchmark rate were supported by substantial evidence; and (4) whether Commerce's calculation of the discount rate for equity upon finding KG Dongbu Steel not equity worthy was supported by substantial evidence.[3]

In its first remand redetermination, issued in July 2023, Commerce further explained its rationale for determining that the first through third debt-to-equity restructurings provided a countervailable benefit, that a benefit passed from Dongbu Steel to the new ownership in KG Dongbu Steel and that the uncreditworthy benchmark rate and unequityworthy discount rate are supported by substantial evidence.[4] Regarding the debt-to-equity restructurings, Commerce reiterated that the countervailability determination was attempting to fix in the fourth administrative review a mistake that was made in the three prior administrative reviews which determined KG Dongbu Steel benefited from the debt-to-equity restructuring.[5] On April 3, 2024, the CIT remanded Commerce for a second time on each of the issues.[6]

In its second remand redetermination, issued in July 2024, Commerce determined, under protest, that no benefit was conferred through the first through third debt-to-equity restructurings and that the issue of whether benefits passed through to KG Dongbu Steel was moot.[7] On January 17, 2025, the CIT sustained Commerce's final redetermination in full.[8]

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken,*[9] as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades,*[10] the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not ''in harmony'' with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a ''conclusive'' court decision. The CIT's January 17, 2025, judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce's *Final Results.* Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken.*

Amended Final Results

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Final Results* with respect to KG Dongbu Steel as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent *ad valorem*)
KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.; Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.; Dongbu Incheon Steel Co., Ltd.[11]	5.89

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because the Dongbu Steel Entity has a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.,* there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

At this time, Commerce remains enjoined by CIT order from liquidating entries that were produced and/or exported by KG Dongbu Steel (formerly, Dongbu Steel), and its cross-owned company, Dongbu Incheon Steel, and were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. These entries will remain enjoined pursuant to the terms of the injunction during the pendency of any appeals process.

In the event the CIT's ruling is not appealed, or, if appealed, upheld by a final and conclusive court decision, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise produced and/or exported by the Dongbu Steel Entity in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b). We will instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the *ad valorem* rate is not zero or *de minimis.* Where an *ad valorem* subsidy rate is zero or *de minimis,*[12] we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to countervailing duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: February 7, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2025–02624 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–845/C–201–846]

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

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

Administrative Review, 87 FR 2760 (January 19, 2022) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

[2] *See KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd., et al.* v. *United States,* 648 F. Supp. 3d 1353 (CIT July 7, 2023).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *See Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.* v. *United States,* Court No. 22–00047, Slip Op. 23–98 (CIT July 7, 2023), dated October 5, 2023, available at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FinalRemand Redetermination.aspx.*

[5] *Id.*

[6] *See KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd., et al.* v. *United States,* 695 F. Supp. 3d 1338 (CIT April 3, 2024).

[7] *See Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd.* v. *United States,* Court No. 22–00047, Slip Op. 24–38 (CIT April 3, 2024), dated July 3, 2024, available at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FinalRemand Redetermination.aspx.*

[8] *See KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd., et al.* v. *United States,* Slip Op. 25–7 (CIT January 17, 2025).

[9] *See Timken Co.* v. *United States,* 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

[10] *See Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition* v. *United States,* 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

[11] Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. changed its name to KG Dongbu Steel Co., Ltd. in 2020.

[12] *See* 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published notice in the **Federal Register** of February 3, 2025, in which Commerce provided notice of Sunset Reviews that are scheduled for initiation in March 2025. This notice misidentified the country for the antidumping duty (AD) order on Sugar from Mexico (A–201–845) as the People's Republic of China (China). This notice also inadvertently listed the AD and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on Sugar from Mexico under the ''Antidumping Duty Proceedings'' and ''Countervailing Duty Proceedings'' column headers. This notice also incorrectly stated that no sunset review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in March 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terri Monroe, AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1384.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 3, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the Advance Notice of Sunset review.[1] In this notice, we misidentified the country for the AD order on Sugar from Mexico as China. We also inadvertently listed the AD and CVD orders on Sugar from Mexico under the ''Antidumping Duty Proceedings'' and ''Countervailing Duty Proceedings'' column headers. We also incorrectly stated that no sunset review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in March 2025.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of February 3, 2025, in FR Doc 2025–02120 on page 8789, (1) correct the country reference for the Sugar from Mexico AD order as follows: Sugar from Mexico, A–201–845 (2nd Review); (2) remove references to the Sugar from Mexico AD and CVD orders from the ''Antidumping Duty Proceedings'' and ''Countervailing Duty Proceedings'' column headers and instead list these orders under the ''Suspended Investigations'' header; and (3) delete the following sentence under the ''Suspended Investigations'' header: ''No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in March 2025.'' The revised table should read as follows:

	Department contact
Antidumping Duty Proceedings	
Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China, A–570–929 (3rd Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from China, A–570–106 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from China, C–570–107 (1st Review)	Mary Kolberg, (202) 482–1785.
Suspended Investigations	
Sugar from Mexico, A–201–845 (2nd Review)	Jill Buckles, (202) 482–6230.
Sugar from Mexico, C–201–846 (2nd Review)	Jill Buckles, (202) 482–6230.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

Dated: February 11, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02650 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE662]

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of a public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council will hold a one day in-person meeting of its Shrimp Advisory Panel (AP).

DATES: The meeting will convene Tuesday, March 4, 2025, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., EST. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Gulf Council office. Registration information will be available on the Council's website by visiting *www.gulfcouncil.org* and clicking on the Shrimp AP meeting on the calendar.

Council address: Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 4107 W Spruce Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33607; telephone: (813) 348–1630.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Matt Freeman, Economist, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; *matt.freeman@gulfcouncil.org,* telephone: (813) 348–1630.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following items are on the agenda, though agenda items may be addressed out of order (changes will be noted on the Council's website when possible.)

Tuesday, March 4, 2025; 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., EST

Meeting will begin with Introduction of Members, Adoption of Agenda, Approval of Summary from December 16, 2024 Meeting, and Scope of Work. The AP will review and discuss Council Actions in Response to Motions from the December 2024 *Shrimp* AP Meeting, receive updates on Number of Valid and Renewable Federal *Gulf Shrimp* Permits, Economics of the Federally-permitted *Gulf Shrimp* Fleet and hold a discussion of Potential Expiration of Moratorium for Federal *Gulf Shrimp* Permits. The AP will review 2023 *Gulf Shrimp* Fishery Landings, 2024 Texas Closure, 2023 *Royal Red* Landings, 2023 *Gulf Shrimp* Fishery Effort and Species-Specific *Shrimp* Effort Estimates.

Following lunch, the AP will receive updates on Secure Digital Card Returns, Early Adopter Program, Southeast Regional Office Protected Resources *Sea Turtle* Updates, *Sea Turtle* Take and Turtle Excluder Device Compliance, New Bycatch Estimates and Other Analyses for *Smalltooth Sawfish* and/or *Giant Manta Ray.* The AP will receive

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Review,* 90 FR 8789 (February 3, 2025).

additional updates for *Giant Manta Ray* and *Sawfish,* and Biological Opinion Updates, and on *Gulf Shrimp* Stock Assessment (SEDAR 87), Revised Administrative Costs for Draft *Shrimp* Framework Action.

Lastly, the AP will receive any public testimony and discuss other business items.

Meeting Adjourns—

The in-person meeting will be broadcast via webinar. You may register by visiting *www.gulfcouncil.org* and clicking on the *Shrimp* Advisory Panel meeting on the calendar.

The Agenda is subject to change, and the latest version along with other meeting materials will be posted on *www.gulfcouncil.org* as they become available.

Although other non-emergency issues not on the agenda may come before the Advisory Panel for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Actions 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 Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take-action to address the emergency at least 5 working days prior to the meeting.

Special Accommodations

The meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aid or accommodations should be directed to Kathy Pereira, *kathy.pereira@gulfcouncil.org,* at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.

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

Dated: February 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02660 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE674]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of initiation of scoping process; notice of public scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (Commission) will hold 5 joint public scoping hearing to solicit public comments on potential topics to be addressed by a Recreational Sector Separation and Data Collection Amendment to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and the Bluefish FMP. The Council and Commission are also accepting written scoping comments through March 20, 2025.

DATES: The meetings will be held between February 25, 2025 and March 5, 2025. For specific dates and times, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Written public comments must be received on or before 11:59 p.m. EST, March 20, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Three of the meetings will be held by webinar only, and two meetings will be held in a hybrid format with in-person and webinar options. The two hybrid hearings with the option of in-person participation will take place in Narragansett, RI at 215 South Ferry Road, Narragansett, RI 02882; and Kings Park, NY at 123 Kings Park Blvd., Nissequogue River Park, Kings Park, NY 11754. Additional information and webinar connection details for all hearings are available at *https://www.mafmc.org/newsfeed/2025/recreational-sector-separation-and-data-collection-scoping.*

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674–2331; *www.mafmc.org.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526–5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council and Commission are considering development of an amendment to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass and Bluefish FMPs. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to consider options for managing for-hire recreational fisheries separately from other recreational fishing modes (referred to as sector separation), as well as options related to the collection and use of recreational data, such as private angler reporting and enhanced for-hire vessel trip reporting requirements. The Council and Commission are currently conducting *scoping* for this action. Scoping is the first and best opportunity to provide input on the scope of issues to be addressed. There will be additional comment opportunities; however, input provided early in the development of this action will help the Council and Commission identify issues of concern and determine which types of management alternatives should be further developed.

The Public Information/Scoping Document is available on the action web page at: *https://www.mafmc.org/actions/recreational-sector-separation-and-data-collection-amendment.* This document provides a broad overview of the issues identified for consideration in the amendment, management approaches that may be considered, and a series of questions to guide public comment.

Scoping hearings will be hosted by states or groups of states. If you are unable to participate in your state's scheduled hearing, you are welcome to participate in any of the hearings. The hearing schedule is as follows and is also available at: *https://www.mafmc.org/newsfeed/2025/recreational-sector-separation-and-data-collection-scoping.*

- *Tuesday, February 25, 2025, 6–8 p.m.,* New Jersey Dept of Environmental Protection. Webinar Only Hearing—Webinar Registration at: *https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/3741827630312556894.*
- *Wednesday, February 26, 2025, 6–8 p.m.,* New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation and Connecticut Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection. Hybrid Hearing—Webinar Registration at: *https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/3741827630312556894.*
- *In-Person Location:* Marine Resources Headquarters, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 123 Kings Park Blvd., Nissequogue River Park, Kings Park, NY 11754.
- *Thursday, February 27, 2025, 6–8 p.m.,* Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental Management. Hybrid Hearing—Webinar Registration at: *https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/g4Uc1YYMQMKmQ_WHoeeQRA.*
- *In person Location:* University of Rhode Island Bay Campus, Corless Auditorium. 215 South Ferry Road, Narragansett, RI 02882.
- *Tuesday, March 4, 2025, 6–8 p.m.,* Delaware Division of fish and Wildlife, Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, Potomac River Fisheries Commission, Virginia Marine Resources Commission, North Carolina Dept. Of Environmental

Quality. Webinar Only Hearing—Webinar Registration at: *https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/3741827630312556894.*

• *Wednesday, March 5, 2025, 6–8 p.m.,* Maine Dept of Marine Resources, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, and Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries. Webinar Only Hearing—Webinar Registration at: *https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/3741827630312556894.*

In addition to the comment opportunity provided by the scoping hearings, the Council and Commission are accepting written scoping comments. Written comments will be accepted through 11:59 p.m. EST on Thursday, March 20, 2025 by any of the following methods:

1. *Online* at *https://mafmc.knack.com/public-comments#rec-sector-separation-data-collection/.*

2. *Email* to *kdancy@mafmc.org* (subject: Recreational Sector Separation and Data Collection)

3. *Mail* to: Dr. Christopher Moore, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 North State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901. (*Please write ''Recreational Sector Separation and Data Collection'' on the envelope*).

All comments, regardless of submission method, will be compiled into a single document for review and consideration by both the Council and Commission.

Special Accommodations

The meetings are 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: February 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02667 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE672]

North Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of a virtual meeting.

SUMMARY: The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) Scallop Plan Team will meet on March 4, 2025.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 4, 2025, from 12:30 p.m. to 4 p.m., AK time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be a virtual meeting. Attend online through the link at *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3073.*

Council address: North Pacific Fishery Management Council, 1007 W 3rd Ave., Ste. 400, Anchorage, AK 99501–2252; telephone: (907) 271–2809. Instructions for attending the meeting via video conference are given under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Kroska, Council staff; phone; (907) 271–2809; email: *anita.kroska@noaa.gov.* For technical support, please contact our admin Council staff, email: *npfmc.admin@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

Tuesday, March 4, 2025

The agenda will include: (a) 2024–25 overfishing determination; (b) 2024–25 statewide fishery performance; (c) status of stock assessment development; (d) socioeconomic update; (e) 2025 dredge survey plan, and (f) other business. The agenda is subject to change, and the latest version will be posted at *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3073* prior to the meeting, along with meeting materials.

Connection Information

You can attend the meeting online using a computer, tablet, or smart phone, or by phone only. Connection information will be posted online at: *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3073.*

Public Comment

Public comment letters will be accepted and should be submitted electronically to *https://meetings.npfmc.org/Meeting/Details/3073.*

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

Dated: February 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez.

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02661 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XE669]

Pacific Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

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

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council) and its advisory bodies will meet March 4–11, 2025, in Vancouver, WA and via webinar. The Council meeting will be live streamed with the opportunity to provide public comment remotely.

DATES: The Pacific Council and its advisory bodies will meet March 4–11, 2025. The Pacific Council meeting will begin on Thursday, March 6, 2025, at 9 a.m. Pacific Time (PT), reconvening at 8 a.m. on Friday, March 7 through Tuesday, March 11, 2025. All meetings are open to the public, except for a Closed Session held from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., Thursday, March 6, to address litigation and personnel matters. The Pacific Council will meet as late as necessary each day to complete its scheduled business.

ADDRESSES:

Meeting address: Meetings of the Pacific Council and its advisory entities will be held at the Vancouver Hilton at 301 West 6th St. in Vancouver, WA 98660; telephone: (360) 933–4500. Specific meeting information, including directions on joining the meeting, connecting to the live stream broadcast, and system requirements will be provided in the meeting announcement on the Pacific Council's website (see *www.pcouncil.org*). You may send an email to Mr. Kris Kleinschmidt (*kris.kleinschmidt@noaa.gov*) or contact him at (503) 820–2412 for technical assistance.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Merrick Burden, Executive Director, Pacific Council; telephone: (503) 820–2280 or (866) 806–7204 toll-free, or access the Pacific Council website, *www.pcouncil.org,* for the proposed agenda and meeting briefing materials.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The March 4–11, 2025 meeting of the Pacific Council will be streamed live on the internet. The broadcasts begin initially

at 9 a.m. PT Thursday, March 6, 2025, and 8 a.m. PT Friday, March 7 through Tuesday, March 11, 2025. Broadcasts end when business for the day is complete. Only the audio portion and presentations displayed on the screen at the Pacific Council meeting will be broadcast. The audio portion for the public is listen-only except that an opportunity for oral public comment will be provided prior to Council Action on each agenda item. Additional information and instructions on joining or listening to the meeting can be found on the Pacific Council's website (see *www.pcouncil.org*).

The following items are on the Pacific Council agenda, but not necessarily in this order. Agenda items noted as ''Final'' refer to actions the Council may take requiring the transmission of a proposed fishery management plan, proposed plan amendment, or proposed regulations to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, under Sections 304 or 305 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Additional details on agenda items, Council action, and advisory entity meeting times, are described in Agenda Item A.3, Proposed Council Meeting Agenda, and will be in the advance March 2025 briefing materials and posted on the Pacific Council website at *www.pcouncil.org* no later than Friday, February 14, 2025.

A. Call to Order
1. Opening Remarks
2. Roll Call
3. Agenda
4. Executive Director's Report
B. Open Comment Period
1. Comments on Non-Agenda Items
C. Pacific Halibut Management
1. Annual Report of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)
2. Incidental Catch Recommendations: Options for Salmon Troll and Final Action for Fixed Gear Sablefish Fisheries
D. Cross Fishery Management Plan
1. United States Coast Guard (USCG) Annual Report [CANCELLED]
2. Marine Planning
E. Salmon Management
1. National Marine Fisheries Service Report
2. Review of 2024 Fisheries and Summary of 2025 Stock Forecasts
3. Identify Management Objectives and Preliminary Definition of 2025 Management Alternatives
4. Recommendations for 2025 Management Alternative Analysis
5. Further Direction for 2025 Management Alternatives
6. Further Direction for 2025 Management Alternatives
7. Adopt 2025 Management Alternatives for Public Review
8. Appoint Salmon Hearing Officers
F. Ecosystem
1. 2024–25 California Current Ecosystem Status Report and 2025 Science Review Topics
G. Habitat Issues
1. Habitat Issues
H. Groundfish Management
1. National Marine Fisheries Service Report
2. Humpback Whale and Leatherback Sea Turtle Biological Opinion
3. Implementation of the 2025 Pacific Whiting Fishery under the U.S./Canada Agreement and 2025 Fishery
4. Final Assessment Methodologies
5. Cordell Bank Conservation Area Revisions—Final
6. Phase 2 Stock Definitions
7. Limited Entry Fixed Gear Actions: Gear Endorsements, Cost Recovery, and Other Administrative Changes
8. Workload and New Management Measure Priorities
9. Inseason Adjustments—Final
I. Highly Migratory Species Management
1. National Marine Fisheries Service Report
2. International Management Activities
3. Highly Migratory Species Roadmap
J. Administrative Matters
1. Legislative Matters
2. Approve Meeting Record
3. Membership Appointments and Council Operating Procedures
4. Future Council Meeting Agenda and Workload Planning

Advisory Body Agendas

Advisory body agendas will include discussions of relevant issues that are on the Pacific Council agenda for this meeting and may also include issues that may be relevant to future Council meetings. Proposed advisory body agendas for this meeting will be available on the Pacific Council website, *www.pcouncil.org,* no later than Friday, February 14, 2025 by the end of the business day.

Schedule of Ancillary Meetings

Day 1—Tuesday, March 4, 2025

Scientific and Statistical Committee: 1 p.m.

Day 2—Wednesday, March 5, 2025

Groundfish Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Groundfish Management Team: 8 a.m.
Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Scientific and Statistical Committee: 8 a.m.
Legislative Committee: 10 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: 2 p.m.

Day 3—Thursday, March 6, 2025

Groundfish Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Groundfish Management Team: 8 a.m.
Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Scientific and Statistical Committee: 8 a.m.
Ecosystem Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Ecosystem Workgroup: 8 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: As Necessary

Day 4—Friday, March 7, 2025

Groundfish Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Groundfish Management Team: 8 a.m.
Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Ecosystem Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Ecosystem Workgroup: 8 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: As Necessary

Day 5—Saturday, March 8, 2025

Groundfish Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Groundfish Management Team: 8 a.m.
Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: As Necessary, Online

Day 6—Sunday, March 9, 2025

Groundfish Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Groundfish Management Team: 8 a.m.
Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: As Necessary, Online

Day 7—Monday, March 10, 2025

Salmon Advisory Subpanel: 8 a.m.
Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.
Enforcement Consultants: As Necessary, Online

Day 8—Tuesday, March 11, 2025

Salmon Technical Team: 8 a.m.

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

Special Accommodations

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

Dated: February 11, 2025.

Rey Israel Marquez,

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

[FR Doc. 2025–02662 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to delete product(s) and service(s) from the Procurement List that were furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

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

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 355 E Street SW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, telephone: (703) 489–1322, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503(a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Deletions

The following product(s) and service(s) are proposed for deletion from the Procurement List:

Product(s)

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
7930–00–357–7386—Detergent, General Purpose, Cleaner/Degreaser, Biodegradable, Ready-to-Use, 22 oz Spray Bottles
Authorized Source of Supply: Lighthouse for the Blind and Visually Impaired, San Francisco, CA
Contracting Activity: GSA/FSS GREATER SOUTHWEST ACQUISITI, FORT WORTH, TX

Service(s)

Service Type: Custodial and Related Services
Mandatory for: GSA PBS Region 8, Forest Service Building, Ogden, UT
Authorized Source of Supply: EnableUtah, Ogden, UT
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, PBS R8

Service Type: Grounds Maintenance
Mandatory for: Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System, Grand Island Division, Grand Island, NE
Authorized Source of Supply: Goodwill Specialty Services, Inc., Omaha, NE
Contracting Activity: VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, 438–SIOUX FALLS VA MED CTR (00438)

Michael R. Jurkowski,
Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02631 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–58–000]

Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc.; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization and Establishing Intervention and Protest Deadline

Take notice that on January 31, 2025, Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc. (Southern Star), 4700 State Route 56, Owensboro, Kentucky 42301, filed in the above referenced docket, a prior notice request pursuant to sections 157.205 and 157.216(b) of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Southern Star's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82–479–000, for authorization to plug and abandon Webb Well 214, a pressure recovery well, in Southern Star's Webb Storage Field in Grant County, Oklahoma (Project).

The Project will enable Southern Star to reduce well integrity issues it identified in its Storage Integrity Management Plan which implements the storage integrity regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration. Southern Star states that the Project will not affect service to existing customers or impact the Webb Storage Field's certificated parameters. The estimated cost for the project is $700,000.00, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the Commission and open to 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 concerning this request should be directed to Jennifer Matthews, Manager, Regulatory, Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc., 4700 State Route 56, Owensboro, Kentucky 42301, by phone at (270) 316–2972, or by email to *Jennifer.matthews@southernstar.com.*

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file a protest to the project, you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding, and you can file comments on the project. There is no fee or cost for filing protests, motions to intervene, or comments. The deadline for filing protests, motions to intervene, and comments is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on April 11, 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.*

Protests

Pursuant to section 157.205 of the Commission's regulations under the NGA,[1] any person [2] or the Commission's staff may file a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed or if a protest is filed and then withdrawn within 30 days after the allowed time for filing a protest, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request for authorization will be considered by the Commission.

[1] 18 CFR 157.205.

[2] Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,[3] and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is April 11, 2025. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person 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 [4] and the regulations under the NGA [5] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is April 11, 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.*

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). 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. 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.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before *April 11, 2025. 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.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–58–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments 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 ''Protest'', ''Intervention'', or ''Comment on a Filing''; or [6]

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP25–58–000.

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 method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (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: Jennifer Matthews, Manager, Regulatory, Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc., 4700 State Route 56, Owensboro, Kentucky 42301, or by email (with a link to the document) at *Jennifer.matthews@southernstar.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.

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.

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Dated: February 10, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02665 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP25–59–000]

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization and Establishing Intervention and Protest Deadline

Take notice that on January 31, 2025, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (Columbia), 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1300, Houston, Texas 77002, filed in the above referenced docket, a prior notice request pursuant to sections 157.205 and 157.216(b) of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act (NGA), and Columbia's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP83–76–000, for authorization to abandon one injection/withdrawal well, connecting pipeline, and appurtenant facilities. All of the above facilities are located in its Ripley Storage Field in Jackson County, West Virginia (2025 Ripley Well 7297 Abandonment Project). Columbia concludes that the abandonment of Well 7297 will limit integrity risk in alignment with the guidance of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Storage Final Rule. The estimated cost for the project is $462,000, all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with

[3] 18 CFR 157.205(e).

[4] 18 CFR 385.214.

[5] 18 CFR 157.10.

[6] Additionally, 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.

the Commission and open to 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 (*http://www.ferc.gov*). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

User assistance is available for eLibrary and the Commission's website during normal business hours from FERC Online Support at (202) 502–6652 (toll free at 1–866–208–3676) or email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or the Public Reference Room at (202) 502–8371, TTY (202) 502–8659. Email the Public Reference Room at *public.referenceroom@ferc.gov.*

Any questions concerning this request should be directed to David A. Alonzo, Manager of Project Authorizations, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC, 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1300, Houston, Texas 77002–2700, by phone (832) 320–5477, or by email *david_alonzo@tcenergy.com.*

Public Participation

There are three ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project: you can file a protest to the project, you can file a motion to intervene in the proceeding, and you can file comments on the project. There is no fee or cost for filing protests, motions to intervene, or comments. The deadline for filing protests, motions to intervene, and comments is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on April 11, 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.*

Protests

Pursuant to section 157.205 of the Commission's regulations under the NGA,[1] any person [2] or the Commission's staff may file a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed or if a protest is filed and then withdrawn within 30 days after the allowed time for filing a protest, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request for authorization will be considered by the Commission.

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,[3] and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is April 11, 2025. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person 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 [4] and the regulations under the NGA [5] by the intervention deadline for the project, which is April 11, 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.*

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). 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. 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.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before April 11, 2025. 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.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP25–59–000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments 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 ''Protest'', ''Intervention'', or ''Comment on a Filing''; or [6]

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP25–59–000.

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 method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

[1] 18 CFR 157.205.

[2] Persons include individuals, organizations, businesses, municipalities, and other entities. 18 CFR 385.102(d).

[3] 18 CFR 157.205(e).

[4] 18 CFR 385.214.

[5] 18 CFR 157.10.

[6] Additionally, 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.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (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: David A. Alonzo, Manager of Project Authorizations, Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC, 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1300, Houston, Texas 77002–2700, or by email (with a link to the document) *david_alonzo@tcenergy.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.

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.

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Dated: February 10, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02664 Filed 2–13–25; 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: RP25–554–000.

Applicants: WestGas InterState, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: RP25–587–AA Compliance Filing to be effective 8/1/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5055.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/24/25.

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.

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Dated: February 10, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02652 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ID–10049–003]

Palmese, Robert; Notice of Filing

Take notice that on February 6, 2025, of Robert Palmese submitted for filing, application for authority to hold interlocking positions, pursuant to section 305(b) of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 825d(b) and Part 45.8 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR part 45.8.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

In addition to publishing the full text of this document in the **Federal Register**, the Commission provides all interested persons an opportunity to view and/or print the contents of this document via the internet through the Commission's Home Page (*http://www.ferc.gov*). From the Commission's Home Page on the internet, this information is available on eLibrary. The full text of this document is available on eLibrary in PDF and Microsoft Word format for viewing, printing, and/or downloading. To access this document in eLibrary, type the docket number excluding the last three digits of this document in the docket number field.

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The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings of comments, protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically may mail similar pleadings to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Hand delivered submissions in docketed proceedings should be delivered to Health and Human Services, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission's Office of Public Participation (OPP) supports meaningful public engagement and participation in Commission proceedings. OPP can help members of the public, including landowners, community organizations, Tribal members and others, access publicly available information and navigate Commission processes. For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions,

comments, or requests for rehearing, the public is encouraged to contact OPP at (202) 502–6595 or *OPP@ferc.gov.*

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on February 27, 2025.

Dated: February 10, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02663 Filed 2–13–25; 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: EG25–136–000.

Applicants: New Madrid Solar, LLC.

Description: New Madrid Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 2/7/25.

Accession Number: 20250207–5207.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/28/25.

Docket Numbers: EG25–137–000.

Applicants: Forgeview Solar, LLC.

Description: Forgeview Solar, LLC submits Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status.

Filed Date: 2/7/25.

Accession Number: 20250207–5221.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/28/25.

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

Docket Numbers: ER25–720–001.

Applicants: Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment to JOA, Request for Shortened Comment Period, Expedited Action to be effective 2/15/2025.

Filed Date: 2/7/25.

Accession Number: 20250207–5179.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/14/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1256–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, SA No. 7522 and CSA, SA No. 7523; Project Identifier No. AF2–149 to be effective 1/10/2025.

Filed Date: 2/7/25.

Accession Number: 20250207–5209.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/28/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1257–000.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc., Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: New York Independent System Operator, Inc. submits tariff filing per 35.13(a)(2)(iii: NYISO—National Grid Joint 205: 2nd Amended SGIA Regan Solar SA2574 to be effective 1/27/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5019.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1258–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 4362 Drumtown Solar Surplus Interconnection GIA to be effective 4/11/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5021.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1259–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA Service Agreement No. 7518; Project Identifier No. AG1–207 to be effective 1/10/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5039.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1260–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CSA Service Agreement No. 7519; Project Identifier No. Q596 to be effective 1/9/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5042.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1261–000.

Applicants: Ratts 1 Solar LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Ratts 1 Solar LLC Cotenancy and SFA to be effective 2/17/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5049.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1262–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7533; AF2–018 to be effective 1/9/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5059.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1263–000.

Applicants: Ratts 1 Phase 2 Solar, LLC.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Ratts 1 Phase 2 Solar, LLC Cotenancy and SFA Concurrence to be effective 2/17/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5066.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1264–000.

Applicants: Dearborn Industrial Generation, L.L.C.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Notice of Cancellation to be effective 4/11/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5098.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1265–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original GIA, Service Agreement No. 7540; AF2–311 to be effective 1/24/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5114.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Docket Numbers: ER25–1266–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CSA, Service Agreement No. 7541 to be effective 1/14/2025.

Filed Date: 2/10/25.

Accession Number: 20250210–5122.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 3/3/25.

Take notice that the Commission received the following public utility holding company filings:

Docket Numbers: PH25–5–000.

Applicants: LS Power Development, LLC.

Description: LS Power Development, LLC submits FERC 65–B Notice of Change in Fact to Waiver Notification.

Filed Date: 2/6/25.

Accession Number: 20250206–5160.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. ET 2/27/25.

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

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

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *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.

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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: February 10, 2025.

Carlos D. Clay,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02654 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Western Area Power Administration

Provo River Project—Rate Order No. WAPA–221

AGENCY: Western Area Power Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of rate order concerning Provo River Project's electric service formula rate.

SUMMARY: The formula rate for the Colorado River Storage Project Management Center's (CRSP MC) Provo River Project electric service has been confirmed, approved, and placed into effect on an interim basis (Provisional Formula Rate). The new formula rate under Rate Schedule PR–3 replaces the existing formula rate for these services, under Rate Schedule PR–2, which expires on March 31, 2025, and makes no changes to the existing formula rate other than updating associated contract references.

DATES: The Provisional Formula Rate under Rate Schedule PR–3 is effective on the first day of the first full billing period beginning on or after April 1, 2025, and will remain in effect through March 31, 2030, pending confirmation and approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on a final basis, or until superseded.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rodney Bailey, Regional Manager, CRSP MC, Western Area Power Administration, 1800 South Rio Grande Avenue, Montrose, CO 81401, or Tamala D. Gheller, Rates Manager, CRSP MC, Western Area Power Administration, 970–240–6545, or email: *gheller@wapa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 10, 2020, FERC confirmed and approved Rate Schedule PR–2 under Rate Order No. WAPA–189 on a final basis through March 31, 2025.[1] This schedule applies to Provo River Project electric service. Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) published a **Federal Register** notice (Proposed FRN) on October 15, 2024 (89 FR 83008), proposing no changes to the existing formula rate under Rate Order No. WAPA–189. The Proposed FRN also initiated a 30-day public consultation and comment period. The rate continues the formula-based methodology that includes an annual update to the data in the rate formula. The charges under the rates will be annually updated on or before the first day of September thereafter.

Legal Authority

By Delegation Order No. S1–DEL–RATES–2016, effective November 19, 2016, the Secretary of Energy delegated: (1) the authority to develop power and transmission rates to the WAPA Administrator; (2) the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Deputy Secretary of Energy; and (3) the authority to confirm, approve, and place into effect on a final basis, or to remand or disapprove such rates, to FERC. By Delegation Order No. S1–DEL–S3–2024, effective August 30, 2024, the Secretary of Energy also delegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Under Secretary for Infrastructure. By Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–WAPA1–2023, effective April 10, 2023, the Under Secretary for Infrastructure further redelegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to WAPA's Administrator. This rate action is issued under Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–WAPA1–2023 and Department of Energy procedures for public participation in rate adjustments set forth in 10 CFR part 903.[2]

Following review of CRSP MC's proposal, Rate Order No. WAPA–221, which provides the formula rate for electric service, is hereby confirmed, approved, and placed into effect on an interim basis. WAPA will submit Rate Order No. WAPA–221 to FERC for confirmation and approval on a final basis.

Department of Energy

Administrator, Western Area Power Administration

In the Matter of: Western Area Power Administration, Colorado River Storage Project Management Center, Rate Adjustment for the Provo River Project's Power Formula Rate Rate Order No. WAPA–221

Order Confirming, Approving, and Placing the Formula Rate for the Provo River Project Electric Service Into Effect on an Interim Basis

The formula rate in Rate Order No. WAPA–221 is established following section 302 of the Department of Energy (DOE) Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7152).[3]

By Delegation Order No. S1–DEL–RATES–2016, effective November 19, 2016, the Secretary of Energy delegated: (1) the authority to develop power and transmission rates to the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) Administrator; (2) the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Deputy Secretary of Energy; and (3) the authority to confirm, approve, and place into effect on a final basis, or to remand or disapprove such rates, to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). By Delegation Order No. S1–DEL–S3–2024, effective August 30, 2024, the Secretary of Energy also delegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to the Under Secretary for Infrastructure. By Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–WAPA1–2023, effective April 10, 2023, the Under Secretary for Infrastructure further redelegated the authority to confirm, approve, and place such rates into effect on an interim basis to WAPA's Administrator. This rate action is issued under Redelegation Order No. S3–DEL–WAPA1–2023 and DOE procedures for public participation in rate adjustments set forth in 10 CFR part 903.[4]

Acronyms, Terms, and Definitions

As used in this Rate Order, the following acronyms, terms, and definitions apply:

Capacity: The electric capability of a generator, transformer, transmission circuit, or other equipment. It is expressed in kilowatts (kW) or megawatts (MW).

Customer: An entity with a contract that is receiving firm electric service from WAPA.

Deficit: Annual OM&R and/or capital repayment expenses that exceed available revenues.

[1] Order Confirming and Approving Rate Schedule on a Final Basis, FERC Docket No. EF20–1–000, 85 FERC ¶ 27,220 (2020).

[2] 50 FR 37835 (Sept. 18, 1985) and 84 FR 5347 (Feb. 21, 2019).

[3] This Act transferred to, and vested in, the Secretary of Energy the power marketing functions of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) under the Reclamation Act of 1902 (ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388), as amended and supplemented by subsequent laws, particularly section 9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(c)).

[4] 50 FR 37835 (Sept. 18, 1985) and 84 FR 5347 (Feb. 21, 2019).

Energy: Measured in terms of the work it is capable of doing over a period of time. Electric energy is expressed in kilowatt-hours or megawatt-hours.

FY: WAPA's Fiscal year; October 1 to September 30.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

O&M: Operation and maintenance expenses.

OM&R: Operations, maintenance, and replacement expenses.

Order RA 6120.2: DOE Order outlining the power marketing administration financial reporting and rate-making procedures.

Power: Capacity and energy.

Power Repayment Study (PRS): Defined in Order RA 6120.2 as a study portraying the annual repayment of power production and transmission costs of a power system through the application of revenues over the repayment period of the power system. The study shows, among other items, estimated revenues and expenses, year by year, over the remainder of the power system's repayment period (based upon conditions prevailing over the cost evaluation period), the estimated amount of federal investment amortized during each year, and the total estimated amount of federal investment remaining to be amortized.

Preference: The provisions of Reclamation Law that require WAPA to first make federal power available to certain entities. For example, section 9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(c)) states that preference in the sale of federal power ''shall be given to municipalities and other public corporations or agencies; and also to cooperatives and other nonprofit organizations financed in whole or in part by loans made pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and any amendments thereof.''

Provisional Formula Rate: A formula rate confirmed, approved, and placed into effect on an interim basis by the Secretary or his/her designee.

Revenue Requirement: The revenue required by the PRS to recover annual expenses sufficient to recover operations and maintenance and repay federal investments and other assigned costs.

Surplus: Annual OM&R and/or capital repayment expenses that are less than available revenues.

Surplus Marketable Energy: The amount of energy, without power, produced by the Deer Creek Power Plant of the Provo River Project, which is made available after subtracting for station service use and replacement energy deliveries to PacifiCorp.

Effective Date

The Provisional Formula Rate Schedule PR–3 will take effect on the first day of the first full billing period beginning on or after April 1, 2025, and will remain in effect through March 31, 2030, pending approval by FERC on a final basis or until superseded.

Public Notice and Comment

CRSP MC followed the Procedures for Public Participation in Power and Transmission Rate Adjustments and Extensions, 10 CFR part 903, in developing this formula rate. CRSP MC took the following steps to involve interested parties in the rate process:

1. On October 15, 2024, a **Federal Register** notice (89 FR 83008) (Proposed FRN) announced the proposed formula rate and launched a 30-day public consultation and comment period.

2. On October 15, 2024, CRSP MC notified Customers and interested parties of the proposed rate and provided a copy of the published Proposed FRN.

3. CRSP MC established a public website to post information about the rate process. The website is located at: *www.wapa.gov/about-wapa/regions/crsp/power-marketing/rate-order-221.*

4. During the 30-day consultation and comment period, which ended on November 14, 2024, CRSP MC received no oral comment submissions or written comment letters.

Power Repayment Study—Electric Service Rate

CRSP MC prepares a PRS each FY to determine if revenues will be sufficient to repay, within the required time, all costs assigned to the Provo River Project. Repayment criteria are based on applicable laws and legislation, as well as policies including Order RA 6120.2. To meet the Cost Recovery Criteria outlined in Order RA 6120.2, CRSP MC developed a formula rate to demonstrate that sufficient revenues will be collected under the Provisional Formula Rates to meet future obligations. The Revenue Requirement is calculated every FY and is payable in 12 monthly installments. CRSP MC will forecast Provo River Project FY expenses by preparing a PRS, which will include estimates of future OM&R, associated interest expenses, and other assigned costs. This repayment schedule does not depend on the energy made available for sale or the year's generation amount. The amount of each monthly installment is established in advance and submitted to the Customers on or before August 31, before the new FY. Customers are to pay reimbursable investment and the OM&R of the Provo River Project and, in return, will receive all Surplus Marketable Energy produced.

CRSP MC will calculate the revenue requirement based on two years of data. The calculation also includes an adjustment. The adjustment is the surplus or deficit in the last historic year when actual costs and repayment obligations are subtracted from revenues. This surplus or deficit is combined with the projected revenue requirement year costs to arrive at the annual revenue requirement. Each Customer's annual installment pays the annual amortized portion of the United States' investment in the Provo River Project with interest and the associated OM&R.

To date, all investments not currently in progress (or in progress and not yet complete) are accounted for as construction-in-progress costs and have not been transferred to plant accounts for capitalization. Once transferred, an amortization schedule will be calculated for repayment. Current annual revenue requirement projections are based on the FY 2025 Reclamation and WAPA work plans received in February 2023, as indicated in Table 1. CRSP MC will update these projections on its website as data becomes available.

TABLE 1—ACTUAL & PROJECTED INVESTMENT AND O&M, AND CAPITAL REPAYMENT

FY	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Capital Repayment	$52,041	$56,367	$56,367	$56,367	$62,147	$251,636
USBR O&M	421,000	361,000	361,000	361,000	361,000	361,000
WAPA O&M	14,916	15,617	16,351	17,119	17,924	18,766
Estimated Adj. for Prior Year Balances	(65,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(15,000)	(185,000)
FY Totals	422,956	422,984	423,718	424,486	426,070	446,402

The FY 2025 annual revenue requirement includes all projected FY 2025 OM&R requiring repayment through FY 2025. Annual installments are established in advance by CRSP MC and submitted to the Customers on August 31, before the new FY. The FY 2026 annual installment will include all actual OM&R requiring repayment from the FY 2024 final financial data, the projected FY 2026 OM&R work plan, and amortized payments on capital investments plus interest. Subsequent annual installment updates will use updated financial data from appropriate conforming years.

Comments

CRSP MC received no oral or written comments during the public consultation and comment period.

Certification of Rates

I have certified that the Provisional Formula Rate for Provo River Project Electric Service under Rate Schedule PR–3 is the lowest possible rate, consistent with sound business principles. The Provisional Formula Rate was developed following administrative policies and applicable laws.

Availability of Information

Information used by CRSP MC to develop the Provisional Formula Rate is available for inspection and copying at the CRSP Management Center, 1800 South Rio Grande Avenue, Montrose, CO 81401. Many of these documents are also available on CRSP MC's website at: *www.wapa.gov/about-wapa/regions/crsp/power-marketing/rate-order-221.*

Ratemaking Procedure Requirements

Environmental Compliance

WAPA has determined that this action fits within the following categorical exclusion listed in appendix B to subpart D of 10 CFR part 1021: B4.3 (Electric power marketing rate changes).[5] Categorically excluded projects and activities do not require preparation of either an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment. A copy of the categorical exclusion determination is available on WAPA's website at: *www.wapa.gov/about-wapa/regions/crsp/power-marketing/rate-order-221.*

[5] The determination was done in compliance with NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321–4347); the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508); and DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures and Guidelines (10 CFR part 1021).

Determination Under Executive Order 12866

WAPA has an exemption from centralized regulatory review under Executive Order 12866; accordingly, no clearance of this notice by the Office of Management and Budget is required.

Submission to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The Provisional Formula Rate herein confirmed, approved, and placed into effect on an interim basis, together with supporting documents, will be submitted to FERC for confirmation and final approval.

Order

In view of the above, and under the authority delegated to me, I hereby confirm, approve, and place into effect, on an interim basis, Rate Order No. WAPA–221. The rate will remain in effect on an interim basis until: (1) FERC confirms and approves it on a final basis; (2) a subsequent rate is confirmed and approved; or (3) such rate is superseded.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on January 31, 2025, by Tracey A. LeBeau, Administrator, Western Area Power Administration, 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 February 11, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

Rate Schedule Provo River Formula Rate PR–3

(Supersedes Rate Schedule PR–2)

United States Department of Energy

Western Area Power Administration

Colorado River Storage Project Management Center

Provo River Project

Electric Service Formula Rate

Effective: The first day of the first full billing period beginning on or after April 1, 2025, through March 31, 2030, or until superseded by another formula, whichever occurs earlier.

Available: Customers of the Provo River Project.

Applicable: To preference customers under contract (Contractor) with Western Area Power Administration.

Electric Service Formula Rate: Rate Formula Provisions are contained in the service agreements. Service agreements are Contract Nos. 24–SLC–1294, 24–SLC–1295, 24–SLC–1296, 24–SLC–1297, and 24–SLC–1298, as supplemented.

Billing: Billing will be as specified in the service agreements.

Adjustment for Losses: Not Applicable.

[FR Doc. 2025–02626 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL OP–OFA–165]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or *https://www.epa.gov/nepa.*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)

Filed February 3, 2025 10 a.m. EST

Through February 10, 2025 10 a.m. EST Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *https://cdxapps.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-II/public/action/eis/search.*

EIS No. 20250020, Draft Supplement, FERC, LA, CP2 LNG and CP Express Pipeline Projects, Comment Period Ends: 03/31/2025, Contact: Office of External Affairs 866–208–3372.

EIS No. 20250021, Draft, BLM, NV, Spring Valley Mine Project, Comment Period Ends: 03/31/2025, Contact: Robert Sevon 775–623–1500.

Dated: February 10, 2025.

Nancy Abrams,

Associate Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2025–02714 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage In or To Acquire Companies Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR part 225) to engage de novo, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

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 question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC 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.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the 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 March 3, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Joseph Cuenco, Assistant Vice President, Formations & Transactions) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105–1579. Comments can also be sent electronically to *sf.fisc.comments.applications@sf.frb.org:*

1. *WaFd, Inc., Seattle, Washington;* to engage de novo in providing financial and investment advisory activities, including tax-planning and tax-preparation services, and data processing activities through its proposed new wholly-owned subsidiary pursuant to section 225.28(b)(6)(vi) and section 225.28(b)(14)(i) of the Board's Regulation Y.

In addition, *WaFd, Inc.,* also to engage de novo in performing trust company functions, financial and investment advisory activities, agency transactional services for customer investments, and investment transactions as principal through a second proposed new majority-owned subsidiary pursuant to section 225.28(b)(5) and all subsections of sections 225.28(b)(6), 228.28(b)(7), and 225.28(b)(8) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–02658 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 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 March 3, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (Holly A. Rieser, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166–2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@stls.frb.org:*

1. *The Price & Minta Ford Living Trust, Price Ford and Minta Ford, as co-trustees, all of Memphis, Tennessee;* as members of the Ford Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to acquire additional voting shares of Commercial Holding Company, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Commercial Bank & Trust Company, both of Paris, Tennessee.

B. 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. *The Steve Burrage 2024 Succession Trust, Roberta Burrage, as trustee, and the Roberta Burrage 2024 Succession Trust, Steve Burrage, as trustee, all of Antlers, Oklahoma;* to become members of the Burrage Family Control Group, a group acting in concert, to acquire voting shares of First Antlers Bancorporation, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of FirstBank, both of Antlers, Oklahoma. Roberta Burrage and Steve Burrage were each previously permitted by the Federal Reserve System to acquire control of voting shares of First Antlers Bancorporation, Inc. in their individual capacities.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–02657 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Savings and Loan Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (''Act'') (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and of the Board's Regulation LL (12

CFR 238.31) to acquire shares of a savings and loan holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices 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 March 3, 2025.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Mark Nagle, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480–0291. Comments can also be sent electronically to *MA@mpls.frb.org:*

1. *Jeffrey A. Schumacher, Grand Forks, North Dakota; and John Schumacher, West Fargo, North Dakota;* as a group acting in concert, to retain voting shares of American Federal Corporation, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of American Federal Bank, both of Fargo, North Dakota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Michele Taylor Fennell,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2025–02656 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Docket No. USCBP–2025–0004]

Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Committee Management; notice of open Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) will hold its quarterly meeting on Wednesday, March 5, 2025, in Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting will be open for the public to attend in-person or via webinar. The in-person capacity is limited to 50 persons for public attendees.

DATES: The COAC will meet on Wednesday, March 5, 2025, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST). Please note the meeting may close early if the committee has completed its business. Registration to attend in-person and comments must be submitted no later than February 28, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Sam Nunn Building located at 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, GA 30303 in Conference Rooms B & C. For virtual participants, the webinar information will be posted by 5 p.m. EST on March 4, 2025, at *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac.* For information or to request special assistance for the meeting, contact Mrs. Latoria Martin, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, at (202) 344–1440, as soon as possible.

Comments may be submitted by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Search for Docket Number USCBP–2025–0004. To submit a comment, click the ''Comment'' button located on the top-left hand side of the docket page.
- *Email: tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.* Include Docket Number USCBP–2025–0004 in the subject line of the message.

Comments must be submitted in writing no later than February 28, 2025, and must be identified by Docket No. USCBP–2025–0004. All submissions received must also include the words ''Department of Homeland Security.'' All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings* and *www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, please refrain from including any personal information you do not wish to be posted. You may wish to view the Privacy and Security Notice, which is available via a link on *www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Latoria Martin, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 3.5A, Washington, DC 20229, (202) 344–1440; or Mr. George Bogden, Designated Federal Officer, at (202) 344–1440 or via email at *tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting is given under the authority of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Title 5 U.S.C. ch. 10. The COAC provides advice to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on matters pertaining to the commercial operations of CBP and related functions within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury.

Pre-Registration: Meeting participants may attend either in person or via webinar. All participants who plan to participate in-person must register using the method indicated below: For members of the public who plan to participate in person, please register via email at *tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.* Include COAC Meeting Registration in the subject line of the message. Please include your first and last name, and company in your request.

For members of the public who plan to participate in person, please register via email at *tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.* Include COAC Meeting Registration in the subject line of the message. Please include your first and last name, and company in your request.

For members of the public who plan to participate via webinar, the webinar information will be posted by 5 p.m. EST on March 4, 2025, at *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac.* Registration is not required to participate virtually.

The COAC 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 Mrs. Latoria Martin at (202) 344–1440 as soon as possible.

Please feel free to share this information with other interested members of your organization or association.

To facilitate public participation, we are inviting public comment on the issues the committee will consider prior to the formulation of recommendations as listed in the Agenda section below.

There will be a public comment period after each subcommittee update during the meeting on March 5, 2025. During the meeting, comments may be submitted via the trade events mailbox at *tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov* or through the Microsoft Teams chat feature. Please note the public comment period for speakers may end before the time indicated on the schedule that is posted on the CBP web page: *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac.*

Agenda

The COAC will hear from the current subcommittees on the topics listed below:

1. The Intelligent Enforcement Subcommittee will provide updates on the work completed and topics discussed in its working groups. The Antidumping/Countervailing Duty (AD/CVD) Working Group will provide updates regarding its work and discussions on importer compliance with AD/CVD and other trade remedy measures and requirements. The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Process Modernization Working Group will provide updates concerning progress associated with its proposed recommendations specific to IPR enforcement and facilitation. The Forced Labor Working Group (FLWG) will submit proposed recommendations and provide updates on continued discussions regarding trade outreach and clarification of requirements. The FLWG will continue to provide CBP with input, as CBP rolls out a case management portal and a new version of the ''Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) U.S. Customs and Border Protection Operational Guidance for Importers''. The Bond Working Group remained on hiatus status since the last public meeting.

2. The Next Generation Facilitation Subcommittee will provide updates on all its existing working groups. The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) 2.0 Working Group was focused on a discussion on the ACE 2.0 high level roadmap and clarification on some of the proposed capabilities such as blanket entries and correction processes. The Broker Modernization Working Group (BMWG) remains dedicated to the enhancement of the end user experience and improving the administration of the Customs Broker Licensing Exam (CBLE). This quarter, the Modernized Entry Processes Working Group (MEPWG) continues its National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) discussions and will provide updates on its efforts concerning the reconciliation test. The MEPWG will provide updates regarding areas where CBP could provide further guidance on the Broker Cybersecurity Incident Procedures in the form of Frequently Asked Questions. The remaining working group, the Customs Interagency Industry Working Group (CIIWG), was not active this past quarter but will provide a report on topics that the working group will focus on in the coming quarter.

3. The Secure Trade Lanes Subcommittee will provide updates on its seven active working groups: the Centers Working Group, the Cross-Border Recognition Working Group, the De Minimis Working Group, the Export Modernization Working Group, the FTZ/Warehouse Working Group, the Pipeline Working Group, and the Trade Partnership and Engagement Working Group. The proposed recommendations presented by the De Minimis Automation Task Force in the December meeting will be put forward for a vote in the March meeting. These proposed recommendations could not be voted on at the December meeting, due to the lack of quorum for COAC. The Export Modernization Working Group met to discuss the rail Electronic Export Manifest after much anticipation for its release. The Export Modernization Working Group continues the discussion on progressive filing in the export environment. The Drawback Task Force, within the Export Modernization Working Group, met to discuss the general rulings and the drawback desk review process and hopes to submit proposed recommendations this quarter surrounding the streamlining of the manufacturing rulings process. The Centers Working Group continues to meet within the Structure and Operations Sub-Working Groups. The Centers Working Group continues to evaluate previous the recommendations that were put forward and will determine if any additional proposed recommendations may come from that review and with new topics that are discussed within the Sub-Working Groups. The FTZ/Warehouse Working Group continues to review 19 CFR part 146 and intends to have proposed recommendations for review surrounding ACE functionality for the March public meeting. The Pipeline Working Group has not met yet this quarter and will not have any proposed recommendations. The Cross-Border Recognition Working group has not met this quarter and will finalize the evaluation for the Statement of Work to determine next steps.

Meeting materials will be available on February 24, 2025, at: *https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings.*

George Bogden,

Executive Director, Office of Trade Relations.

[FR Doc. 2025–02621 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332–599]

Distributional Effects of Trade and Trade Policy on U.S. Workers, 2026 Report

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of termination of investigation.

SUMMARY: On February 4, 2025, the Commission received a letter from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) withdrawing its request made on January 25, 2023, that the Commission prepare a series of public reports on the potential distributional effects of goods and services trade and trade policy on U.S. workers and underrepresented and underserved communities. Therefore, the Commission has terminated Investigation No. 332–599, ''Distributional Effects of Trade and Trade Policy on U.S. Workers, 2026 Report'', and will not release a report related to this investigation. The USTR requested the investigation and report under authority delegated by the President and pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

DATES:

January 25, 2023: Receipt of request for the investigation.

February 4, 2025: Receipt of letter withdrawing request for the investigation.

February 10, 2025: Termination of investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Andberg, Office of External Relations (*jennifer.andberg@usitc.gov* or 202–205–3404). Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its website (*https://www.usitc.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Commission had instituted Investigation No. 332–599 under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)). See 88 FR 45922 (July 18, 2023).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 11, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–02632 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 23–1]

Robert L. Carter, D.D.S.; Decision and Order

On September 29, 2022, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Robert L. Carter, D.D.S., of Camden Wyoming, Delaware (Respondent). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Appendix (RFAAX) A, at 1, 9. The OSC proposes the revocation of Respondent's DEA registration in Delaware, Number BC5574048 (Registration), and the denial of Respondent's application for a DEA registration in New Jersey, Application Number W20128194C (Application), pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1), (a)(3), and (a)(4), and 823(g)(1), because Respondent materially falsified multiple renewal applications and his registration is inconsistent with the public interest.[1] OSC, at 1.

I. Procedural Background

The OSC notified Respondent of the right to request a hearing. OSC, at 7–8 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). On October 25, 2022, Respondent timely requested a hearing in this matter. RFAAX B. The matter was placed on the docket of DEA Chief Administrative Law Judge John J. Mulrooney, II (the Chief ALJ), who, on October 26, 2022, issued an Order for Prehearing Statements. RFAAX C. The Order for Prehearing Statements directed the parties to submit prehearing statements and explained the criteria these statements must meet to be considered adequate. *Id.* at 2. Consistent with Agency practice, the Order for Prehearing Statements explained that an adequate prehearing statement must include the names of witnesses expected to testify at the hearing, a summary of their expected testimony, and a list of evidentiary exhibits expected to be offered at the hearing. *Id.; see also* 21 CFR 1316.52(c), 1316.58. The Order for Prehearing Statements further notified the parties that failure to submit a compliant prehearing statement may incur a sanction, to include ''a waiver of hearing and an implied withdrawal of a request for hearing.'' RFAAX C, at 4. The Order for Prehearing Statements also set the date for the prehearing conference. *Id.* at 3; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.54.

Both parties submitted timely prehearing statements. RFAAX D & E. The Chief ALJ, however, found Respondent's prehearing statement to be deficient. RFAAX F, at 1. Specifically, the Chief ALJ noted that instead of providing names of witnesses, summaries of testimony, and proposed exhibits as directed, Respondent's prehearing statement stated that Respondent could not comply with the Order for Prehearing Statements because the Government had not turned over documents supporting the OSC. *Id.* at 2. The Chief ALJ found that Respondent's noncompliant prehearing statement amounted to ''a refusal to follow the issued directions.'' *Id.* The Chief ALJ issued an Order Directing Compliance (Compliance Order) in which he provided Respondent another opportunity to submit a compliant prehearing statement and again informed Respondent that failure to do so could result in ''dismissal of his request for hearing.'' *Id.* The Compliance Order further explained the tribunal's ''[l]ongstanding practice'' of requiring parties to identify proposed evidentiary exhibits in their prehearing statements before being directed to exchange evidence. *Id.* at 2 n.3. The Compliance Order additionally informed Respondent that he would be provided the opportunity to file a supplemental prehearing statement at a later time. *Id.*

Instead of submitting a compliant prehearing statement in response to the Compliance Order as directed, Respondent submitted a letter in which he reiterated his position that he cannot comply with the Order for Prehearing Statements or the Compliance Order until he receives the Government's ''supporting documents.'' RFAAX G, at 1. Specifically, Respondent stated that he ''simply cannot respond without reviewing the documents the Government has referenced'' and it is ''impossible'' to identify witnesses and proposed testimony ''without the documents the Government references.'' [2] *Id.* at 2. Respondent concludes by stating that ''once [he] receives the requested documents, [he] will provide an appropriate response,'' but until then, he ''cannot provide an appropriate response . . . without the documents supporting the Government's case.'' [3] *Id.* Attached to this letter were emails between Respondent's counsel and DEA counsel in which it was explained that the Government would supply its evidentiary exhibits to Respondent according to the deadline established by the Chief ALJ at the prehearing conference. *Id.* at 3–11.

Following receipt of Respondent's letter and prior to the deadline set by the Compliance Order, the Chief ALJ issued an Order Terminating Proceedings (Termination Order) in which he found that Respondent had ''effectively waived his right to a hearing'' by failing to comply with the Order for Prehearing Statements and Compliance Order, and by informing the tribunal that he did not intend to

[1] The OSC also proposes an additional ground for denial of Respondent's application for a DEA registration in New Jersey on the basis that he lacks authority to handle controlled substances in New Jersey. The record contains no evidence showing that Respondent has regained authority to handle controlled substances in New Jersey in the time since his New Jersey controlled dangerous substance license expired, but that evidence dates back to 2022. RFAA, GX 6. Even without considering Respondent's state authority to handle controlled substances in New Jersey, the Agency has ample grounds to deny Respondent's 2020 application due to the substantial record evidence that Respondent materially falsified multiple applications and that granting the application would be inconsistent with the public interest.

[2] Respondent's argument that he does ''not know what is contained in'' the Government's documents underlying the OSC is disingenuous. RFAAX G, at 2. The Government's Prehearing Statement noticed proposed exhibits of Respondent's Delaware registration history, his New Jersey application history, his Delaware dental license and controlled substances registration, his New Jersey dental license, a letter showing the current status of his New Jersey controlled dangerous substances registration, documents from Respondent's New Jersey state administrative case, emails to Respondent, and prescriptions he wrote. RFAAX D, at 14–17. Respondent received a clear description of the exhibits, most of which were publicly available records concerning Respondent, and seven pages of detailed testimony in the Government's Prehearing Statement. It is difficult to believe that Respondent truly felt that he could not prepare a prehearing statement, which he was informed could be supplemented after receiving the Government's evidence.

[3] In his letter to the Chief ALJ, Respondent stated that the Government's documents supporting the OSC ''must be produced.'' RFAAX G, at 2. The question is not, however, whether the Government's evidence ''must be produced''; the issues are whether Respondent is entitled to receive the evidence prior to filing a prehearing statement and whether the prehearing filing schedule should be handled differently in this case than all other matters that come before the tribunal. Respondent provided no authority to support his claim that the evidence ''must be produced'' on demand at the specific time that he requested it. *Id.* Likewise, he provided no authority to support his expectation that this case be handled differently than how the tribunal typically handles prehearing procedures. *Id.*

comply. RFAAX H, at 3. The Termination Order dismissed the request for hearing, cancelled the scheduled prehearing conference, and terminated the proceedings. *Id.* The Chief ALJ found that Respondent had failed to show good cause for not submitting a compliant prehearing statement, and that the sole basis for his continued noncompliance was his claim that he could not comply until he received the Government's evidence. *Id.* The Chief ALJ further found that Respondent's basis for not complying did not constitute good cause to handle this case's prehearing procedures ''in any manner that varie[d] from the multitudes of cases that have been litigated in this forum in the past.'' *Id.*

After issuance of the Termination Order but shortly before the deadline set by the Compliance Order,[4] Respondent submitted an amended prehearing statement. RFAAX I. In response, the Chief ALJ issued a letter informing Respondent that because the matter had been terminated, no action would be taken on the amended prehearing statement [5] and the matter would be returned to the Office of Chief Counsel for any action it deemed appropriate. RFAAX J. In the month following the Termination Order, Respondent submitted a letter addressed to the DEA Administrator. RFAAX K.

In this letter, Respondent reiterated the same arguments that he advanced before the tribunal; specifically, that he was ''deprived of the ability to defend himself,'' and that he was (and still is) entitled to receive evidence from the Government prior to the normally scheduled deadline for the exchange of evidence. *Id.* In support, Respondent cited *Transportation Leasing Co.* v. *Department of Employment Services,* 690 A.2d 487 (DC App. 1997). But that case stood for the proposition that ''an individual is entitled to fair and adequate notice of administrative proceedings that will affect his or her rights, in order that he or she may have an opportunity to defend his or her position.'' *Id.* at 489 (internal quotations and brackets omitted). The Agency finds that Respondent received adequate notice of the issues to be litigated and was given an opportunity to defend himself. Respondent was notified of the allegations against him in the OSC, afforded the right to request a hearing, received the Government's Prehearing Statement which contained a detailed description of the testimony that would be elicited to support the Government's allegations, was put on notice of the evidence to be offered, and was afforded the opportunity to submit his own prehearing statement and propose his own evidence after reviewing the Government's submission. Respondent was simply unwilling to proceed pursuant to the normal prehearing process.

The Agency finds that the Chief ALJ acted within his authority in determining that Respondent failed to cooperate with the tribunal's prehearing procedures after being afforded two opportunities to come into compliance and being cautioned on both occasions that failure to comply would be treated as an implied waiver of his right to a hearing. RFAAX C, at 2, 4; RFAAX F, at 2. The Chief ALJ did not err in using his discretion to find that Respondent's failure to file a compliant prehearing statement amounted to an implied waiver of his hearing request.[6]

II. Findings of Fact

A. Material Falsification Allegation

The Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence for each of the following facts, which are uncontroverted. On October 31, 1995, the New Jersey State Board of Dentistry (State Board) issued an Administrative Action (Complaint) against Respondent. RFAA, GX 7(B). That Complaint alleged that Respondent improperly prescribed chloral hydrate,[7] to multiple individuals in violation of state law and ''accepted dental practices.'' *Id.* at 1–2, 5–8, 11–12, 17. The Complaint further alleged that Respondent engaged in ''the indiscriminate prescribing of [chloral hydrate],'' prescribed dosages of chloral hydrate in excessive amounts, recorded inaccurate dosages of chloral hydrate in his medical records compared to the amount actually prescribed, and failed to create accurate patient medical records supporting the issuance of chloral hydrate prescriptions. *Id.* at 6–17. The Complaint alleged that a child who Respondent was treating died as a result of Respondent's improper prescribing of chloral hydrate, and that another child underwent emergency hospitalization due to being ''over-sedated'' with chloral hydrate prescribed by Respondent. *Id.* at 5–6, 10. The Complaint recommended that Respondent's state license to practice dentistry in New Jersey be *suspended* or revoked. *Id.* at 18.

The Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence that, on September 25, 1996, the State Board and Respondent entered a Consent Order in which they agreed that, based upon the allegations in the Complaint, Respondent's New Jersey dentistry license would be suspended for one year, with 60 days of active suspension followed by probation for the remaining period. RFAA, GX 7(C), at 2.

The Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence that, on January 19, 2004, and August 28, 2006, Respondent applied to renew DEA registration BC5574048. RFAA, GX 1, at 4–5, 17–22. These renewal applications asked whether ''the applicant [has] ever surrendered (for cause) or had a state professional license or controlled substance registration revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation, or is any such action pending?'' (Liability Question 3). RFAA, GX 1, at 17.[8] The Agency finds clear,

[4] Respondent has not raised any argument concerning the timing of the Termination Order, specifically, the fact that the proceedings were terminated before the original 2:00 p.m. deadline for filing an amended prehearing statement.

[5] Respondent's amended prehearing statement was filed after the matter had been terminated by the Chief ALJ. Nevertheless, the Agency has reviewed the submission and finds that the amended prehearing statement remains deficient. The only substantive revisions include identifying Respondent as a witness, providing a two-sentence summary of his proposed testimony, and indicating that Respondent does not anticipate offering any evidence not offered by the Government. RFAAX I, at 3. As for the summary of Respondent's proposed testimony, the amended prehearing statement indicates that he ''will testify to his knowledge of his application, license, and application renewals. [Respondent] will testify in opposition to the allegations in the [OSC].'' *Id.* This two-sentence summary fails to comply with the Chief ALJ's order that summaries must disclose ''each and every matter as to which he intends to introduce evidence in opposition'' and ''summaries are to state what the testimony will be, rather than merely list the areas to be covered.'' RFAAX C, at 2.

[6] The Agency distinguishes this case from *Daniel B. Brubaker, D.O.,* 77 FR 19322 (2012). In *Brubaker,* the ALJ found that despite filing several deficient prehearing statements, the respondent's repeated noncompliance did not amount to an implied waiver of his hearing request. *Id.* at 19,322–23. The Agency notes that the present matter is different from that case, in that the respondent in *Brubaker* did not argue that his inability to file a compliant prehearing statement was due to the Government's waiting to provide its evidence until directed by the tribunal, an argument that the Agency finds lacks merit. Moreover, in *Brubaker,* the respondent's supplemental prehearing statement did disclose some details about his defense, such as the identity of several witnesses and a ''vague[ ] outline[ ] [of] the testimony of his witnesses.'' *Id.* at 19,322. Furthermore, in both the present matter and *Brubaker,* the Agency deferred to the ALJ's use of discretion in how to handle repeated noncompliant filings.

[7] Chloral hydrate is a schedule IV controlled substance sold under the brand name Noctec. RFAAX A, at 4. The generic name (chloral hydrate) is used in this Decision.

[8] The quoted language appears in the 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 applications. RFAA, GX 1, at 7, 9, 11, 13, 15. Liability Question 3 was phrased slightly differently on the 2004 renewal application, which asked whether ''the applicant ever surrendered or had a state professional license or controlled substance registration revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation? Is any such action pending?'' RFAA, GX 1, at 21.

unequivocal, and convincing record evidence that Respondent accurately answered ''yes'' to Liability Question 3 on both renewal applications. *Id.* When an applicant answers ''yes'' to Liability Question 3, the application prompts the applicant to provide additional information explaining the answer. *Id.* On the January 2004 application, Respondent entered the following narrative response explaining his ''yes'' answer to Liability Question 3: ''1996 sixty day suspension for improper record keeping. NJ license.'' *Id.* at 21. Respondent did not provide any narrative information on the August 2006 application explaining his ''yes'' answer to Liability Question 3. *Id.* at 17–20.

The Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence that, on August 23, 2009, July 24, 2012, August 28, 2015, August 8, 2018, and August 15, 2021, Respondent submitted applications to renew DEA registration BC5574048. RFAA, GX 1, at 2–15. On each of these applications, Respondent falsely answered ''no'' to Liability Question 3, representing that he had never had a state professional license or controlled substance registration suspended or placed on probation. *Id.* at 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.

The Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that, on December 11, 2020, Respondent applied for a new DEA registration addressed in New Jersey (Application Number W20128194C). RFAA, GX 2, at 1–3. On this application, Respondent answered ''yes'' to Liability Question 3. *Id.* at 3. Respondent entered the following narrative response explaining his ''yes'' answer to Liability Question 3: ''My license was suspended in 1992, 22 years ago for failure to keep adequate records. I agreed to a consent order, rather than pay for an investigation at my expense. My license was suspended for 30 days. The license was suspended for 30 days and restored.'' *Id.* at 6–7.

B. Prescriptions Issued in Violation of the CSA's Requirement That Registrant Maintain Separate Registrations at Each Principal Place of Business or Professional Practice Where the Registrant Dispenses Controlled Substances

The Agency finds substantial record evidence for each of the following facts, which are uncontroverted. Respondent is a licensed dentist in both Delaware and New Jersey. RFAA, GX 3–6. Respondent's DEA registration, BC5574048, was originally registered in the State of New Jersey, but Respondent applied to change the registered address to Delaware. RFAA, GX 1, at 1. On May 23, 2019, Respondent's change of address application was approved, and the registered address for DEA registration BC5574048 became the State of Delaware. RFAA, GX 1, at 1. DEA registration BC5574048 has been registered to an address in Delaware ever since May 23, 2019. *Id.* Prior to that date, it was registered in New Jersey. *Id.*

The Agency finds substantial record evidence that, from June 19, 2019, to November 28, 2020, Respondent issued eight prescriptions [9] for controlled substances using a State of New Jersey prescription pad bearing registration number BC5574048 and a place of business address in New Jersey. RFAA, GX 11–18. Respondent issued these New Jersey prescriptions even though he did not have a DEA registration in New Jersey at that time. RFAA, GX 1–2.

III. Discussion

A. The CSA and the OSC Allegations

Pursuant to the CSA, the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by this subchapter.'' 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).

Also according to the CSA, ''[a] registration . . . to . . . distribute[ ] or dispense a controlled substance . . . may be suspended or revoked by the Attorney General upon a finding that the registrant . . . has committed such acts as would render his registration under . . . [21 U.S.C. 823] inconsistent with the public interest as determined by such section.'' 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4). In the case of a ''practitioner,'' Congress directed the Attorney General to consider five factors in making the public interest determination. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E).[10] The five factors are considered in the disjunctive. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 292–93 (2006) (Scalia, J., dissenting) (''It is well established that these factors are to be considered in the disjunctive,'' citing *In re Arora,* 60 FR 4447, 4448 (1995)); *Robert A. Leslie, M.D.,* 68 FR 15227, 15230 (2003). Each factor is weighed on a case-by-case basis. *Morall* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 412 F.3d 165, 173–74 (D.C. Cir. 2005). Any one factor, or combination of factors, may be decisive. *Penick Corp.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 491 F.3d 483, 490 (D.C. Cir. 2007); *Morall,* 412 F.3d. at 185 n.2; *David H. Gillis, M.D.,* 58 FR 37507, 37508 (1993).

In this matter, while all of the 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) factors have been considered, the Agency finds that the Government's evidence in support of its *prima facie* public interest revocation case is confined to factors B and D.

According to DEA regulations, ''[a]t any hearing for the revocation . . . of a registration, the . . . [Government] shall have the burden of proving that the requirements for such revocation . . . pursuant to . . . 21 U.S.C. [§] 824(a) . . . are satisfied.'' 21 CFR 1301.44(e); *see also Morall,* 412 F.3d. at 174; 21 CFR U1301.44(d) (same as to the ''denial of a registration'').

B. Material Falsification

As already discussed, Respondent submitted registration renewal applications in 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 and falsely answered ''yes'' to the third liability question regarding whether he ever surrendered (for cause) or had a state professional license revoked, suspended, denied, restricted, or placed on probation, or whether any such action is pending. *Supra* section II.A. Respondent answered ''no'' to the same liability question in 2004, 2006, and 2020. *Id.* The Agency finds based on clear, unequivocal, convincing, and uncontroverted evidence that these conflicting responses show that Respondent knew that his false answers on certain renewal applications were, in fact, falsities. *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45237–40 (collecting cases).

Regarding materiality, the Supreme Court explained decades ago that ''the ultimate finding of materiality turns on an interpretation of substantive law.'' *Kungys* v. *United States,* 485 U.S. 759, 772 (1988) (citing a Sixth Circuit case involving 18 U.S.C. 1001 and explaining that, even though the instant case

[9] The eight prescriptions are: (1) acetaminophen-codeine 300/30 mg, Schedule III, issued to M.J. on June 19, 2019, RFAA, GX 11; (2) hydrocodone-acetaminophen 7.5/325 mg, Schedule II, issued to L.L. on July 13, 2019, RFAA, GX 12; (3) acetaminophen-codeine 300/30 mg, issued to R.J. on December 14, 2019, RFAA, GX 13; (4) tramadol 50 mg, Schedule IV, issued to G.B. on March 7, 2020, RFAA, GX 14; (5) diazepam 10 mg, Schedule IV, issued to T.R. on July 24, 2020, RFAA, GX 15; (6) tramadol 50 mg, issued to G.B. on October 14, 2020, RFAA, GX 16; (7) acetaminophen-codeine 300/30 mg, issued to C.M. on November 28, 2020, RFAA, GX 17; acetaminophen-codeine 300/30 mg, issued to N.F. on November 28, 2020, RFAA, GX 18. *See also* 21 CFR 1308.12–14.

[10] The five factors of 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)(A–E) are:

(A) The recommendation of the appropriate State licensing board or professional disciplinary authority.

(B) The [registrant's] experience in dispensing, or conducting research with respect to controlled substances.

(C) The [registrant's] conviction record under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.

(D) Compliance with applicable State, Federal, or local laws relating to controlled substances.

(E) Such other conduct which may threaten the public health and safety.

concerned 8 U.S.C. 1451(a), ''we see no reason not to follow what has been done with the materiality requirement under other statutes dealing with misrepresentations to public officers''). The Supreme Court also clarified that a falsity is material if it is ''predictably capable of affecting, *i.e.,* had a natural tendency to affect, the official decision.'' 485 U.S. at 771.

Respondent's false submissions are material under the Supreme Court's materiality analysis because they are ''capable of affecting . . . the [Agency's] official decision.'' *Id.* Indeed, Respondent's falsifications relate to three of the five factors that the Agency must consider in determining whether an application is consistent with the public interest, and should be granted or denied: Factors A, B, and D. 21 U.S.C. 823(g); *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45229, 45234–35 (2020). Therefore, Respondent's falsifications directly implicate the Agency's CSA mandated analysis and final decision by depriving it of legally relevant facts needed to decide whether to grant Respondent's application. *Universal Health Servs., Inc.* v. *United States ex rel. Escobar,* 579 U.S. 176, 193 (2016) (''Under any understanding of the concept, materiality 'look[s] to the effect on the likely or actual behavior of the recipient of the alleged misrepresentation.' ''); *Maslenjak* v. *United States,* 582 U.S. 335, 348 (2017) (concluding that when ''there is an obvious causal link between the . . . lie and . . . [the] procurement of citizenship,'' the facts ''misrepresented are themselves disqualifying'' and the fact finder ''can make quick work of that inquiry''). In other words, there is no doubt that Respondent's falsifications were ''predictably capable of affecting, *i.e.,* had a natural tendency to affect, the official decision'' the CSA instructs the Agency to make. *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771.

Consequently, the Agency must find, based on the CSA and the analysis underlying multiple Supreme Court decisions involving materiality, that Respondent's false responses on multiple registration renewal applications dated 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 are material.

C. Unlawful Prescribing and Public Interest Analysis

Under the CSA, ''[e]very person who dispenses[11] . . . any controlled substance, shall obtain from the Attorney General a registration issued in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by him.'' 21 U.S.C. 822(a)(2). Moreover, ''[a] separate registration [is] required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the [registrant] . . . dispenses controlled substances.'' *Id.* § 822(e).

As already discussed, the Agency found substantial record evidence that while Respondent's registered place of business was in Delaware, he issued multiple controlled substance prescriptions on a New Jersey prescription pad containing a New Jersey place of business. *Supra* section II.B. Because Respondent did not have a DEA registration in New Jersey when the prescriptions for controlled substances were issued, issuance of these prescriptions violated DEA's separate registration requirement. The Agency finds that Respondent unlawfully issued controlled substance prescriptions, implicating Factors B and D. 21 U.S.C. 823(g); 21 U.S.C. 822(e); *Wedgewood Vill. Pharm., Inc.* v. *Ashcroft,* 293 F.Supp.2d 462, 467 (D.N.J. 2003). The Agency further finds that Respondent's continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1).

While Respondent initially requested a hearing, his non-compliance with prehearing proceedings resulted in his implied waiver of that right. As such, Respondent also waived the opportunity to present evidence and, therefore, to rebut the Government's *prima facie* case. The Government's *prima facie* case was established by substantial record evidence and clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence. *Supra* section II. Accordingly, the Agency finds that there is substantial, clear, unequivocal, convincing, and uncontroverted record evidence supporting the revocation of Respondent's registration and denying his application for registration in New Jersey. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1) and (a)(4); 21 U.S.C. 823(g); *supra* section II.

IV. Sanction

Here, the Government has met its *prima facie* burden of showing that Respondent's existing registration should be revoked and his application for a new registration denied due to his multiple material falsifications, and has shown that Respondent's continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest due to his numerous violations pertaining to his controlled substance prescribing. Accordingly, the burden shifts to Respondent to show why he can be entrusted with a registration. *Morall,* 412 F.3d. at 174; *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, LLC* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882, 18904 (2018); *supra* sections II and III. The issue of trust is necessarily a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual respondent. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Moreover, as past performance is the best predictor of future performance, DEA Administrators have required that a registrant who has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest must accept responsibility for those acts and demonstrate that it will not engage in future misconduct. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833; *ALRA Labs, Inc.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 54 F.3d 450, 452 (7th Cir. 1995). A registrant's acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 830–31. In addition, a registrant's candor during the investigation and hearing has been an important factor in determining acceptance of responsibility and the appropriate sanction. *Id.* Further, the Agency has found that the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct are significant factors in determining the appropriate sanction. *Id.* at 834 & n.4. The Agency has also considered the need to deter similar acts by the respondent and by the community of registrants. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46972–73.

Regarding these matters, there is no record evidence that Respondent takes responsibility, let alone unequivocal responsibility, for the founded violations meaning, among other things, that it is not reasonable to believe that Respondent's future controlled substance-related actions will comply with legal requirements. Accordingly, Respondent did not convince the Agency that he can be entrusted with a registration.

Further, the interests of specific and general deterrence weigh in favor of revocation. Given the foundational nature and vast number of Respondent's violations, a sanction less than revocation would send a message to the existing and prospective registrant community that compliance with the law is not a condition precedent to maintaining a registration.

Accordingly, I shall order the sanction the Government requested, as contained in the Order below.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C.

[11] ''The term 'dispense' means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user . . . by, or pursuant to the lawful order of, a practitioner, including the prescribing and administering of a controlled substance . . . .'' 21 U.S.C. 802(10).

824(a) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BC5574048 issued to Robert Carter, D.D.S. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a) and 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny pending application Number W20128194C and any other pending application of Robert Carter, D.D.S., for registration in Delaware or New Jersey. This Order is effective March 17, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on February 3, 2025, by Acting Administrator Derek Maltz. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–02622 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Yogesh Patel, M.D.; Decision and Order

On June 7, 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Yogesh Patel, M.D., of Grand Junction, Colorado (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 3. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration No. FP8684931, alleging that Registrant's registration should be revoked because Registrant is ''currently without authority to handle controlled substances in Colorado, the state in which [he is] registered with DEA.'' *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file a written request for hearing, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 2.[1] ''A default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, ''[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] § 1316.67.'' *Id.* § 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(d), (e), (f)(1), 1301.46. RFAA, at 1; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are admitted. According to the OSC, effective on or about January 22, 2024, Registrant entered into a Non-Disciplinary Interim Cessation of Practice Agreement with the Colorado Medical Board that indefinitely prohibited him from ''performing any act requiring a license issued by the Colorado Medical Board.'' RFAAX 1, at 1. According to Colorado online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's Colorado medical license is under an ''Active—Restricted'' status and Registrant is not permitted to practice medicine.[2] Colorado Division of Professions and Occupations License Search, *https://apps2.colorado.gov/dora/licensing/lookup/.aspx* (last visited date of signature of this Order).

Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice medicine in Colorado, the state in which he is registered with DEA.

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.'' With respect to a practitioner, DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *Gonzales* v. *Oregon,* 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) (''The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21).''). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71,371, 71,372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied,* 481 F. App'x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27,616, 27,617 (1978).[3]

[1] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated August 1, 2024, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. Specifically, the included Declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on July 1, 2024, Registrant was personally served a copy of the OSC at a residence located in Illinois. RFAAX 2, at 1–2. Registrant also signed a DEA Form 12 acknowledging receipt of the OSC on this date. *Id.* at 2; RFAAX 3.

[2] Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency ''may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision.'' United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), ''[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary.'' Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to the DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

[3] This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . . , to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the state in which he practices. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper,* M.D., 76 FR at 71,371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D.,* 71 FR 39,130, 39,131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.,* 58 FR 51,104, 51,105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 53 FR 11,919, 11,920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR at 27,617.

According to Colorado statute, ''dispense'' means ''to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user, patient, or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.'' Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18–18–102(9) (2024). Further, a ''practitioner'' means a ''physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by this state, to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, administer, or to use in teaching or chemical analysis, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research.'' *Id.* § 18–18–102(29).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in Colorado. As discussed above, a physician must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in Colorado. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in Colorado and, therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in Colorado, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant's DEA registration be revoked.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. FP8684931, issued to Yogesh Patel, M.D. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Yogesh Patel, M.D., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Yogesh Patel, M.D., for additional registration in Colorado. This Order is effective March 17, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on February 10, 2025, by Acting Administrator Derek Maltz. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–02629 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2011–0059]

Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits public comments concerning the proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection requirements specified in the Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories.

DATES: Comments must be submitted (postmarked, sent, or received) by April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Electronically: You may submit comments and attachments electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Follow the instructions online for submitting comments.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Documents in the docket are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index; however, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through the websites. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350 (TTY (877) 889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and OSHA docket number (OSHA–2011–0059 for the Information Collection Request (ICR). OSHA will place all comments, including any personal information, in the public docket, which may be made available online. Therefore, OSHA cautions interested parties about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and birthdates.

For further information on submitting comments, see the ''Public Participation'' heading in the section of this notice titled **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Seleda Perryman, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone (202) 693–2222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department of Labor, as part of the continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent (*i.e.,* employer) burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing information collection requirements in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program ensures that information is in the desired format, reporting burden (time and costs) is minimal, the collection instruments are clearly understood, and OSHA's estimate of the information collection burden is accurate. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the OSH Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act also requires that OSHA obtain such information with minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses, and to reduce to the maximum extent feasible unnecessary duplication of effort in obtaining information (29 U.S.C. 657).

The following sections describe who uses the information collected under each requirement, as well as how they use it. The following sections describe who uses the information collected under each requirement, as well as how they use it. The purpose of these requirements is to reduce employees' risk of death or serious injury by ensuring that employment has been tested and is in safe operating condition.

The Standard entitled ''Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories'' (29 CFR 1910.1450; the ''Standard'') applies to laboratories that use hazardous chemicals in accord with the Standard's definitions for ''laboratory use of hazardous chemicals'' and ''laboratory scale.'' The Standard

requires these laboratories to maintain worker exposures at or below the permissible exposure limits specified for the hazardous chemicals in 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z. The laboratories do so by developing a written Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) that describes the following: standard operating procedures for using hazardous chemicals; hazard-control techniques; equipment-reliability measures; worker information and training programs; conditions under which the employer must approve operations, procedures, and activities before implementation; and medical consultations and examinations. The CHP also designates personnel responsible for implementing the CHP and specifies the procedures to be used to provide additional protection to workers exposed to particularly hazardous chemicals.

Other information collection requirements of the Standard include: documenting exposure monitoring results; notifying workers in writing of these results; presenting specified information and training to workers; establishing a medical surveillance program for overexposed workers; providing required information to the physician; obtaining the physician's written opinion on using proper respiratory equipment; and establishing, maintaining, transferring, and disclosing exposure monitoring and medical records. These collection of information requirements, including the CHP, control worker overexposure to hazardous laboratory chemicals, thereby preventing serious illnesses and death among workers exposed to such chemicals.

II. Special Issues for Comment

OSHA has a particular interest in comments on the following issues:

- Whether the proposed information collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the agency's functions to protect workers, including whether the information is useful;
- The accuracy of OSHA's estimate of the burden (time and costs) of the information collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply; for example, by using automated or other technological information, and transmission techniques.

III. Proposed Actions

OSHA is requesting that OMB extend the approval of the information collection requirements contained in Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories. The agency is requesting to decrease the current burden hour estimate from 622,482 to 602,594 hours, a total decrease of 19,888 hours. Although there was an increase in the worker and establishment estimates, we discovered a calculation error that created an overestimate of the burden hours in the last request for clearance. The error is corrected under this request and therefore created a decrease in the burden hours. Additionally, the capital cost estimate has decreased from $83,566,611 to $42,357,006, a total decrease of $41,209,605. This decrease is a result of a decrease in the medical consultation and medical examination price estimates used for this analysis, reflecting an updated method of deriving these prices.

OSHA will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice and will include this summary in the request to OMB to extend the approval of the information collection requirements.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0131.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profits.

Number of Respondents: 125,636.

Number of Responses: 2,009,466.

Frequency of Responses: On occasion.

Average Time per Response: Varies.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 602,594.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): $42,357,006.

IV. Public Participation—Submission of Comments on This Notice and Internet Access to Comments and Submissions

You may submit comments in response to this document as follows: (1) electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal; or (2) by facsimile (fax), if your comments, including attachments, are not longer than 10 pages you may fax them to the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–1648. All comments, attachments, and other material must identify the agency name and the OSHA docket number for the ICR OSHA–2011–0059. You may supplement electronic submission by uploading document files electronically.

Comments and submissions are posted without change at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and dates of birth. Although all submissions are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download from this website. All submission, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection and copying at the OSHA Docket Office. Information on using the *https://www.regulations.gov* website to submit comments and access the docket is available at the website's ''User Tips'' link. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350, (TTY (877) 889–5627) for information about materials not available from the website, and for assistance in using the internet to locate docket submissions.

V. Authority and Signature

Scott C. Ketcham, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393).

Signed at Washington, DC.

Scott C. Ketcham,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–02642 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2012–0016]

Marine Terminals and Longshoring Standard; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits public comments concerning the proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection requirements specified in the Marine Terminals and Longshoring Standard.

DATES: Comments must be submitted (postmarked, sent, or received) by April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Electronically: You may submit comments and attachments electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Follow the

instructions online for submitting comments.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Documents in the docket are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index; however, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through the websites. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350 (TTY (877) 889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and OSHA docket number (OSHA–2012–0016) for the Information Collection Request (ICR). OSHA will place all comments, including any personal information, in the public docket, which may be made available online. Therefore, OSHA cautions interested parties about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and birthdates.

For further information on submitting comments, see the ''Public Participation'' heading in the section of this notice titled **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Seleda Perryman, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone (202) 693–2222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department of Labor, as part of the continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent (*i.e.,* employer) burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing information collection requirements in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program ensures that information is in the desired format, reporting burden (time and costs) is minimal, the collection instruments are clearly understood, and OSHA's estimate of the information collection burden is accurate. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the OSH Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act also requires that OSHA obtain such information with minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses, and to reduce to the maximum extent feasible unnecessary duplication of effort in obtaining information (29 U.S.C. 657).

The following paragraph describes the information collected under the Standard, as well as how they use it. The purpose of these requirements is to reduce employee injuries and fatalities associated with cargo lifting gear, transfer of vehicular cargo, manual cargo handling, and exposure to hazardous atmospheres.

The information collection requirements specified in the Marine Terminals and Longshoring standard contains a number of collections of information which are used by employers to ensure that employees are properly informed about the safety and health hazards associated with marine terminals and longshoring operations. OSHA uses the records developed in response to the collection of information requirements to find out if the employer is complying adequately with the provisions of the standard.

II. Special Issues for Comment

OSHA has a particular interest in comments on the following issues:

- Whether the proposed information collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the agency's functions to protect workers, including whether the information is useful;
- The accuracy of OSHA's estimate of the burden (time and costs) of the information collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply; for example, by using automated or other technological information, and transmission techniques.

III. Proposed Actions

OSHA is requesting that OMB extend the approval of the information collection requirements contained in the Marine Terminals and Longshoring Standard. The agency is requesting an adjustment decrease in burden from 55,030 to 50,421 hours, a difference of 4,609 hours. This adjustment is attributed to a change in the number of establishments engaged in longshoring and port and harbor operations.

OSHA will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice and will include this summary in the request to OMB to extend the approval of the information collection requirements.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Marine Terminals and Longshoring Standard.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0196.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profits.

Number of Respondents: 1,096.

Number of Responses: 216,455.

Frequency of Responses: On occasion.

Average Time per Response: Varies.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 50,421.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): $0.

IV. Public Participation—Submission of Comments on This Notice and Internet Access to Comments and Submissions

You may submit comments in response to this document as follows: (1) electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal; or (2) by facsimile (fax), if your comments, including attachments, are not longer than 10 pages you may fax them to the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–1648. All comments, attachments, and other material must identify the agency name and the OSHA docket number for the ICR (Docket No. OSHA–2012–0016). You may supplement electronic submission by uploading document files electronically.

Comments and submissions are posted without change at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and dates of birth. Although all submissions are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download from this website. All submission, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection and copying at the OSHA Docket Office. Information on using the *https://www.regulations.gov* website to submit comments and access the docket is available at the website's ''User Tips'' link.

Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350, (TTY (877) 889–5627) for information about materials not available from the website, and for assistance in using the internet to locate docket submissions.

V. Authority and Signature

Scott C. Ketcham, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork

Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393).

Signed at Washington, DC.

Scott C. Ketcham,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–02640 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2011–0186]

Inorganic Arsenic Standard; Extension of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Approval of Information Collection (Paperwork) Requirements

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Request for public comments.

SUMMARY: OSHA solicits public comments concerning the proposal to extend the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) approval of the information collection requirements specified in the Inorganic Arsenic Standard.

DATES: Comments must be submitted (postmarked, sent, or received) by April 15, 2025.

ADDRESSES:

Electronically: You may submit comments and attachments electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Follow the instructions online for submitting comments.

Docket: To read or download comments or other material in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov.* Documents in the docket are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index; however, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through the websites. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection through the OSHA Docket Office. Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350 (TTY (877) 889–5627) for assistance in locating docket submissions.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and OSHA docket number (OSHA–2011–0186) for the Information Collection Request (ICR). OSHA will place all comments, including any personal information, in the public docket, which may be made available online. Therefore, OSHA cautions interested parties about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and birthdates.

For further information on submitting comments, see the ''Public Participation'' heading in the section of this notice titled **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Seleda Perryman, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor; telephone (202) 693–2222.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Department of Labor, as part of the continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent (*i.e.,* employer) burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed and continuing information collection requirements in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program ensures that information is in the desired format, reporting burden (time and costs) is minimal, the collection instruments are clearly understood, and OSHA's estimate of the information collection burden is accurate. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) authorizes information collection by employers as necessary or appropriate for enforcement of the OSH Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act also requires that OSHA obtain such information with minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses, and to reduce to the maximum extent feasible unnecessary duplication of effort in obtaining information (29 U.S.C. 657).

The following paragraph describes the information collected under the Standard, as well as how they use it. The purpose of these requirements is to protect workers from occupational exposures to the infectious hazardous agents posed by bloodborne pathogens.

The information collection requirements specified in the Inorganic Arsenic Standard provide protection for workers from the adverse health effects associated with exposure to inorganic arsenic. The Standard requires employers to: monitor workers' exposure to inorganic arsenic, and notify workers of exposure-monitoring results; notify anyone who cleans protective clothing or equipment of inorganic arsenic exposure; develop, update, ad maintain a housekeeping and maintenance plan; monitor worker health by providing medical surveillance; post warning signs, and apply labels to shipping and storage containers of inorganic arsenic; develop and maintain worker exposure monitoring and medical records; establish and implement written compliance programs; and provide workers with information about their exposure and the health effects of exposure to inorganic arsenic.

II. Special Issues for Comment

OSHA has a particular interest in comments on the following issues:

- Whether the proposed information collection requirements are necessary for the proper performance of the agency's functions to protect workers, including whether the information is useful;
- The accuracy of OSHA's estimate of the burden (time and costs) of the information collection requirements, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden on employers who must comply; for example, by using automated or other technological information, and transmission techniques.

III. Proposed Actions

OSHA is requesting that OMB extend the approval of the information collection requirements contained in the Inorganic Arsenic Standard. The agency is requesting the burden to remains the same of 10,430 hours. Also, the total capital cost of $1,120,896 to remain the same.

OSHA will summarize the comments submitted in response to this notice and will include this summary in the request to OMB to extend the approval of the information collection requirements.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Title: Inorganic Arsenic Standard.

OMB Control Number: 1218–0104.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profits.

Number of Respondents: 494.

Number of Responses: 17,451.

Frequency of Responses: On occasion.

Average Time per Response: Varies.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 10,430.

Estimated Cost (Operation and Maintenance): $1,120,896.

IV. Public Participation—Submission of Comments on This Notice and Internet Access to Comments and Submissions

You may submit comments in response to this document as follows: (1) electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov,* which is the Federal eRulemaking Portal; or (2) by facsimile (fax), if your comments, including attachments, are not longer than 10 pages you may fax them to the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–1648. All comments, attachments, and other material must identify the agency name and the OSHA docket number for the ICR (Docket No. OSHA–2011–0186). You may supplement electronic submission by uploading document files electronically.

Comments and submissions are posted without change at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting personal information such as social security numbers and dates of birth. Although all submissions are listed in the *https://www.regulations.gov* index, some information (*e.g.,* copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download from this website. All submission, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection and copying at the OSHA Docket Office. Information on using the *https://www.regulations.gov* website to submit comments and access the docket is available at the website's ''User Tips'' link.

Contact the OSHA Docket Office at (202) 693–2350, (TTY (877) 889–5627) for information about materials not available from the website, and for assistance in using the internet to locate docket submissions.

V. Authority and Signature

Scott C. Ketcham, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, directed the preparation of this notice. The authority for this notice is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506 *et seq.*) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393).

Signed at Washington, DC.

Scott C. Ketcham,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2025–02641 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2025–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of February 17, 24, March 3, 10, 17 and March 24, 2025. The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the internet at: *https://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html.*

PLACE: The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.,* braille, large print), please notify Anne Silk, NRC Disability Program Specialist, at 301–287–0745, by videophone at 240–428–3217, or by email at *Anne.Silk@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

STATUS: Public.

Members of the public may request to receive the information in these notices electronically. If you would like to be added to the distribution, please contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555, at 301–415–1969, or by email at *Betty.Thweatt@nrc.gov* or *Samantha.Miklaszewski@nrc.gov.*

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of February 17, 2025

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of February 17, 2025.

Week of February 24, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of February 24, 2025.

Week of March 3, 2025—Tentative

Thursday, March 6, 2025

9:30 a.m. Affirmation for SECY–23–0003 (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (HIGH LEVEL WASTE REPOSITORY) (Public Meeting)) (Contact: Christopher Markley: 301–415–6293)

Additional Information: The meeting will be held in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland. The public is invited to attend the Commission's meeting in person or watch live via webcast at the Web address—*https://video.nrc.gov/.*

Week of March 10, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of March 10, 2025.

Week of March 17, 2025—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of March 17, 2025.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For more information or to verify the status of meetings, contact Chris Markley at 301–415–6293 or via email at *Christopher.Markley@nrc.gov.*

The NRC is holding the meetings under the authority of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b.

Dated: February 12, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Christopher Markley,

Policy Coordinator, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02744 Filed 2–12–25; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

723rd 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 March 5–7, 2025. The Committee will be conducting meetings that will include some Members being physically present at 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 344421732#. 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, March 5, 2025

8:30 a.m.–8:35 a.m.: Opening Remarks by the ACRS Chair (Open)—The ACRS Chair will make opening remarks regarding the conduct of the meeting.

8:35 a.m.–10:30 a.m.: Incorporation by Reference of IEEE 603–2018 Rulemaking (Update to Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 50.55a(h)) (Open)—The Committee will

have presentations and discussions with the NRC staff regarding the subject topic.

10:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.: Committee Deliberation on Incorporation by Reference of IEEE 603–2028 Rulemaking (Update to 10 CFR 50.55a(h)) (Open)—The Committee will deliberate regarding the subject topic and proceed to preparation of reports.

12:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.: Planning and Procedures Activities/Report Preparation (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.]

Thursday, March 6, 2025

8:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.: V.C. Summer Subsequent License Renewal Application Review (Open/Closed)—The Committee will have presentations and discussions with applicant representatives and NRC staff regarding the subject topic. [*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.–12:00 p.m.: Committee Deliberation on V.C. Summer Subsequent License Renewal Application Review (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.]

12:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.: Discussion of Topics for Commission Meeting with the ACRS in June 2025/Report Preparation (Open)—The Committee will have discussion of proposed topics for the Commission meeting with ACRS in June 2025. The Committee will deliberate regarding the subject topic and proceed to preparation of reports.

Friday, March 7, 2025

8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.: Discussion of Proposed Topics for the June 2025 Commission Meeting with the ACRS/Report Preparation/Continuation of Planning and Procedures Session/Future ACRS Activities (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.].

Procedures for the conduct of and participation in ACRS meetings were published in the **Federal Register** on June 13, 2019 (84 FR 27662). 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 Chair 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 Chair. 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,* 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 (EDT), 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: February 11, 2025.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Russell E. Chazell,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02625 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. MC2025–1180 and K2025–1180; MC2025–1181 and K2025–1181; MC2025–1182 and K2025–1182]

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:* February 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *https://www.prc.gov.* Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of

the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests.

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1180 and K2025–1180; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1329 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* February 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* February 19, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1181 and K2025–1181; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1330 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* February 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Kenneth Moeller; *Comments Due:* February 19, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2025–1182 and K2025–1182; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1331 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* February 10, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Elsie Lee-Robbins; *Comments Due:* February 19, 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. 2025–02651 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

[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).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102386; File No. 4–698]

Order Granting Exemptive Relief, Pursuant to Section 36(a)(1) and Rule 608(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, From Certain Provisions of Section 6.4(d)(ii)(C) and Appendix D, Sections 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4 of the National Market System Plan Governing the Consolidated Audit Trail

February 10, 2025.

I. Introduction

On July 18, 2012, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'' or the ''SEC'') adopted Rule 613 of Regulation NMS, which required national securities exchanges and national securities associations (the ''Participants'') [1] to jointly develop and submit to the Commission a national market system plan to create, implement, and maintain a consolidated audit trail (the ''CAT'').[2] The goal of Rule 613 was to create a modernized audit trail system that would provide regulators with timely access to a comprehensive set of trading data, thus enabling regulators to more efficiently and effectively analyze and reconstruct market events, monitor market behavior, conduct market analysis to support regulatory decisions, and perform surveillance, investigation, and enforcement activities. On November 15, 2016, the Commission approved the national market system plan required by Rule 613 (the ''CAT NMS Plan'').[3]

On March 20, 2020, the Commission granted exemptive relief from the requirement to report certain customer identifying information (individual tax payer identification numbers (''ITINs'')/social security numbers (''SSNs''), dates of birth, and account numbers) conditioned on the implementation of an alternative method of generating unique customer identifiers through transformed SSNs.[4] The creation of

[1] The Participants include BOX Exchange LLC, Cboe BYX Exchange, Inc., Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc., Cboe C2 Exchange, Inc., Cboe EDGA Exchange, Inc., Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc., Cboe Exchange, Inc., Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., Investors' Exchange LLC, Long-Term Stock Exchange, Inc., MEMX LLC, Miami International Securities Exchange LLC, MIAX Emerald, LLC, MIAX PEARL, LLC, MIAX Sapphire, LLC, Nasdaq BX, Inc., Nasdaq GEMX, LLC, Nasdaq ISE, LLC, Nasdaq MRX, LLC, Nasdaq PHLX LLC, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, New York Stock Exchange LLC, NYSE American LLC, NYSE Arca, Inc., NYSE Chicago, Inc., and NYSE National, Inc.

[2] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 67457 (July 18, 2012), 77 FR 45722 (Aug. 1, 2012) (''Rule 613 Adopting Release''); 17 CFR 242.613.

[3] The CAT NMS Plan is a national market system plan approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 11A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Exchange Act'') and the rules and regulations thereunder. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79318 (Nov. 15, 2016), 81 FR 84696 (Nov. 23, 2016) (''CAT NMS Plan Approval Order''). The CAT NMS Plan is Exhibit A to the CAT NMS Plan Approval Order. *See* CAT NMS Plan Approval Order, 81 FR at 84943–85034. The CAT NMS Plan functions as the limited liability company agreement of the jointly owned limited liability company formed under Delaware state law through which the Participants conduct the activities of the CAT (''Company''). Each Participant is a member of the Company and jointly owns the Company on an equal basis. The Participants submitted to the Commission a proposed amendment to the CAT NMS Plan on August 29, 2019, which they designated as effective on filing. On August 29, 2019, the Participants replaced the CAT NMS Plan in its entirety with the limited liability company agreement of a new limited liability company, CAT LLC, which became the Company. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 87149 (Sept. 27, 2019), 84 FR 52905 (Oct. 3, 2019). The latest version of the CAT NMS Plan is available at *https://catnmsplan.com/about-cat/cat-nms-plan.* Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used herein are defined as set forth in the CAT NMS Plan.

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88393 (March 17, 2020), 85 FR 16152 (March 20, 2020) (the ''PII Exemption Order'').

CCIDs [5] using the transformed SSNs/ITINs has since proven to be an effective means of uniquely and consistently identifying customers. And balancing the various considerations, the benefits of continuing to collect the names, addresses, and years of birth of natural persons with SSNs/ITINs no longer justify the associated risks. Accordingly, the Commission grants exemptive relief from certain sections of the CAT NMS Plan relating to the reporting of names, addresses, and years of birth of natural persons reported with transformed SSNs or ITINs. Consistent with the PII Exemption Order, the Participants must continue to require Industry Members, through their CAT Compliance Rules,[6] to report to the Central Repository other required information, including a transformed value for the SSN/ITIN and the Firm Designated ID (''FDID'') for accounts for such natural persons.

II. Background

A. Customer Information Approach

The CAT NMS Plan originally adopted the ''Customer Information Approach.'' [7] The Customer Information Approach requires each Industry Member to assign a unique FDID to each customer account.[8] Under the CAT NMS Plan, a FDID is a unique and persistent identifier for each trading account designated by Industry Members for purposes of providing data to the Central Repository.[9] According to the CAT NMS Plan, Industry Members must submit an initial set of Customer [10] information to the Central Repository, including, as applicable, the FDID, the Customer's name, address, date of birth, ITIN/SSN, individual's role in the account (*e.g.,* primary holder, joint holder, guardian, trustee, person with power of attorney) and Legal Entity Identifier (''LEI''), and/or Large Trader ID (''LTID''), if applicable, which would be updated as set forth in the CAT NMS Plan.[11]

Under the CAT NMS Plan, for each new order submitted to the CAT Central Repository, broker-dealers are required to report the FDID for such new order, and the Plan Processor [12] must associate specific Customers and their Customer-IDs with individual order events based on the reported FDIDs.[13] Within the Central Repository, each Customer would be uniquely identified by identifiers or a combination of identifiers such as an ITIN/SSN, date of birth, and, as applicable, LEI and LTID.[14] The Plan Processor is required to use these unique identifiers to map orders to specific Customers across all broker-dealers.[15]

Appendix C provides additional requirements that the Plan Processor must meet under the Customer Information Approach.[16] Among other things, the Plan Processor must maintain information of sufficient detail to uniquely and consistently identify each Customer across all CAT Reporters, and associated accounts from each CAT Reporter, and must document and publish, with the approval of the Operating Committee, the minimum list of attributes to be captured to maintain this association.[17] In addition, the Plan Processor must maintain valid Customer and Customer Account Information [18] for each trading day and provide a method for Participants and the Commission to easily obtain historical changes to that information (*e.g.,* name changes, address changes).[19]

B. PII Exemption Order

In light of the concerns raised by market participants, industry representatives and the Participants [20] about the importance of only requiring the necessary Customer Identifying Information [21] and Customer Account Information sufficient to achieve regulatory objectives, the Commission granted exemptive relief [22] to, among other things, permit the Participants to no longer mandate Industry Members to report SSN(s)/ITIN(s), dates of birth and account numbers for natural person Customers, provided that Industry Members report the year of birth for natural person Customers to the CAT.[23]

The PII Exemption Order also permitted the Participants to implement the CCID Alternative.[24] Under the CCID Alternative, the Plan Processor generates a unique CCID using a two-phase transformation process that avoids having SSNs/ITINs reported to or stored in the CAT.[25] In the first transformation phase, a CAT Reporter [26]

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[5] The term ''CCID'' has been used interchangeably with ''CAT Customer-ID.'' *See* PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4 at 16152. The term ''CCID'' and ''CAT Customer-ID'' means the ''Customer-ID'' under the CAT NMS Plan. The ''Customer-ID'' means ''with respect to a customer, a code that uniquely and consistently identifies such customer for purposes of providing data to the central repository.'' See CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3 at Article I, Section 1.1, referring to Rule 613(j)(5). 17 CFR 242.613(j)(5).

[6] See CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3 at Section 1.1. ''Compliance Rule'' means, with respect to a Participant, the rule(s) promulgated by such Participant as contemplated by Section 3.11 of the CAT NMS Plan.

[7] *See* CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3.

[8] *See id.* at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii).

[9] *See id.* at Section 1.1. The FDID may not be the account number for a trading account if the trading account is not a proprietary account.

[10] A ''Customer'' means ''the account holder(s) of the account at a registered broker-dealer originating the order; and any person from whom the broker-dealer is authorized to accept trading instructions for such account, if different from the account holder(s). *See id.*

[11] *Id.* at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii). To ensure information identifying a Customer is updated, broker-dealers are required to submit to the Central Repository daily updates for reactivated accounts, newly established or revised FDIDs, or associated reportable Customer information. The Plan Processor also must design and implement a robust data validation process for submitted FDIDs, Customer Account Information and Customer Identifying Information, and be able to link accounts that move from one CAT Reporter to another due to mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, and other events. Broker-dealers must initially submit full account lists for all active accounts to the Plan Processor and subsequently submit updates and changes on a daily basis. Finally, the Plan Processor must have a process to periodically receive full account lists to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the account database. CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3, at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii) n.33.

[12] ''Plan Processor'' means ''the Initial Plan Processor or any other Person selected by the Operating Committee pursuant to SEC Rule 613 and Sections 4.3(b)(i) and 6.1, and with regard to the Initial Plan Processor, the Selection Plan, to perform the CAT processing functions required by SEC Rule 613 and set forth in this Agreement.'' CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3, at Article I, Section 1.1.

[13] CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3, at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii). The CAT NMS Plan also requires Industry Members to report ''Customer Account Information'' upon the original receipt of origination of an order. *Id.* at Sections 1.1, 6.4(d)(ii)(C).

[14] *Id.* at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii).

[15] *Id.*

[16] CAT NMS Plan, *supra* note 3 at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii).

[17] *Id.* at Section 9.1 of Appendix D, which also addresses, among other things, the minimum attributes that CAT must capture for Customers and the validation process for such attributes.

[18] *Id.* at Appendix D, Section 9.1. In relevant part, ''Customer Account Information'' is defined in the Plan to include, but not be limited to, account number, account type, customer type, date account opened, and large trader identifier (if applicable). *Id.* at Section 1.1.

[19] *Id.* at Appendix C, Section A.1(a)(iii).

[20] *See* letter from the Participants, dated January 29, 2020 *available at https://www.catnmsplan.com/sites/default/files/2020-02/Amended-Exemptive-Request-CCID-and-Modified-PII-Approaches%28Final%29.pdf,* requesting exemptive relief from certain PII reporting requirements and suggesting the modified PII approach.

[21] ''Customer Identifying Information'' means information of sufficient detail to identify a Customer, including, but not limited to, (a) with respect to individuals: name, address, date of birth, ITIN/SSN, individual's role in the account (*e.g.,* primary holder, joint holder, guardian, trustee, person with the power of attorney); and (b) with respect to legal entities: name, address, EIN/LEI or other comparable common entity identifier, if applicable; provided, however, that an Industry Member that has an LEI for a Customer must submit the Customer's LEI in addition to other information of sufficient detail to identify a Customer. *See* CAT NMS Plan *supra* note 3, at Section 1.1.

[22] *See* PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4.

[23] *Id.* at 16154.

[24] *Id.* at 16152.

[25] *Id.*

[26] ''CAT Reporter'' means ''each national securities exchange, national securities association and Industry Member that is required to record and report information to the Central Repository pursuant to SEC Rule 613(c).'' *See* CAT NMS Plan,

Continued

transforms the SSN/ITIN into an interim transformed value.[27] This transformed value, and not the SSN/ITIN, is submitted to a separate system within the CAT (''CCID Subsystem'').[28] The transformed value is sent to the CAT ''separate and apart from the other customer and account information.'' [29] The CCID Subsystem then performs a second transformation to create the globally unique CCID for each Customer that is unknown to, and not shared with, the original CAT Reporter.[30] The CCID is then sent to the customer and account information system (''CAIS'') of the CAT, where it is linked with the other customer and account information.[31] The CCID may then be used by the Participants' regulatory staff and the SEC in queries and analysis of CAT Data.[32]

III. Discussion and Exemptive Relief

Under the PII Exemption Order, the Commission issued relief that exempts the Participants from collecting or retaining an individual's SSN or ITIN—''the most sensitive piece of PII'' [33]—as well as date of birth and account numbers. When granting the relief, the Commission stated that it believed that limiting the amount of personally identifiable information (''PII'') to the type of information that could be found in a phone-book would still allow regulators to efficiently identify those who are using trading accounts to perform illegal activity. Since the issuance of the PII Exemption Order, market participants, industry representatives and members of Congress have continued to express concerns about the PII collected by the CAT.[34] Given the increasing sophistication of bad actors, including the risk that a ''cybercriminal with knowledge of a person's name, address, and recent trades could impersonate a customer or broker-dealer and gain access to a customer's account,'' [35] the Commission is committed to ensuring that it continues to strike an appropriate balance between the ability of regulators to efficiently identify market participants engaged in illegal trading activity and mitigating the risk of breaches to individual investors' PII in the CAT.

The Commission recognized the risks associated with a security breach when it acknowledged, in the CAT NMS Plan Approval Order, that ''because some of the CAT Data stored in the Central Repository will contain PII such as names, [and] addresses . . . a security breach could raise the possibility of identity theft. . .'' [36] When the Commission approved the CAT NMS Plan, the Commission stated that it believed ''certain provisions of Rule 613 and the CAT NMS Plan appear reasonably designed to mitigate these risks.'' [37] The provisions designed to mitigate the risks of a security breach of PII data included the governance provisions of the CAT NMS Plan,[38] specific provisions designed to ensure the security and encryption of data being transmitted to and extracted from the CAT,[39] provisions requiring that ''the Participants establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to (1) ensure the confidentiality of the CAT Data obtained from the Central Repository; and (2) limit the use of the CAT Data obtained from the Central Repository solely for surveillance and regulatory purposes,'' [40] and provisions requiring regulators to mask PII data to all except authorized users who must obtain permission and complete additional authentications to view the data.[41] Further, the Commission required that PII data be stored separately from transaction data.[42] The Commission recognizes that ''the most secure approach to addressing any piece of sensitive retail [data] would be to eliminate its collection altogether.'' [43] These concerns should be balanced against the regulatory benefits of having customer information readily available in order to allow regulators to promptly and efficiently investigate potential misconduct.[44]

As the Commission has recognized, customer name, address, and birth year are important CAT data points for regulators.[45] But the Commission now weighs the benefits of maintaining some of that information in the CAT differently in light of both the heightened security risks posed by the increased sophistication of bad actors and the prospect of relatively efficient indirect access to customer information. The Commission recognizes the risks identified by market participants, industry representatives and members of Congress as described above.[46] Indeed, when the Commission adopted amendments to Regulation S–P, the Commission acknowledged the increased sophistication of cybercriminals and bad actors.[47]

In light of these risks and the increasing sophistication of cybercriminals and bad actors, it is appropriate to grant this exemption so that the CAT no longer would be required to collect names, addresses and years of birth for natural persons with transformed SSNs or ITINs. The Commission's decision to grant this exemption takes into account the trade-off between the protection of individual investors' PII and regulatory efficiency, achieved by exempting additional PII from the CAT. Specifically, the regulatory benefit of collecting the

Article I, Section 1.1. Only Industry Members would be reporting an interim value.

[27] PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4 at 16152.

[28] *Id.* at 16153.

[29] *Id.*

[30] *Id.*

[31] PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4 at 16153.

[32] *Id.*

[33] *Id.* at 16156.

[34] *See, e.g.,* Letter from Christopher A. Iacovella, Chief Executive Officer, American Securities Association, dated November 30, 2020 (the ''ASA Letter''), at 2, *available at https://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-10-20/s71020-8065865-225955.pdf;* Letter from Senator John Kennedy, Senator Cindy Hyde-Smith, Senator Jerry Moran, and Senator John Boozman, dated June 16, 2022, *available at https://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-10-20/s71020-20138074-308285.pdf.*

[35] *See* ASA Letter at 10.

[36] *See* CAT NMS Plan Approval Order at 84874.

[37] *Id.* at 84875.

[38] *Id.*

[39] *Id.*

[40] *Id.*

[41] *Id.*

[42] *Id.* at 84908.

[43] *See* PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4 at 16156.

[44] *See id.*

[45] *See* PII Exemption Order, *supra* note 4 (explaining CAT regulatory uses for customer name, address, and birth year).

[46] *See* text accompanying notes 34–35.

[47] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100155 (May 16, 2024), 89 FR 47688 (June 3, 2024) (citing, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2022 internet Crime Report (Mar. 27, 2023), at 7–8, available at: *https://www.ic3.gov/Media/PDF/AnnualReport/2022_IC3Report.pdf* (stating that the FBI's internet Crime Complaint Center received 800,944 complaints in 2022 (an increase from 351,937 complaints in 2018). The complaints included 58,859 related to personal data breaches (an increase from 50,642 breaches in 2018)); the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (''FINRA''), 2022 Report on FINRA's Examination and Risk Monitoring Program: Cybersecurity and Technology Governance (Feb. 2022), available at: *https://www.finra.org/rules-guidance/guidance/reports/2022-finras-examination-and-risk-monitoringprogram* (noting increased number and sophistication of cybersecurity attacks and reminding firms of their obligations to oversee, monitor, and supervise cybersecurity programs and controls of third-party vendors); Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations (now the Division of Examinations) (''EXAMS''), Risk Alert, Cybersecurity: Safeguarding Client Accounts against Credential Compromise (Sept. 15, 2020), available at *https://www.sec.gov/files/Risk%20Alert%20)-%20Credential%20Compromise.pdf* (describing increasingly sophisticated methods used by attackers to gain access to customer accounts and firm systems)). This Risk Alert, and any other Commission staff statements represent the views of the staff. They are not a rule, regulation, or statement of the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission has neither approved nor disapproved their content. These staff statements, like all staff statements, have no legal force or effect. They do not alter or amend applicable law; and they create no new or additional obligations for any person.

names, addresses and years of birth for natural persons reported with transformed SSNs no longer justifies the associated risks. Even if the CAT no longer collects the names, addresses and years of birth for these individuals, broker-dealers would still be required to transform SSNs into interim values and report those transformed values to the CCID Subsystem for each order, such that the system of generating reliable CCIDs will not be impacted.[48] If a regulator needs to determine the identity of the individual behind a particular CCID, the regulator would be able to use one or more of the FDIDs associated with the CCID and contact the broker-dealer(s) who reported the FDID(s) and request the name, address and/or year of birth for the individual Customer.[49] Given the increased technological advancements over the past few years, the Commission believes that it is reasonable to expect that the process for requesting names, and/or years of birth from broker-dealers will be more efficient than it would have been a few years ago.

The Commission acknowledges that this Order will negatively impact regulatory efficiency. Specifically, because broker-dealers are currently required to report the names, addresses and years of birth of natural persons, regulators are able to identify the individuals responsible for orders or trades by querying a CCID in the CAT. In contrast, a request-response system[50] would require regulators to contact broker-dealers to determine the names, addresses and years of birth for natural persons, which would take additional time and require manual intervention, thereby decreasing the efficiency of the CAT for regulators.[51] A request-response system could also decrease the efficiency of the CAT for broker-dealers, who would have to respond to regulator requests for the names, addresses and years of birth for natural persons. The Participants and the Commission will, however, continue to have indirect access to such information. Broker-dealers are already required to collect, among other things, the name, address, full date of birth of their customer account owners under existing books and records requirements,[52] as well as collect and periodically update the account's investment objectives. The broker-dealers must verify this information with their customers at least every 36 months and must provide books and records information to the Commission upon request. And regulators and broker-dealers should be able to develop processes or mechanisms that will minimize the impact of a request-response system, if such a system is created.[53] For example, technological advances such as more efficient computing and networking, could result in the development of an automated or partially automated system for requesting information from broker-dealers and for responding to regulator requests for information held by broker-dealers.

Section 36(a)(1) of the Exchange Act grants the Commission the authority, with certain limitations, to ''conditionally or unconditionally exempt any person, security, or transaction . . . from any provision or provisions of [the Exchange Act] or of any rule or regulation thereunder, to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, and is consistent with the protection of investors.'' [54] Rule 608(e) of Regulation NMS similarly grants the Commission the authority to ''exempt from [Rule 608], either unconditionally or on specified terms and conditions, any self-regulatory organization, member thereof, or specified security, if the Commission determines that such exemption is consistent with the public interest, the protection of investors, the maintenance of fair and orderly markets and the removal of impediments to, and perfection of the mechanisms of, a national market system.'' [55]

The Commission grants exemptive relief from the following sections of the CAT NMS Plan as set forth below:

- Section 6.4(d)(ii)(C) of the CAT NMS Plan to the extent it requires Industry Members, through the Participant CAT Compliance Rules, to report to the Central Repository for the original receipt or origination of an order, the names, addresses and years of birth of natural persons reported with transformed SSNs or ITINs. Consistent with the PII Exemption Order, the Participants must continue to require Industry Members, through their CAT Compliance Rules, to report all other required information to the Central Repository, including a transformed value for the SSN/ITIN and the FDID for accounts for such natural persons.

- Section 9.1 of Appendix D to the extent it requires the CAT to capture the Customer Account Information attributes of current name, current address, previous name, previous address and year of birth of natural persons reported with transformed SSNs or ITINs. Section 9.1 of Appendix D also requires the Plan Processor to maintain valid Customer and Customer Account Information for each trading day. Consistent with the PII Exemption Order, the Participants must continue to require the Industry Members to report all other required information to the Central Repository, including a transformed value for the SSN/ITIN and the FDID for accounts of natural persons.

- Section 9.4 of Appendix D to the extent the error resolution requirements apply to names, addresses and years of

[48] The Commission stated, in approving the CAT NMS Plan, the importance of the Customer-ID approach, as it ''constitutes a significant improvement relative to the Baseline because it would consistently identify the Customer responsible for market activity, obviating the need for regulators to collect and reconcile Customer Identifying Information from multiple broker-dealers.'' *See* CAT NMS Plan Approval Order at 84827.This Order preserves this benefit of the CCID, thereby preserving one of the critical innovations of the CAT, the ability to track one Customer's market activity across multiple exchanges.

[49] *See* 15 U.S.C. 78q(a), requiring registered broker-dealers to ''furnish'' records as the SEC prescribes by rule. *See also* 17 CFR 240.17a–25(a), requiring broker-dealers to electronically submit securities information (including customer identifying information) to the SEC ''upon request.'' If multiple FDIDs are associated with a single CCID, regulators would only need to contact one broker-dealer to request the name and/or address of the individual. Contacting other broker-dealers should result in the same name and/or address.

[50] The Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (''SIFMA'') previously suggested a request-response system in which regulators would have the ability to request from broker-dealers the identity of investors engaged in potentially problematic trading activity on an as-needed request-only basis, rather than maintaining such data in the CAT. *See* letter from SIFMA, dated January 28, 2021 at 9, *available at https://www.sifma.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Pause-on-Implementation-Related-to-CAT-CAIS-Final-1-28-2021-1.pdf.* SIFMA's proposed alternative to the CAT collecting PII would involve a workflow in which a regulatory user that wanted to know the identity of a customer to a trade would submit an FDID and trade dates request through the Plan Processor into a secure file transfer protocol (''FTP''). That FTP would in turn direct the PII request to an Industry Member acting as a CAT Reporter. The Industry Member would then direct the encrypted data through the FTP back into the CAT control environment for the requesting regulatory user to analyze and use the data.

[51] Similarly, without names of natural persons in the CAT, a regulator investigating allegations relating to a specific person's trading activity may need to contact all broker-dealers to determine where a specific person's accounts are held.

[52] *See* 17 CFR 240.17a–3(17).

[53] The Commission recognizes that efficient electronic means of requesting and receiving from industry members targeted subsets of customer identifying information could better enable the Participants and Commission staff to detect and investigate market fraud and abuse. In connection with the relief provided by this Order, the Commission urges the Participants to work with industry members to establish these means by taking advantage of the systems industry members have already established to format and submit customer information consistent with CAT specifications.

[54] 15 U.S.C. 78mm(a)(1).

[55] 17 CFR 242.608(e).

birth of natural persons reported with transformed SSNs or ITINs.[56]

The exemptive relief pursuant to Section 36(a)(1) of the Exchange Act as set forth in this Order is appropriate and in the public interest, the protection of investors, and additionally that, pursuant to Rule 608(e), such relief is consistent with the public interest, the protection of investors, the maintenance of fair and orderly markets and the removal of impediments to, and perfection of the mechanisms of, a national market system. The exemption permitting the elimination of the requirement to report names, addresses and years of birth of natural persons reported with transformed SSNs or ITINs to the CAT minimizes the risk that bad actors will be able to associate individuals with their order and trade information. If there is a regulatory need to ascertain the names, addresses and years of birth of such individuals behind particular orders or trades, regulators will be able to request such information from Industry Members who have long been required to collect such information under Section 17 of the Exchange Act.[57] This exemptive relief supplements the existing relief relating to SSNs, dates (but not year) of birth, and account numbers for individuals provided under the PII Exemptive Order.

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered, pursuant to Section 36(a)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rule 608(e) of the Exchange Act,[58] that the Commission grants the exemptive relief, as set forth in this Order, from Section 6.4(d)(ii)(C) and Appendix D, Sections 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4 of the CAT NMS Plan.

By the Commission.

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02620 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[56] Section 9.4 of Appendix D which requires the Plan Processor to design and implement procedures and mechanisms to handle both ''minor and material inconsistencies in Customer information.'' For example, ''[m]aterial inconsistencies such as two different people with the same SSN must be communicated to the submitting CAT Reporters and resolved within the established error correction timeframe as detailed in Section 8.'' Section 9.4 of Appendix D also states that the Central Repository must have an audit trail showing the resolution of all errors. The required audit trail must, at a minimum, include a variety of items including ''duplicate SSN, significantly different Name'' and ''duplicate SSN, different DOB.''

[57] *See* 17 CFR 240.17a–3, requiring certain exchange members, brokers and dealers to make and keep current books and records. *See also* 17 CFR 240.17a–25(a), requiring broker-dealers to electronically submit securities information (including customer identifying information) to the SEC ''upon request.''

[58] 17 CFR 242.608(e).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102384; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2025–016]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Fees for Unitized Logical Ports, a New Connectivity Offering for Its Equity Options Platform and Adopt New Average Daily Quote and Average Daily Order Fees

February 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 February 3, 2025, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Item I below, which Item has been prepared by the Exchange. The Exchange has designated this proposal for immediate effectiveness pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [3] and Rule 19b–4(f) thereunder.[4] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend its fee schedule to adopt fees for Unitized Logical Ports, a new connectivity offering for its equity options platform (''BZX Options'') and adopt new Average Daily Quote and Average Daily Order fees. The text of the proposed rule change is provided in Exhibit 5.

The proposed rule change, including the Exchange's statement of the purpose of, and statutory basis for, the proposed rule change, is available on the Exchange's website at *http://markets.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/BZX/* and on the Commission's website at *https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-016.*

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[4] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f). At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission will institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

II. 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.[5] Comments may be submitted electronically by using the Commission's internet comment form (*https://www.sec.gov/rules-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-016*) or by sending an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include file number SR–CboeBZX–2025–016 on the subject line. Alternatively, paper comments may be sent to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090. All submissions should refer to file number SR–CboeBZX–2025–016. 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-regulations/self-regulatory-organization-rulemaking/national-securities-exchanges?file_number=SR-CboeBZX-2025-016*). 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–CboeBZX–2025–016 and should be submitted on or before March 7, 2025.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02616 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[5] 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.

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102385; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2024–083]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change To Assume Operational Responsibility for Litigating Contested Disciplinary Proceedings Arising Out of Nasdaq-Led Investigations and Enforcement Activities and Amend Rules 9131 and 9810 (the Nasdaq Discipline Rules) To Grant Nasdaq Regulation the Same Authority as FINRA in Contested Disciplinary Proceedings To Serve Complaints and Memoranda of Authority

February 10, 2025.

I. Introduction

On December 11, 2024, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Nasdaq'' 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 proposal to assume operational responsibility for litigating certain contested disciplinary proceedings that are currently litigated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (''FINRA'') and to amend Exchange rules to grant Nasdaq Regulation the same authority as FINRA in contested disciplinary proceedings to serve complaints and memoranda of authority. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on December 30, 2024.[3] The Commission received no comments on the proposed rule change. This order grants approval of the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

Nasdaq states that, since it became a national securities exchange, it has contracted with FINRA through regulatory service agreements (''RSAs'') to perform certain regulatory functions on its behalf.[4] In April 2019, the Exchange reallocated operational responsibility from FINRA to Nasdaq Regulation for certain investigative and enforcement activity, including the investigation and enforcement responsibilities for conduct occurring on The Nasdaq Options Market,[5] and investigation and enforcement responsibilities for conduct occurring solely on Nasdaq's equity market (*i.e.,* conduct not also on non-Nasdaq affiliated equities markets).[6] In March 2020, the Commission approved Nasdaq's proposal to reallocate operational responsibility from FINRA to Nasdaq Regulation for litigating a subset of contested disciplinary proceedings.[7] Specifically, the approved change enabled Nasdaq Regulation to litigate contested disciplinary proceedings arising out of Nasdaq-led investigations and enforcement activities that FINRA was either unwilling or unable to handle due to ''strained resources or other similar limitations.'' [8] FINRA continued to litigate the remaining contested disciplinary proceedings under Nasdaq's supervision.[9]

Nasdaq proposes to further expand its enforcement authority by enabling Nasdaq Regulation to litigate contested disciplinary proceedings arising out of Nasdaq-led investigations and enforcement activities in the first instance, regardless of FINRA's willingness or ability to handle the proceedings.[10] The Exchange proposes to retain the option to refer cases to FINRA ''if Nasdaq's resources are constrained or if another circumstance warrants FINRA litigating a contested disciplinary proceeding.'' [11] The Exchange represents that the disciplinary process and procedural protections currently afforded to Nasdaq members in contested disciplinary proceedings would remain the same.[12] The Exchange would continue to use FINRA's Office of Hearing Officers to administer the hearing process for all contested disciplinary proceedings, and the disciplinary process rules would remain the same.[13] Nasdaq represents that FINRA will continue to perform certain functions pursuant to an RSA, including the handling of FINRA-led investigation and enforcement activities.[14]

Nasdaq also proposes amendments to its Code of Procedure set forth in General 5.[15] Currently, General 5, Rule 9131(a) permits only FINRA to serve a complaint.[16] Similarly, General 5, Rule 9810(b)(2) grants FINRA the authority to serve a memorandum of authorities in support of a temporary cease-and-desist request.[17] The Exchange proposes to amend both rules to grant Nasdaq Regulation the same authority as FINRA to serve both complaints and memoranda of authorities.[18]

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

After careful review, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.[19] In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Sections 6(b)(5) and 6(b)(7) of the Act.[20] As noted above, since it became a national securities exchange, the Exchange has contracted with FINRA through RSAs to perform certain regulatory functions on its behalf.[21] Nasdaq General 2, Section 7 requires that unless Nasdaq obtains prior Commission approval, the regulatory functions subject to the RSAs in effect at the time Nasdaq began to operate as a national securities exchange must at all times continue to be performed by FINRA or an affiliate thereof or by another independent self-regulatory organization. As noted earlier, the Commission previously approved a proposal where, although FINRA would retain responsibility in the first instance for litigating contested disciplinary proceedings, Nasdaq Regulation was permitted under certain circumstances (*e.g.,* FINRA's resources are strained) to litigate contested disciplinary proceedings arising from Nasdaq-led investigations and

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 102029 (December 23, 2024), 89 FR 106689 (''Notice'').

[4] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3, at 106690. Nasdaq, as a national securities exchange, is required pursuant to Section 6 of the Act to enforce its members' compliance with federal securities laws and rules and Exchange rules. As stated in the Notice, Nasdaq is required to have a regulatory program that includes the investigation and prosecution of rule violations. *Id.*

[5] The Exchange states that, as appropriate, Nasdaq Regulation coordinates with other SROs to avoid regulatory duplication in cross-market investigations. *Id.*

[6] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3, at 106690 n.6 (citing Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85505 (April 3, 2019), 84 FR 14170, 14171 (April 9, 2019)).

[7] *Id.* at 106690 n.9 and accompanying text. *See also* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 88516 (March 30, 2020), 85 FR 19042 (April 3, 2020).

[8] *Id.* at 106690.

[9] *Id.*

[10] *Id.*

[11] *Id.* at 106691. FINRA would litigate such cases under Nasdaq's supervision.

[12] *Id.* at 106690–91.

[13] *Id.*

[14] *Id.* at 106691. In addition to work performed pursuant to an RSA, FINRA also performs work for matters covered by agreements to allocate regulatory responsibility under Rule 17d–2 of the Act.

[15] *Id.*

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] *Id.*

[19] In approving this proposed rule change the Commission notes that it has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5), (7).

[21] *See supra* note 4 and accompanying text.

enforcement activities.[22] The Exchange proposes to further reallocate operational responsibility so that Nasdaq Regulation would be responsible in the first instance for litigating contested disciplinary proceedings arising from Nasdaq-led investigations and enforcement actions and would refer cases to FINRA if circumstances warrant (*e.g.,* Nasdaq's resources are strained).[23]

The Commission believes that by directly handling contested disciplinary proceedings arising from Nasdaq-led investigations and enforcement actions, Nasdaq could continue to leverage its knowledge of its markets and members, its experience with investigation and enforcement work, and its surveillance, investigation, and enforcement staff, to litigate contested disciplinary proceedings that it has retained more effectively, efficiently, and with immediacy.[24] Furthermore, as the Exchange states, by assuming operational responsibility for contested disciplinary proceedings arising out of Nasdaq-led investigations and enforcement actions, the Exchange may be able to deliver increased efficiencies in the regulation of its market and to provide more prompt and effective regulation by, for example, avoiding the need for FINRA's enforcement department to familiarize itself with Nasdaq's investigation, which could enable timely and more efficient action.[25] The Commission also notes that, as discussed above, the proposal would not change or alter in any way the disciplinary process around how contested matters are handled, or the procedural protections afforded to Nasdaq members in contested disciplinary proceedings, and FINRA's Office of Hearing Officers will continue to administer the hearing process for all contested disciplinary proceedings.[26] The Commission believes that granting Nasdaq Regulation the same authority as FINRA to serve complaints and memoranda of authorities could also facilitate quicker and more efficient litigation.[27] For the foregoing reasons, Commission finds that the proposals are consistent with the Act.

IV. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[28] that the proposed rule change (SR–NASDAQ–2024–083) be, and hereby is approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[29]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02617 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

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[22] *See supra* note 7–9 and accompanying text.

[23] *See supra* note 10 and accompanying text.

[24] *See* Notice, *supra* note 3, at 106690–91.

[25] *Id.*

[26] *Id.*

[27] *Id.* at 106691.

[28] *See id.*

[29] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–102381; File No. SR–CboeBZX–2025–010]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.; Notice of Filing of a Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendment No. 2, To Amend the ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF and the 21Shares Core Ethereum ETF in Order To Permit In-Kind Creations and Redemptions

February 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 January 27, 2025, Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the ''Exchange'' or ''BZX'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''Commission'') a proposed rule change to amend the ARK 21 Shares Bitcoin ETF and the 21 Shares Core Ethereum ETF, currently listed and traded on the Exchange under Exchange Rule 14.11(e)(4), in order to permit in-kind creations and redemptions. On February 5, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the original filing in its entirety. On February 7, 2025, the Exchange filed Amendment No. 2 to the proposed rule change, which replaced and superseded the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 1, in its entirety. The proposed rule change, as modified by Amendment No. 2, is 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, as modified by Amendment No. 2, from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (''BZX'' or the ''Exchange'') is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'') a proposed rule change to amend the ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF (the ''Bitcoin Trust'') and the 21Shares Core Ethereum ETF (the ''ETH Trust'' and, collectively with the Bitcoin Trust, the ''Trusts'').

The text of the proposed rule change is also available on the Exchange's website (*http://markets.cboe.com/us/equities/regulation/rule_filings/bzx/*), 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.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

This Amendment No. 2 to SR–CboeBZX–2025–010 amends and replaces in its entirety the proposal as originally submitted on January 27, 2025, and as amended by Amendment No. 1 on February 5, 2025. The Exchange submits this Amendment No. 2 in order to clarify certain points and add additional details to the proposal.

The Commission approved the listing and trading of shares (the ''Bitcoin ETP Shares'') of the Bitcoin Trust on the Exchange pursuant to Exchange Rule 14.11(e)(4), Commodity-Based Trust Shares, on January 10, 2024.[3] The

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 99288 (January 8, 2024) 89 FR 2387 (January 12, 2024) (SR–CboeBZX–2023–028) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 5 to a Proposed Rule Change To List and Trade Shares of the ARK 21Shares Bitcoin ETF Under BZX Rule 14.11(e)(4), Commodity-Based Trust Shares) (''Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5''); 99306 (January 10, 2024) 89 FR 3008 (January 17, 2024) (SR–CboeBZX–2023–028) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, To List and Trade Bitcoin-Based Commodity-Based Trust Shares and Trust Units) (the ''Bitcoin ETP Approval Order''). On September 12, 2024, the Exchange amended the Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 to add two new custodians to the Bitcoin Trust. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 101080 (September 18, 2024) 89 FR 77910 (September 24, 2024) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the ARK

Commission also approved the listing and trading of shares (the ''ETH ETP Shares'') of the ETH Trust on the Exchange pursuant to Exchange Rule 14.11(e)(4), Commodity-Based Trust Shares, on May 23, 2024.[4] Exchange Rule 14.11(e)(4) governs the listing and trading of Commodity-Based Trust Shares, which means a security (a) that is issued by a trust that holds (1) a specified commodity deposited with the trust, or (2) a specified commodity and, in addition to such specified commodity, cash; (b) that is issued by such trust in a specified aggregate minimum number in return for a deposit of a quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash; and (c) that, when aggregated in the same specified minimum number, may be redeemed at a holder's request by such trust which will deliver to the redeeming holder the quantity of the underlying commodity and/or cash. The Bitcoin ETP Shares are issued by the Bitcoin Trust and the ETH ETP Shares are issued by the ETH Trust. The Bitcoin Trust was formed as a Delaware statutory trust on June 22, 2021 and the ETH Trust was formed as a Delaware statutory trust on September 5, 2023.

Bitcoin Trust

The Exchange proposes to amend several portions of the Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5, as amended by the Custodian Amendment, in order to permit in-kind creations and redemptions.

Representations

The Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 included specific representations making clear that the Bitcoin Trust would only process creations and redemptions in cash. Specifically, Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 stated: ''The Trust will process all creations and redemptions in cash transactions with authorized participants.'' [5]

The Exchange proposes to replace this representation to state: ''The Trust will process all creations and redemptions in cash or in-kind transactions with authorized participants.''

The Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 also stated:

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash transactions in blocks of 5,000 Shares (a ''Creation Basket'') at the Trust's net asset value (''NAV''). Authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate the delivery of, cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian, in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust. Authorized participants may then offer Shares to the public at prices that depend on various factors, including the supply and demand for Shares, the value of the Trust's assets, and market conditions at the time of a transaction.[6]

The Exchange proposes to replace the above paragraph as follows:

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash transactions or in-kind transactions in blocks of 5,000 Shares (a ''Creation Basket'') at the Trust's net asset value (''NAV''). For cash creations and redemptions, authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate the delivery of, cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian, in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust. For in-kind creation and redemptions, authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate delivery of, bitcoin to the Trust's account with the Custodian, in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Custodian, will deliver bitcoin to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust. Authorized participants may then offer Shares to the public at prices that depend on various factors, including the supply and demand for Shares, the value of the Trust's assets, and market conditions at the time of a transaction.

Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 included the ''Creation and Redemption of Shares'' section.[7] The Exchange proposes to replace this section as follows:

Creation and Redemption of Shares

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash or in-kind. In connection with cash creations and cash redemptions, the authorized participants will submit orders to create or redeem Baskets of Shares in exchange for cash. When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in cash, it will do so in transactions in blocks of 5,000 Shares that are based on the quantity of bitcoin attributable to each Share of the Trust (*e.g.,* a Creation Basket) at the Trust's NAV. When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in-kind, it will do so in transfers of bitcoin in blocks of 5,000 Shares that are based on the quantity of bitcoin attributable to the Creation Basket being created or redeemed.

The authorized participants will deliver cash or bitcoin to create Shares and will receive cash or bitcoin when redeeming Shares. The Trust will create Shares by receiving bitcoin or cash from an authorized participant and will redeem Shares by delivering bitcoin or cash to an authorized participant.

On any business day, an authorized participant may place an order to create one or more Creation Baskets. Purchase orders must be placed by 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the close of regular trading on the Exchange, or another time determined by the Sponsor.[8] The day on which an order is received is considered the purchase order date.[9]

For a cash creation order, the total deposit of cash required is based on the combined NAV of the number of Shares included in the Creation Baskets being created determined as of 4:00 p.m. ET on the date the order to purchase is properly received.

For a creation order in-kind, the total in-kind transfer of bitcoin is based on the quantity of bitcoin attributable to the Creation Baskets being created determined as promptly as practicable after 4:00 p.m. ET on the date the order to purchase is properly received.

The Administrator determines the quantity of bitcoin associated with a Creation Basket for a given day by dividing the number of bitcoin held by the Trust as of the opening of business on that business day, adjusted for the amount of bitcoin constituting estimated accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust as of the opening of business on that business day, by the quotient of the number of Shares outstanding at the opening of business divided by the number of Shares in a Creation Basket.

The procedures by which an authorized participant can redeem one or more Creation Baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of Creation Baskets. For a cash creation order, an authorized participant will deliver cash to create Shares. For an in-kind creation order, an authorized participant will deliver bitcoin to create Shares. For a cash redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive cash for the Shares delivered. For an

21Shares Bitcoin ETF and the 21Shares Core Ethereum ETF To Add Two New Custodians to Each Trust) (the ''Custodian Amendment'').

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release Nos. 100216 (May 22, 2024) 89 FR 46514 (May 29, 2024) (SR–CboeBZX–2023–070) (Notice of Filing of Amendment No. 2 to a Proposed Rule Change to List and Trade Shares of the ARK 21Shares Ethereum ETF Under BZX Rule 14.11(e)(4), Commodity-Based Trust Shares) (''Eth ETP Amendment No. 2''); 100224 (May 23, 2024) 89 FR 46937 (May 30, 2024) (SR–CboeBZX–2023–070) (Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Changes, as Modified by Amendments Thereto, to List and Trade Shares of Ether-Based Exchange-Traded Products) (the ''ETH ETP Approval Order''). The ETH Trust was originally named the ARK 21Shares Ethereum ETF, as reflected in the ETH ETP Approval Order. However, the Exchange later submitted an amendment, in part, to rename the ETH Trust to the 21Shares Core Ethereum ETF. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 100306 (June 10, 2024) 89 FR 50656 (June 14, 2024) (SR–CboeBZX–2024–050) (Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the ARK 21Shares Ethereum ETF To Amend the Trust Name and Reflect That the Trust Will No Longer Have a Sub-Adviser) (the ''Trust Name and Sub-Adviser Amendment''). The Custodian Amendment also added two new custodians to the Eth Trust in addition to the Bitcoin Trust.

[5] *See* Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 at 2407.

[6] *See* Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 at 2406.

[7] *See* Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 at 2408–2409.

[8] The time requirement for purchase orders will be publicized by the Sponsor.

[9] The order date is the trade date.

in-kind redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive bitcoin for the Shares delivered.

Trust's Transfer Agent Will Instruct Disposition of Trust's Bitcoin

The Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 subsection entitled ''Trust's Transfer Agent Will Instruct Disposition of Trust's Bitcoin'' includes the following:

In such cases, a third party will use cash to buy and deliver bitcoin to create Shares or withdraw and sell bitcoin for cash to redeem Shares, on behalf of the Trust. Authorized participants will deliver cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian in exchange for Shares of the Trust, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to authorized participants when those authorized participants redeem Shares of the Trust.[10]

The Exchange proposes to replace the above with the following:

For a cash creation order, an authorized participant will deliver cash to create Shares. For an in-kind creation order, an authorized participant will deliver bitcoin to create Shares. For a cash redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive cash for the Shares delivered. For an in-kind redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive bitcoin for the Shares delivered.

ETH Trust

Similarly, the Exchange proposes to amend several portions of Eth ETP Amendment No. 2, as amended by the Custodian Amendment and the Trust Name and Sub-Adviser Amendment, in order to permit in-kind creations and redemptions.

Representations

First, Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 included specific representations making clear that the Bitcoin Trust would only process creations and redemptions in cash. Specifically, Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 stated:

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash transactions in blocks of 10,000 Shares (a ''Creation Basket'') at the Trust's net asset value (''NAV''). Authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate the delivery of, cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust.[11]

The Exchange proposes to replace the above as follows:

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in cash transactions, it will do so in blocks of 10,000 Shares (a ''Creation Basket'') at the Trust's net asset value (''NAV''). Authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate the delivery of, cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust. When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in-kind, it will do so in Creation Units in exchange for ether. Authorized participants will deliver, or facilitate delivery of, ether to the Trust's account with the Custodian, in exchange for Shares when they create Shares, and the Trust, through the Custodian, will deliver ether to such authorized participants when they redeem Shares with the Trust.

Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 also states: ''The Trust will process all creations and redemptions in cash transactions with authorized participants.'' [12] The Exchange proposes to replace this representation to state that the ''Trust will process all creations and redemptions in cash or in-kind transactions with authorized participants.''

Creation and Redemption of Shares

The Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 includes the ''Creation and Redemption of Shares'' section.[13] The Exchange proposes to replace this section as follows:

Creation and Redemption of Shares

When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares, it will do so in cash or in-kind. In connection with cash creations and cash redemptions, the authorized participants will submit orders to create or redeem Baskets of Shares in exchange for cash. When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in cash, it will do so in transactions in blocks of 10,000 Shares that are based on the quantity of ether attributable to each Share of the Trust (*e.g.,* a Creation Basket) at the Trust's NAV. When the Trust creates or redeems its Shares in-kind, it will do so in transfers of ether in blocks of 10,000 Shares that are based on the quantity of ether attributable to the Creation Basket being created or redeemed.

The authorized participants will deliver cash or ether to create Shares and will receive cash or ether when redeeming Shares. The Trust will create Shares by receiving ether or cash from an authorized participant and will redeem Shares by delivering ether or cash to an authorized participant.

On any business day, an authorized participant may place an order to create one or more Creation Baskets. Purchase orders must be placed by 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the close of regular trading on the Exchange, or another time determined by the Sponsor.[14] The day on which an order is received is considered the purchase order date.[15]

For a cash creation, the total deposit of cash required is based on the combined NAV of the number of Shares included in the Creation Baskets being created determined as of 4:00 p.m. ET on the date the order to purchase is properly received.

For a creation order in-kind, the total in-kind transfer of ether is based on the quantity of ether attributable to the Creation Baskets being created determined as promptly as practicable after 4:00 p.m. ET on the date the order to purchase is properly received.

The Administrator determines the quantity of ether associated with a Creation Basket for a given day by dividing the number of ether held by the Trust as of the opening of business on that business day, adjusted for the amount of ether constituting estimated accrued but unpaid fees and expenses of the Trust as of the opening of business on that business day, by the quotient of the number of Shares outstanding at the opening of business divided by the number of Shares in a Creation Basket.

The procedures by which an authorized participant can redeem one or more Creation Baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of Creation Baskets. For a cash creation order, an authorized participant will deliver cash to create Shares. For an in-kind creation order, an authorized participant will deliver ether to create Shares. For a cash redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive cash for the Shares delivered. For an in-kind redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive ether for the Shares delivered.

Trust's Transfer Agent Will Instruct Disposition of Trust's Ether

The Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 subsection entitled ''Trust's Transfer Agent Will Instruct Disposition of Trust's Ether'' includes the following:

In such cases, a third party will use cash to buy and deliver ether to create Shares or withdraw and sell ether for cash to redeem Shares, on behalf of the Trust. Authorized participants will deliver cash to the Trust's account with the Cash Custodian in exchange for Shares of the Trust, and the Trust, through the Cash Custodian, will deliver cash to authorized participants when those authorized participants redeem Shares of the Trust.[16]

The Exchange proposes to replace the above with the following:

For a cash creation order, an authorized participant will deliver cash to create Shares. For an in-kind creation order, an authorized participant will deliver ether to create Shares. For a cash redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive cash for the Shares delivered. For an in-kind redemption order, an authorized participant will deliver Shares to the Trust and will receive ether for the Shares delivered.

[10] *See* Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5 at 2407.

[11] *See* Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 at 46520.

[12] *See* ETH ETP Amendment No. 2 at 46521.

[13] *See* ETH ETP Amendment No. 2 at 46522–46523.

[14] The time requirement for purchase orders will be publicized by the Sponsor.

[15] The order date is the trade date.

[16] *See* Eth ETP Amendment No. 2 at 46520.

Conclusion

Except for the above changes, all other representations in the Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5, as amended by the Custodian Amendment, and ETH ETP Amendment No. 2, as amended by the Custodian Amendment and the Trust Name and Sub-Adviser Amendment, remain unchanged and will continue to constitute continuing listing requirements. In addition, the Bitcoin Trust will continue to comply with the terms of Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5, as amended, and the ETH Trust will continue to comply with the terms of ETH ETP Amendment No. 2, as amended, and the Trusts will continue to comply with the requirements of Rule 14.11(e)(4).

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to the Exchange and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b) of the Act.[17] Specifically, the Exchange believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the Section 6(b)(5)[18] requirements that the rules of an exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes the proposed rule change is designed to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest because it would update representations in both the Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5, as amended, and the ETH ETP Amendment No. 2, as amended, such that the Trusts would both be able to engage in in-kind creations and redemptions with authorized participants, as described above. This ability would make the Trusts (and the market more generally) operate more efficiently because authorized participants would be able to source bitcoin or ether, as applicable, rather than to provide cash to the applicable Trust and to receive bitcoin or ether directly from the Trusts. This means that the authorized participant would be responsible for buying and selling the applicable crypto asset rather than the Trust itself, which would potentially lessen the impact on the market of the Trusts on both sides of the transaction by allowing the authorized participant to decide how and where to source the underlying crypto asset for creations and deciding how, where, and whether to sell the underlying crypto asset received for redemptions. This would improve the creation and redemption process for both authorized participants and the Trusts, increase efficiency, and ultimately benefit the end investors in the Trusts.

Except for the addition of in-kind creation and redemption for the Bitcoin Trust as specifically set forth herein, all other representations made in the Bitcoin ETP Amendment No. 5, as amended, remain unchanged, and will continue to constitute continuing listing requirements for the Bitcoin Trust. Similarly, except for the addition of in-kind creation and redemption for the ETH Trust as specifically set forth herein, all other representations made in the ETH ETP Amendment No. 2, as amended, remain unchanged, and will continue to constitute continuing listing requirements for the ETH Trust.

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. As noted above, the proposed amendment is intended to allow the Trusts to operate more efficiently by allowing for in-kind creation and redemption. The Exchange believes these changes will not impose any burden on competition.

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

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the Exchange 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, as modified by Amendment No. 2, 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–CboeBZX–2025–010 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–CboeBZX–2025–010. 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–CboeBZX–2025–010 and should be submitted on or before March 7, 2025.

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[19]

Sherry R. Haywood,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–02618 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 12665]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Application for a U.S. Passport

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of State has submitted the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are requesting comments on these collections from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 days for public comment.

DATES: The Department will accept comments from the public up to March 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to: *www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.* Find this information collection by selecting ''Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments'' or by using the search function. You must include the DS form number, information collection title, and the OMB control number in any correspondence (if applicable). You may send requests for additional information regarding the collection listed in this notice, including requests for copies of the proposed collection instrument and supporting documents, to the following email address: *Passport-Form-Comments@State.gov.* You must include the DS form number and information collection title in the email subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- *Title of Information Collection:* Application for a U.S. Passport.
- *OMB Control Number:* 1405–0004.
- *Type of Request:* Renewal of a Currently Approved Collection.
- *Originating Office:* Bureau of Consular Affairs, Passport Services, Office of Program Management and Operational Support (CA/PPT/S/PMO).
- *Form Number:* DS–11.
- *Respondents:* Individuals or Households.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 12,669,500.
- *Estimated Number of Responses:* 12,669,500.
- *Average Time per Response:* 85 minutes.
- *Total Estimated Burden Time:* 17,948,460 hours.
- *Frequency:* On occasion.
- *Obligation to Respond:* Required to Obtain or Retain a Benefit.

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this Notice are public record. Before including any detailed personal information, you should be aware that your comments as submitted, including your personal information, will be available for public review.

Abstract of Proposed Collection

The Application for a U.S. Passport (form DS–11) solicits data necessary for Passport Services to issue a United States passport (book and/or card format) pursuant to authorities granted to the Secretary of State by 22 U.S.C. 211a *et seq.,* and Executive Order 11295 (August 5, 1966) for the issuance of passports to U.S. nationals. The issuance of U.S. passports requires the determination of identity, nationality, and entitlement with reference to the provisions of Title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1401–1504), the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, other applicable treaties and laws, and implementing regulations at 22 CFR parts 50 and 51. The specific regulations pertaining to the Application for a U.S. Passport are at 22 CFR 51.20 through 51.28.

Response to Public Comments

There were no comments submitted in response to the 60-day Notice.

Changes Since Last Renewal

In addition to plain language changes and general format changes, the following content changes have been made to the collection:

The Acts or Conditions statement on the form was revised to add an applicant statement, affirming that he or she is not required to register as a sex offender, in accordance with International Megan's Law (34 U.S.C. 21501 *et seq.,* and 22 U.S.C. 212b). To comply with E.O. 14168, ''*Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government,*'' the Department updated the form to replace the term ''gender'' with ''sex.'' The U.S. Passport conforms with the standards set by the E.O. and the International Civil Aviation Organization, which among other things determine the various fields on the passport's biographical data page. Consistent with the E.O., the revised DS–11 will request the applicant's biological sex at birth, male ''M'' or female ''F.'' Amendments to the fields and instructions (section 3) have been made to reflect this.

Methodology

Passport Services collects information from U.S. citizens and non-citizen nationals when they complete and submit the Application for a U.S. Passport (form DS–11). Passport applicants can either download the DS–11 from the internet or obtain one from an acceptance facility/passport agency or U.S. embassy/consulate abroad. The form must be completed and executed at an acceptance facility, passport agency, or U.S. embassy/consulate (if abroad), and submitted with evidence of citizenship and identity.

Amanda E. Smith,

Managing Director for Passport Support Operations, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Passport Services, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2025–02648 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. MCF 21126]

TBL Group, Inc.—Acquisition of Control—Reston Limousine & Travel Service, Inc.

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Notice tentatively approving and authorizing finance transaction.

SUMMARY: TBL Group, Inc. (TBL Group), a holding company that owns multiple interstate motor passenger carriers, has filed an application for Board approval

[19] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

of its acquisition of an additional federally regulated motor passenger carrier, Reston Limousine & Travel Service, Inc. (Reston). The Board is tentatively approving and authorizing the transaction. If no opposing comments are timely filed, this notice will be the final Board action.

DATES: Comments must be filed by March 31, 2025. If any comments are filed, TBL Group may file a reply by April 15, 2025. If no opposing comments are filed by March 31, 2025, this notice shall be effective on April 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments, referring to Docket No. MCF 21126, may be filed with the Board either via e-filing on the Board's website or in writing addressed to: Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, send one copy of comments to TBL Group's representative: Andrew K. Light, Scopelitis, Garvin, Light, Hanson & Feary, P.C., 10 W Market Street, Suite 1400, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathaniel Bawcombe at (202) 245–0376. If you require an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, please call (202) 245–0245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 25, 2024, TBL Group filed an application under 49 U.S.C. 14303 and 49 CFR part 1182, for Board approval of its acquisition of Reston, a federally registered motor passenger carrier. (Appl. 1, 4.) On January 15, 2025, TBL Group filed a supplement to its application, clarifying certain information as requested by the Board.[1]

According to the application, TBL Group is a Texas corporation, headquartered at 15734 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, TX 77032. (*Id.* at 1.) TBL Group asserts it is not a federally regulated carrier. (*Id.* at 2.) The application further states that TBL Group controls three interstate passenger motor carriers: GBJ Inc. (GBJ), Echo East Coast Transportation LLC (Echo East Coast), and Echo Tours & Charters, LP. (Echo Tours). (*Id.* at 2–3, Exs. A, B.) TBL Group states that GBJ is a Texas corporation doing business as Echo AFC Transportation and primarily provides charter and shuttle services for companies, non-profits, schools, and tour operators in Houston, Tex., but also provides interstate charter passenger transportation service. (*Id.* at 2.) Echo East Coast is described in the application as a Texas limited liability company primarily providing interstate and intrastate charter services in the area of Jacksonville, Fla. (*Id.* at 3.) Echo Tours is described by TBL Group as a Texas limited partnership doing business as Echo Transportation, that primarily provides charter and shuttle services for companies, non-profits, schools, and tour operators in the metropolitan area of Dallas, Tex., but also provides interstate charter passenger transportation. (*Id.*) TBL Group also asserts in its supplement that it owns one intrastate carrier, Echo Windy City, LLC (Echo Windy),[2] which does business as Echo Windy City Transportation and provides intrastate charter services in Illinois, primarily in the metropolitan area of Chicago. (Suppl. at 2–3.) The application states that, except for GBJ, Echo East Coast, Echo Tours, and Reston, there are no other affiliated interstate carriers involved in the application. (Appl. at 5; Suppl. at 2–4.)

TBL Group describes Reston as a Virginia corporation that operates as a motor carrier of passengers primarily providing shuttle services under contracts for companies, government agencies, schools/universities, and other organizations. (Appl. at 3.) The application states that Reston also provides general charter services for companies, embassies, government agencies, retail customers, schools/universities, and other organizations for activities such as tours, to/from airport, weddings, athletics, and other group transportation activities. (*Id.* at 3–4.) Reston's primary service area is described as the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, including the federal district and the states of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. (*Id.* at 4.) TBL Group asserts that Reston operates under passenger carrier authority issued by the Maryland Public Service Commission and the passenger carrier authority issued by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, and authority to operate in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area issued by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. (*Id.*) TBL Group states that Reston utilizes approximately 12 motor coaches with a seating capacity of up to 54 passengers, 1 school bus with a seating capacity of 16 or more passengers, 112 mini-buses with a seating capacity of 20 to 30 passengers, 3 vans with a seating capacity of 1 to 8 passengers, 35 vans with a seating capacity of 9 to 15 passengers, 1 limousine with a seating capacity of 9 to 15 passengers, 12 sedans, and 8 SUVs. (*Id.*) The application explains that TBL Group contemplates the completion of a transaction (the Contemplated Transaction) whereby TBL Group will acquire all the issued and outstanding equity stock interest of Reston, and Reston will be acquired, owned, and controlled by TBL Group. (*Id.* at 4, 5.)

Under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), the Board must approve and authorize a transaction that it finds consistent with the public interest, taking into consideration at least (1) the effect of the proposed transaction on the adequacy of transportation to the public, (2) the total fixed charges resulting from the proposed transaction, and (3) the interest of affected carrier employees. Applicants have submitted the information required by 49 CFR 1182.2, including information demonstrating that the proposed transaction is consistent with the public interest under 49 U.S.C. 14303(b), *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(7), and a jurisdictional statement under 49 U.S.C. 14303(g) that the aggregate gross operating revenues of the involved carriers exceeded $2 million during the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing of the application, *see* 49 CFR 1182.2(a)(5).

TBL Group asserts that granting the application is not expected to have a material, detrimental impact on the adequacy of transportation services available for the public in the Reston service area. (Appl. 7.) TBL Group anticipates that services available to the public will be improved as operating

[1] In Docket No. MCF 21122, TBL Group had sought Board authority to acquire JKS Limousines, LLC (JKS), which, according to prior TBL Group filings, appeared to do business as Windy City Limousine Company, LLC. In a decision served December 20, 2024 in this docket, TBL Group was directed to clarify a possible inconsistency between its voluntary dismissal of its application in Docket No. MCF 21122 and subsequent news reports indicating that TBL Group had indeed acquired Windy City Limousine Company, LLC. In its January 15, 2025 supplement, TBL Group explained that it had determined that the assets it had sought to acquire in Docket No. MCF 21122 were not owned by JKS but by other entities, Windy City Limousine Company, LLC, and Windy City Limousine Manager LLC (together, Windy City Limousine). (Suppl. at 2–3.) TBL Group further explained that it acquired such assets (which are now operated by TBL Group's subsidiary Echo Windy) from Windy City Limousine in September 2024 without Board approval, because at that time Windy City Limousine provided only intrastate service and did not possess interstate passenger motor carrier operating authority. (*Id.* at 4–5.)

[2] In its January 15 supplement, TBL Group states that Echo Windy recently obtained interstate passenger motor carrier authority from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) but then filed with FMCSA to voluntarily revoke that authority upon being advised that Echo Windy's becoming an interstate carrier under TBL Group's control also would require Board approval pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 14303. (Suppl. at 3.) TBL Group states that Echo Windy was evaluating whether interstate authority would be desirable, and that, if found so, TBL Group would seek appropriate authority from the Board. (*Id.*) Shortly thereafter, on January 21, 2025, TBL Group did in fact file, in Docket No. MCF 21129, an application to control Echo Windy as an interstate carrier, which the Board will address in a separate decision in that docket.

efficiencies are realized and additional services and capacity are made available. (*Id.*) TBL Group further states that for the foreseeable future, the services currently provided by Reston will continue to be provided by Reston under the same name used to provide such services prior to the Contemplated Transaction. (*Id.*) TBL Group states in its application that the addition of Reston to its holdings is consistent with the practices within the passenger motor carrier industry of strong, well-managed transportation organizations adapting their corporate structure to operate several different passenger carriers within similar service markets, but in different geographic areas. (*Id.*) TBL Group states that its experience in the same market segments served by Reston, shuttle and charter transportation services, is expected to result in improved operating efficiencies, increased equipment utilization rates, and cost savings derived from economies of scale within the TBL Group's affiliates and will help to ensure the provision of adequate service to the public. (*Id.*) TBL Group also asserts the addition of Reston will enhance the viability of TBL Group and TBL Group's affiliates, which will assure the continued availability of adequate passenger transportation service for the public in the areas served by TBL Group's affiliates. (*Id.* at 8.)

TBL Group states that the Contemplated Transaction would increase fixed charges, in the form of interest expense, because funds will be borrowed to assist in the financing of the Contemplated Transaction. (*Id.*) TBL Group asserts that the increase will not impact the provision of transportation services to the public. (*Id.*) TBL Group further asserts that it is the current intention of TBL Group to continue the existing operations of Reston and as such, the Contemplated Transaction is not expected to have substantial impacts on employees or labor conditions. (*Id.*) TBL Group does not expect or contemplate a measurable reduction in force or changes in compensation levels and/or benefits, although staffing redundancies could potentially result in limited downsizing of back-office and/or managerial level personnel. (*Id.*)

Based on TBL Groups' representations, the Board finds that the acquisition as proposed in the application is consistent with the public interest. The application will be tentatively approved and authorized. If any opposing comments are timely filed, these findings will be deemed vacated, and, unless a final decision can be made on the record as developed, a procedural schedule will be adopted to reconsider the application. *See* 49 CFR 1182.6. If no opposing comments are filed by the expiration of the comment period, this notice will take effect automatically and will be the final Board action in this proceeding.

This action is categorically excluded from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c).

Board decisions and notices are available at *www.stb.gov.*

It is ordered:

1. The proposed transaction is approved and authorized, subject to the filing of opposing comments.

2. If opposing comments are timely filed, the findings made in this notice will be deemed vacated.

3. This notice will be effective on April 1, 2025, unless opposing comments are filed by March 31, 2025. If any comments are filed, TBL Group may file a reply by April 15, 2025.

4. A copy of this notice will be served on: (1) the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; (2) the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 10th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530; and (3) the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the General Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

Decided: February 11, 2025.

By the Board, Board Members Fuchs, Hedlund, Primus, and Schultz.

Brendetta Jones,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2025–02649 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Membership in the National Parks Overflights Advisory Group

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Solicitation of applications.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Park Service (NPS) invite interested persons to apply to fill two upcoming vacancies on the National Parks Overflights Advisory Group (NPOAG). This notice invites interested persons to apply for the openings. The upcoming openings are for a representative of Native American tribes and a representative of Air Tour Operators.

DATES: Persons interested in these membership openings will need to apply by March 17, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandi Fox, Environmental Protection Specialist, FAA Office of Environment and Energy, 800 Independence Ave. SW, Suite 900W, Washington, DC 20591, telephone: (202) 267–0928, email: *Sandra.Y.Fox@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (the Act) was enacted on April 5, 2000, as Public Law 106–181, and subsequently amended in the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012. The Act required the establishment of the advisory group within one year after its enactment. The NPOAG was established in March 2001. The advisory group is comprised of representatives of general aviation, commercial air tour operators, environmental concerns, and Native American tribes. The Administrator of the FAA and the Director of NPS (or their designees) serve as ex officio members of the group. Representatives of the Administrator and Director serve alternating 1-year terms as chairman of the advisory group.

In accordance with the Act, the advisory group provides ''advice, information, and recommendations to the Administrator and the Director—

(1) On the implementation of this title [the Act] and the amendments made by this title;

(2) On commonly accepted quiet aircraft technology for use in commercial air tour operations over a national park or tribal lands, which will receive preferential treatment in a given air tour management plan;

(3) On other measures that might be taken to accommodate the interests of visitors to national parks; and

(4) At the request of the Administrator and the Director, safety, environmental, and other issues related to commercial air tour operations over a national park or tribal lands.''

Membership

The current NPOAG is made up of one member representing general aviation, three members representing commercial air tour operators, four members representing environmental concerns, and two members representing Native American tribes. Members serve three-year terms. Current members of the NPOAG are as follows: Murray Huling representing general aviation; Eric Hamp, James Viola, and John Becker representing commercial air

tour operators; Robert Randall, Dick Hingson, Les Blomberg, and John Eastman representing environmental interests; and Carl Slater and Dyan Youpee representing Native American tribes. The three-year terms of Mr. Huling and Mr. Slater expire on February 28, 2025.

Selections

To retain balance within the NPOAG, the FAA and NPS are seeking candidates interested in filling upcoming vacancies of one representing Native American tribes and one representing general aviation . The FAA and NPS invite persons interested in these openings on the NPOAG to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Requests to serve on the NPOAG must be made in writing and postmarked or emailed on or before March 17, 2025. Any request to fill one of these seats must describe the requestor's affiliation with general aviation, commercial air tour operators, environmental concerns, or federally recognized Native American tribes, as appropriate. The request should also explain what expertise the requestor would bring to the NPOAG as related to issues and concerns with aircraft flights over national parks or tribal lands. The term of service for NPOAG members is 3 years. Members may re-apply for another term.

On August 13, 2014, the Office of Management and Budget issued revised guidance regarding the prohibition against appointing or not reappointing federally registered lobbyists to serve on advisory committees (79 FR 47482). Therefore, before appointing an applicant to serve on the NPOAG, the FAA and NPS will require the prospective candidate to certify that they are not a federally registered lobbyist.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 11, 2025.

Sandra Fox,

Environmental Protection Specialist, FAA Office of Environment and Energy.

[FR Doc. 2025–02639 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[Docket No. NHTSA–2025–0004]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Notice and Request for Comment; Reporting of Information and Documents About Potential Defects

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments on an extension without change of a currently approved collection of information.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) summarized below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. This is an extension without change of a currently approved information collection on the reporting of information and documents about potential defects, ''Reporting of Information And Communications About Potential Defects''.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by the Docket No. NHTSA–2024–0055 through any of the following methods:

- *Electronic submissions:* Go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail or Hand Delivery:* Docket Management, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Instructions: All submissions must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading below.

Privacy Act: Anyone can search for the electronic form of all comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477–78) or you may visit *https://www.transportation.gov/privacy.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* or the street address listed above. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets via the internet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or access to background documents, contact Jeff Quandt, Trends Analysis Division (NEF–108), Room W48–312, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Ave., Washington, DC 20590. Telephone (202) 366–5207. Please identify the relevant collection of information by referring to its OMB Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), a Federal agency must receive approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before it collects certain information from the public, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information by a Federal agency unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. In compliance with these requirements, this notice announces that the following information collection request will be submitted to OMB.

Title: Reporting of Information and Documents About Potential Defects.

OMB Control Number: 2127–0616.

Type of Request: Extension without change of a currently approved information collection.

Type of Review Requested: Regular.

Length of Approval Requested: 3 years from the date of approval.

Summary of the Collection of Information: This notice requests comment on NHTSA's intention to seek approval from OMB to extend without change a currently approved collection of information, OMB No. 2127–0616, covering requirements in 49 CFR 579, ''Reporting of Information and Communications about Potential Defects''. Part 579 implements, and addresses with more specificity, requirements from the Transportation Recall Enhancement Accountability and Documentation (TREAD) Act (Pub. L. 106–414), which was enacted on November 1, 2000, and is codified at 49 U.S.C. 30166.

The purpose of part 579 is to enhance motor vehicle safety by specifying information and documents that manufacturers of motor vehicles and

motor vehicle equipment must provide to NHTSA concerning possible safety-related defects and non-compliances in their products, including the reporting of safety recalls and other safety campaigns the manufacturers conduct outside the United States. Under part 579, there are three categories of reporting requirements: (1) Requirements at § 579.5 to submit notices, bulletins, customer satisfaction campaigns, consumer advisories, and other communications (found in subpart A of part 579); (2) requirements at § 579.11 to submit information related to safety recalls and other safety campaigns in the foreign countries (found in Subpart B of part 579); and (3) requirements at §§ 579.21–28 to submit Early Warning Information (found in subpart C of part 579). The Early Warning Reporting (EWR) requirements (U.S.C. 30166(m); 49 CFR part 579, subpart C) specify that manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment must submit to NHTSA information periodically or upon NHTSA's request, that includes claims or notices for incidents involving death or injury; numbers of property damage claims, consumer complaints, warranty claims, and field reports; copies of field reports; and other information that may assist NHTSA in identifying potential safety-related defects. The intent of this information collection is to provide early warning of such potential safety-related defects to NHTSA.

Description of the Need for the Information and Proposed Use of the Information: The information required under 49 U.S.C. 30166 and 49 CFR part 579 is used by NHTSA to promptly identify potential safety-related defects in motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment in the United States. When a trend in incidents arising from a potentially safety-related defect is discovered, NHTSA relies on this information, along with other agency data, to determine whether to open a defect investigation.

60-Day Notice

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting public comments on the following information collection was published on September 20, 2024 (89 FR 77228). Three commenters submitted comments in response to the 60-day notice.[1] [2] All three commenters expressed support for the benefits of the Agency's part 579 information collection. None of the comments concerned the burden analysis contained in the notice. Two commenters identified concerns with the effectiveness of the information collection for incidents involving semitrailer underride collisions and provided recommendations for improvements.

One commenter, Mr. Eric Hein, submitted three comments with a total of forty-five attachments, each of which were marked as separate comments.[3] Mr. Hein expressed support for the Agency's part 579 information collection but used information about side underride collisions into semitrailers ''as an example of how to improve the information collection about potential safety defects.'' He listed five purported issues that, if addressed, could ''enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected'' by the Agency: (1) missing Early Warning Reporting (EWR) death and injury incident reports; (2) a lapse in EWR reporting from one trailer manufacturer; (3) excessive time lag in EWR reporting of death and injury incidents; (4) alleged inaction by the Agency in not opening a safety defect investigation of alleged semitrailer underride defect conditions; and (5) questions about actions taken to address Office of Inspector General recommendations about the process for determining when to investigate potential safety defects.

Regarding ''missing EWR reports,'' Mr. Hein alleged that trailer manufacturers failed to submit reports to the Agency regarding seven (7) fatal side underride crashes between semitrailers and passenger vehicles that occurred between 2009 to 2020. He asked the Agency to confirm that these incidents should have been reported and to explain how it ''intend[s] to correct these omissions and enforce EWR non-reporting.'' As background, the requirements for reporting incidents involving death or injury by manufacturers of 5,000 or more trailers annually are contained in 49 CFR 579.24(b). There are several elements to the reporting requirement. First, reporting is required for ''each incident involving one or more deaths or injuries occurring in the United States that is identified in a claim against and received by the manufacturer or in a notice received by the manufacturer which notice alleges or proves that the death or injury was caused by a possible defect in the manufacturer's trailer'' as specified in paragraph (b)(1). Second, the requirement is limited to claims and notices received about ''all trailers manufactured during a model year covered by the reporting period and the nine model years prior to the earliest model year in the reporting period.'' Last, the claim or notice must identify the trailer with the minimal specificity for vehicles as defined in § 579.4.

The Agency reviewed the information provided by Mr. Hein about the 7 allegedly missing EWR reports and other public information about the incidents and found that 4 of the involved trailers were well over the reporting age limit on the dates of the incidents. A fifth incident, which was the subject of an investigation by the Agency's Special Crash Investigations program, did not contain any evidence that a claim or notice was ever sent to the trailer manufacturer. A sixth incident, which occurred over 15 years ago, did not contain sufficient information about the product to determine whether it should have been reported to the Agency. Our review found that just 1 of the 7 incidents cited by Mr. Hein may meet the requirements for reporting as an EWR death or injury claim or notice. The subject incident is a fatal crash involving a 2012 semitrailer that occurred in 2017 with a lawsuit that includes allegations referencing the absence of side underride guard protection filed in 2019, approximately 27 months after the incident.

The Agency also reviewed 36 additional fatal crash incidents submitted by Mr. Hein as attachments to his comment letter.[4] This review found that just one-third (12) of the incidents were reported with the minimal specificity required for identifying the subject semitrailers. Of these 12 incidents, 5 involved semitrailers that were beyond the age limit for part 579 reporting on the date of the incident, and a sixth incident involved a semitrailer that was approximately 9 years old when the crash occurred and would likely have been near or beyond

[1] Multiple submissions with attachments from one of the commenters resulted in higher counts for Public Comments at *federalregister.gov* (47) and for Document Comments (5) at *regulations.gov,* see *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/09/20/2024-21509/agency-information-collection-activities-notice-and-request-for-comment-reporting-of-information-and* and *https://www.regulations.gov/document/NHTSA-2024-0055-0001/comment.*

[2] See *https://www.regulations.gov/document/NHTSA-2024-0055-0001/comment.*

[3] See *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/NHTSA-2024-0055-0002, https://www.regulations.gov/comment/NHTSA-2024-0055-0003,* and *https://www.regulations.gov/comment/NHTSA-2024-0055-0004.*

[4] These attachments are identified in Mr. Hein's comments as ''40 complaint letters of fatal side underride crashes into semitrailers to Office of Defects Investigation (ODI) (Attachments 2–41).'' Our review identified 39 such letters (there was no Attachment 37 provided), including 3 that duplicated reports previously reviewed as ''Missing Reports,'' resulting in 36 new incidents.

the reporting age limit.[5] None of the remaining 7 incidents included any evidence that any claim or notice was received by the manufacturer.

The second issue raised by Mr. Hein concerned a semitrailer manufacturer that was purportedly not listed in the online Early Warning Reporting-Data Search ''even though they from 2020 to 2022 produced an average of 15,480 trailers per year,'' and that had allegedly failed to report a fatal side-underride collision that occurred in 2019. The Agency's review found that the company identified by Mr. Hein failed to submit EWR production and aggregate data reports required by § 579.24 for multiple reporting quarters. However, the Agency did not confirm that the fatal crash cited by Mr. Hein should have been reported, as it involved a semitrailer that was greater than 10 years old when the collision occurred, and the Agency is not aware of any record of a claim or notice received by the trailer manufacturer. The lawsuit referenced in Mr. Hein's comment letter was a claim against the manufacturer of the vehicle that struck the trailer, not the trailer manufacturer. We also note that fatal incidents with reportable claims or notices must be reported by all trailer manufacturers regardless of production volume. The requirements for reporting information about incidents involving death for manufacturers of fewer than 5,000 trailers annually are contained in § 579.27(b).

Mr. Hein also questioned the timeliness of manufacturer reporting of death and injury incidents, citing as examples two incidents that were reported nearly three years after the crashes occurred. The reporting requirements for information on incidents involving death or injury are triggered by the manufacturer's receipt of a claim or notice that ''alleges or proves that the death or injury was caused by a possible defect in the manufacturer's trailer'' and not by the incident date as suggested by Mr. Hein's comments. The current regulation requires incidents involving death or injury to be reported to NHTSA within 60 days of the end of the quarter in which the manufacturer received an initial claim or notice containing such allegations. Any changes in this reporting requirement would require rulemaking and are outside the scope of this request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

Finally, the Agency reviewed Mr. Hein's concerns about the processes used by the Agency for deciding when to open a defect investigation and the resolution of specific recommendations from a 2015 Office of Inspector General audit. As background, Mr. Hein has submitted several petitions to the Agency requesting the investigation of certain semitrailers lacking side underride guards (SUGs) or lacking effective rear underride guards.[6] He submitted the first petition in September 2021, requesting that the Agency investigate the absence of side underride guards (SUGs) in van-type and box semitrailers as a safety defect (see Defect Petition DP21004).[7] That petition was denied in July 2022, citing the ongoing evaluation of SUGs as directed by Congress in section 23011 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (November 15, 2021).[8] In August 2022, Mr. Hein petitioned the Agency to investigate semitrailers lacking effective rear underride guard protection (see Defect Petition DP22004).[9] That petition was denied in June 2024, based on an assessment that the issues raised were ''best addressed through [the Agency's] recent rulemaking and the ongoing actions under BIL.'' [10] In July 2024, he petitioned the Agency once more seeking an investigation of semitrailers lacking SUGs (see Defect Petition DP24004).[11] The latest petition is currently pending. Given the nature of the concerns cited by Mr. Hein about the processes used by the Agency and the resolution of specific recommendations from a 2015 Office of Inspector General audit, as well as the petition currently pending with the Agency, the Agency considers these concerns to be outside the scope of this request for an extension of a currently approved information collection.[12]

In summary, our review of 8 incidents of alleged non-reporting of fatal incidents submitted in Mr. Hein's letter identified one incident that does not appear to have been reported as required. We also confirmed the lapse in certain reporting by one manufacturer that was identified by Mr. Hein. The Agency works to resolve isolated errors or omissions in reporting from a manufacturer by correcting the reporting issue, reviewing the reasons for the error, and reviewing the manufacturer's corrective actions for avoiding similar errors in future reporting. If we detect a pattern of reporting non-compliance or other serious violations, we may open a formal investigation of the manufacturer's compliance with part 579 reporting. Manufacturers may be assessed penalties for non-compliance with reporting requirements depending on the severity of the violations. We appreciate the opportunity to review the information provided by Mr. Hein about suspected non-reporting of incidents involving death or injury and welcome such questions from anyone who has specific information indicating potential part 579 non-compliance.

The second commenter, Mrs. Marianne Karth, expressed concerns with the requirements for information collection about incidents involving ''passenger vehicle and pedestrian/cyclist underride/override in crashes with large trucks (truck-tractors, tractor-trailers, and single unit trucks).'' She recommended updating the EWR information collection to ''include detailed information'' about such incidents, potentially including a specific code for reporting underride incidents for the affected reporting categories. This recommendation would require amending the current EWR reporting regulation and is outside the scope of this request for an extension of a currently approved information collection.

The third and final comments were submitted by Mr. Thomas J. Karol on behalf of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies (NAMIC). Mr. Karol expressed strong support for the part 579 information collection requirements and suggested that the Agency seek input from representatives of the insurance industry to improve the ''performance and efficacy of the proposed reporting.''

Affected Public: Manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.

Estimated Number of Respondents: NHTSA receives part 579 submissions from approximately 273 manufacturers per year. We estimate that there will be a total of 273 respondents per year to

[5] This incident involved a 2009 trailer and a fatal crash occurring on July 2, 2018. Any claim or notice received by the manufacturer after it began production of 2019 trailers would not meet the reporting limit for ''nine model years prior to the earliest model year in the reporting period'' contained in § 579.24(b).

[6] The petitions request safety defect investigation into ''van-type or box semitrailers'' due to ''a lack of side underride guards'' or ''a lack of effective Rear Impact Guards.''

[7] See DP21–004 opening resume: *https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/inv/2021/INOA-DP21004-7938.PDF.*

[8] See Denial of Motor Vehicle Defect Petition, DP21–004, 87 FR 39899, 39901 (July 5, 2022).

[9] See DP22–004 opening resume: *https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/inv/2022/INOA-DP22004-7626.PDF.*

[10] See Denial of Motor Vehicle Defect Petition, DP22–004, 89 FR 53476, 53477 (June 26, 2024).

[11] See DP24–004 opening resume: *https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/inv/2024/INOA-DP24004-16266.pdf.*

[12] We note that the OIG audit recommendations referenced in his comments have all been closed, effective October 17, 2024. See U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Inspection General, Audit Reports, *https://www.oig.dot.gov/library-item/39520.*

this extension of the currently approved OMB No. 2127–0616, instead of the previously estimated 337 respondents per year. The manufacturer estimate is an update to the 60-day notice estimation of 297 respondents and corrects an error in overcounting manufacturers in the past.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours and Cost: NHTSA is updating the estimates to better align with the current volume of submissions. NHTSA now estimates the total annual burden hours associated with this collection to be 51,327 hours based on analysis of EWR reporting data from the 2021 through 2023 reporting years. This is a change from the estimated 54,088 annual burden hours in the 60-day notice because of the correction to the estimated number of respondents described above. When this approved information collection was last renewed in April 2022, NHTSA estimated the annual burden associated with this collection to be 53,810 burden hours.

NHTSA estimated the burdens associated with this collection by calculating the burden associated with submitting information under each subpart of part 579. In addition to these burdens, NHTSA also estimates that manufacturers will incur computer maintenance burden hours, which are estimated on a per-manufacturer basis. There were no burden-related comments, in turn, burden-related changes are not in response to comments, but rather an overall estimation update.

Requirements Under Part 579, Subpart A

The first component of this collection request covers the requirements found in part 579 subpart A, § 579.5, Notices, bulletins, customer satisfaction campaigns, consumer advisories, and other communications. Section 579.5 requires manufacturers to furnish (1) a copy of all notices, bulletins, and other communications sent to more than one manufacturer, distributor, dealer, lessor, lessee, owner, or purchaser, in the United States, regarding any defect in its vehicles or items of equipment (including any failure of malfunction beyond normal deterioration in use, or any failure of performance, or any flaw or unintended deviation from design specifications), whether or not such defect is safety-related and (2) a copy of each communication relating to a customer satisfaction campaign, consumer advisory, recall, or other safety activity involving the repair or replacement of motor vehicles or equipment, that the manufacturer issued to, or made available to, more than one dealer, distributor, lessor, lessee, another manufacturer, owner, or purchaser, in the United States. Manufacturers are required to submit these documents monthly. Section 579.5 does not require manufacturers to create these documents. Instead, only copies of these documents must be submitted to NHTSA, and manufacturers must index these communications and email them to NHTSA within 5 working days after the end of the month in which they were issued. Therefore, the burden hours are only those associated with collecting the documents and submitting copies to NHTSA.

NHTSA estimates that it receives approximately 17,615 notices a year. We estimate that it takes about 5 minutes to collect, index, and submit each notice to NHTSA. Therefore, we estimate that it takes 1,468 hours for manufacturers to submit notices as required under § 579.5 (17,615 notices × 5 minutes = 88,075 minutes or 1,468 hours) annually.

To calculate the labor cost associated with submitting § 579.5 notices, bulletins, customer satisfaction campaigns, consumer advisories, and other communications that are sent to more than one dealer or owner, NHTSA looked at wage estimates for the type of personnel submitting the documents. While some manufacturers employ clerical staff to collect and submit the documents, others use technical computer support staff to complete the task. Because we do not know what percent of the work is completed by clerical or technical computer support staff, NHTSA estimates the total labor costs associated with these burden hours by looking at the average wage for the higher-paid technical computer support staff. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates that the average hourly wage for Computer Support Specialists (BLS Occupation code 15–1230) in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $37.62.[13] The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that private industry workers' wages represented 70.4 percent of employer costs for employee compensation in December 2023 (ECEC adjustment).[14] Based on the BLS average hourly wage and ECEC adjustment factor, NHTSA estimates the hourly labor costs to be $53.44 for Computer Support Specialists ($37.62 ÷ 0.704 = $53.44). The incremental labor cost per submission is estimated to be $4.45 ($53.44 per hour × 5 minutes). NHTSA estimates the total labor cost associated with the 1,468 burden hours for § 579.5 submissions to be $78,387 ($4.45 × 17,615 submissions). Table 1 provides a summary of the burden estimates using the average annual submission count for monthly reports submitted pursuant to § 579.5 and the estimated burden hours and labor costs associated with those submissions. The average number of annual submissions under § 579.5 decreased by approximately 29 percent from the currently approved information collection, dropping from 24,884 to 17,615 manufacturer communication submissions. The incremental cost per submission rose from $3.73 to $4.45, a 19 percent increase. The annual burden hours dropped from 2,074 to 1,468, matching the 29 percent drop in submissions. The annual labor costs dropped from $92,817 to $78,387, a 16 percent decrease with the reduction in submissions partially offset by the increased labor cost per submission.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATE FOR § 579.5 SUBMISSIONS

Average annual § 579.5 submissions	Estimated burden per submission (minutes)	Average hourly labor cost	Labor cost per submission	Total annual burden hours	Total annual labor costs
17,615	5	$53.44	$4.45	1,468	$78,386.75 or $78,387.

[13] May 2023 National Industry-Specific Wage Estimates—Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Computer Support Analyst (Code 15–1230), $37.62, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/naics4_336100.htm#15-0000,* divided by 70.4 percent for total employer costs for employee compensation, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.* Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

[14] March 2024 News Release—Employer Costs for Employee Compensation—December 2023, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

Requirements Under Part 579, Subpart B (Foreign Reporting)

The second component of this information collection request covers the requirements found in part 579 subpart B, ''Reporting of Safety Recalls and Other Safety Campaigns in Foreign Countries.'' Pursuant to § 579.11, whenever a manufacturer determines to conduct a safety recall or other safety campaign in a foreign country, or whenever a foreign government has determined that a safety recall or other safety campaign must be conducted, covering a motor vehicle, item of motor vehicle equipment, or tire that is identical or substantially similar to a vehicle, item of equipment, or tire sold or offered for sale in the United States, the manufacturer must report to NHTSA not later than 5 working days after the manufacturer makes such determination or receives written notification of the foreign government's determination. Section 579.11(e) also requires each manufacturer of motor vehicles to submit, not later than November 1 of each year, a document that identifies foreign products and their domestic counterparts.

To provide the information required for foreign safety campaigns, manufacturers must (1) determine whether vehicles or equipment that are covered by a foreign safety recall or other safety campaign are identical or substantially similar to vehicles or equipment sold in the United States, (2) prepare and submit reports of these campaigns to the agency, and (3) where a determination or notice has been made in a language other than English, translate the determination or notice into English before transmitting it to the agency.

NHTSA estimates that there is no burden associated with determining whether an individual safety recall covers a foreign motor vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment that is identical or substantially similar to those sold in the United States because manufacturers can simply consult the list that they are required to submit each year. Therefore, the only burden associated with determining whether a foreign safety recall or other safety campaign is required to be reported to NHTSA is the burden associated with creating the annual list. NHTSA continues to estimate that it takes approximately 9 hours per manufacturer to develop and submit the list. The 9 hours are comprised of 8 attorney hours and 1 hour for IT work. NHTSA receives these lists from 99 manufacturers, on average, resulting in 891 burden hours (99 vehicle manufacturers × 8 hours for attorney support = 792 hours) + (99 vehicle manufacturers × 1 hour for IT support = 99 hours).

NHTSA estimates that preparing and submitting each foreign defect report (foreign recall campaign) requires 1 hour of clerical staff and that translation of determinations into English requires 2 hours of technical staff (note: This assumes that all foreign campaign reports require translation, which is unlikely). Between 2021 and 2023 NHTSA received a yearly average of 262 foreign campaign reports. NHTSA estimates that in each of the next three years, NHTSA will receive, on average, 262 foreign recall reports. NHTSA estimates that each report will take 3 hours (1 hour to prepare by a clerical employee and 2 hours for translation). Therefore, NHTSA estimates that the burden hours associated with submitting these reports will be 786 hours (3 hours per report × 262 reports).

Therefore, NHTSA estimates the total annual burden hours for reporting foreign campaigns and substantially similar vehicles is 1,677 hours (891 hours for submitting annual lists + 786 hours for submitting foreign recall and safety campaign reports). This is an increase of 87 burden hours from our previous estimate (1,677 hours for the current estimate − 1,590 hours for the previous estimate). Table 2 provides a summary of the estimated burden hours for part 579 subpart B submissions.

TABLE 2—ANNUAL BURDEN HOUR ESTIMATES FOR FOREIGN REPORTING

Submission type	Annual number of submissions	Burden hours per report	Total annual burden hours
Foreign Campaign Report	262	1 hour clerical + 2 hours translation = 3 hours	786
Annual List	99	8 hours attorney + 1 hour IT = 9 hours	891
Total			1,677

To calculate the labor cost associated with part 579 foreign reporting submissions, NHTSA looked at wage estimates for the type of personnel submitting the documents. As stated above, NHTSA estimates that submitting annual lists under § 579.11(e) will involve 8 hours of attorney time and 1 hour of IT work. The average hourly wage for Lawyers (BLS Occupation code 23–1000) in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $112.21.[15] After applying the 70.4 percent ECEC adjustment, NHTSA estimates the hourly labor costs for manufacturers to be $159.39 for Lawyers. The ECEC adjusted hourly cost for Computer Support Specialists (BLS Occupation code 15–1230) in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $53.44 as reviewed in the discussion of table 1 data in the subpart A reporting burden analysis. NHTSA estimates the incremental labor cost associated with submitting each annual list to be $1,328.56 or $1,329 ($159.39 per hour × 8 attorney hours + $53.44 per hour × 1 IT hour), resulting in an estimated annual labor cost of $131,527 for submitting all 99 annual lists each year.

NHTSA estimates that submitting each foreign recall or safety campaign report involves 1 hour of clerical work and 2 hours of translation work. The average hourly wage for Office Clerks (BLS Occupation code 43–9061) in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $26.65 [16] and the average hourly wage for Interpreters and Translators (BLS Occupation code 27–3091) is $30.33.[17] Therefore, NHTSA estimates the ECEC adjusted hourly labor costs to be $37.86

[15] May 2023 National Industry-Specific Wage Estimates,—Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Lawyers (Code 23–1011), $112.21, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/naics4_336100.htm#23-0000,* divided by 70.4 percent for total employer costs for employee compensation, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.* Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

[16] May 2023 National Industry-Specific Wage Estimates—Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office Clerks (Code 43–9061), $26.65, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/naics4_336100.htm#43-0000,* divided by 70.4 percent for total employer costs for employee compensation, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.* Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

[17] May 2023 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Interpreters and Translators (Code 27–3091), $30.33, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes273091.htm,* divided by 70.4 percent for total employer costs for employee compensation, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.* Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

for Office Clerks and $43.08 for Interpreters and Translators. NHTSA estimates the total labor cost associated with submitting one foreign recall or safety campaign report to be $124.02 or $124 ($37.86 per hour × 1 Clerical hour + $43.08 per hour × 2 Translator hours) and $32,493.24 or $32,493 for all 262 foreign recall or safety campaign reports NHTSA estimates will be submitted annually.

Table 3 provides a summary of the labor costs associated with the foreign reporting requirements in part 579, subpart B. NHTSA estimates that the total labor costs associated with the annual list requirement and the requirement to report foreign recalls and safety campaigns are $164,020.68 or $164,021 ($131,527.44 + $32,493.24).

TABLE 3—ANNUAL LABOR COST ESTIMATES FOR FOREIGN REPORTING

Submission type and labor category	Hours per submission	Hourly labor cost	Labor cost per submission	Number of submissions	Total annual labor cost
Annual List-Lawyer	8	$159.39	$1,275.12	99	$126,236.88.
Annual List-Computer Specialist	1	53.44	53.44	99	$5,290.56.
Totals for Annual List	9	.....	1,328.56	.....	$131,527.44.
Foreign Campaign Report-Clerical	1	37.86	37.86	262	$9,919.32.
Foreign Campaign Report-Translator	2	43.08	86.16	262	$22,573.92.
Totals for Foreign Campaign Report	3	.....	124.02	.....	$32,493.24
Total Labor Costs for Part 579 Subpart B Requirements					$164,020.68 or $164,021.

Requirements Under Part 579, Subpart C, Reporting of Early Warning Information

The third component of this information collection covers the requirements found in part 579 subpart C, ''Reporting of Early Warning Information.'' Besides production information, there are five major categories requiring reporting of incidents or claims in subpart C, with the specific requirements and applicability of those categories varying by vehicle and equipment type and, in some circumstances, manufacturer volume. Sections 579.21 through 27 require manufacturers to submit the following:

(1) Production information; (2) reports on incidents involving death or injury in the United States that are identified in claims or notices alleging that the death or injury was caused by a possible defect; (3) reports on incidents identified in a claim against a manufacturer that involves one or more deaths in a foreign country and involve a vehicle or item of equipment that is identical or substantially similar to a vehicle or item of equipment that is offered for sale in the United States; (4) separate reports on the number of property damage claims, consumer complaints, warranty claims, and field reports that involve a specified system or event; (5) copies of field reports; and, for manufacturers of tires, (6) a list of common green tires (applicable to only tire manufacturers). Section 579.28(l) allows NHTSA to request additional information to help identify a defect related to motor vehicle safety. The regulation specifies the time frame for reporting for each category. Foreign recalls of substantially similar vehicles and manufacturer communications are required to be submitted monthly, substantially similar vehicle listings are required annually, and all other report types are required to be submitted every quarter.

Quarterly Reporting

Manufacturers are required to report specific information to NHTSA every quarter. Manufacturers are required to submit production information,[18] non-dealer field reports, aggregate submissions, and death and injury submissions every quarter. Estimates of the burden hours and reporting costs are based on:

- The number of manufacturers reporting;
- The frequency of required reports;
- The number of hours required per report; and
- The cost of personnel to report.

The number of hours for reporting ranges from 1 hour for trailer, child restraint, low volume vehicle, and equipment manufacturers to 8 hours for light vehicle manufacturers (table 4). Quarterly reporting burden hours are calculated by multiplying hours used to report for a given category by the number of manufacturers for the category and by the four times per-year quarterly reporting. Using these methods and the average number of manufacturers who report annually, we estimate the annual burden hours for quarterly reporting of production information at 3,664 hours as detailed below in table 4.

NHTSA assumes that the hourly wage rate for each quarterly report is split evenly between technical and clerical personnel and a weighted hourly rate is developed from this assumption. Therefore, using the BLS total hourly compensation rates discussed above of $53.44 for a Computer Support Specialist and $37.86 for an Office Clerk, the weighted hourly rate is $45.65 (Technical Mean Hourly Wage of $53.44 × 0.5 + Clerical Mean Hourly Wage of $37.86 × 0.5). The estimated reporting costs are calculated as follows:

$(M \times T_p \times \$45.65)$ = Quarterly cost of reporting × 4 = Annual cost of reporting *

*M = Manufacturers reporting data in the category; T_p = Reporting time for the category; $45.65 = Reporting labor cost compensation rate; 4 = Quarterly reports per year

For example, the estimated annual reporting cost for light vehicles is $59,892.80 (41 manufacturers × 8 hours × $45.65 compensation rate × 4 quarters), and the total annual labor costs associated with quarterly reporting are estimated to be $167,262. Table 4 includes the estimated burden hours and reporting costs for production information, non-dealer field reports, aggregate submissions, and death and injury submissions, as well as the quarterly and annual labor costs associated with reporting.

[18] Low volume and equipment manufacturers are not required to submit production information.

TABLE 4—ESTIMATED MANUFACTURER ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND LABOR COSTS FOR QUARTERLY REPORTING

Vehicle/equipment category	Average number of manufacturers	Quarterly hours to report per manufacturer	Blended hourly comp. rate	Quarterly labor costs per manufacturer	Annual burden hours for reporting	Annual labor costs
Light Vehicles	41	8	$45.65	$365.20	1,312	$59,892.80.
Bus, Emergency, and Medium-Heavy Vehicles.	54	5	45.65	228.25	1,080	$49,302.00.
Motorcycles	16	2	45.65	91.30	128	$5,843.20.
Trailers	91	1	45.65	45.65	364	$16,616.60.
Child Restraints	35	1	45.65	45.65	140	$6,391.00.
Tires	31	5	45.65	228.25	620	$28,303.00.
Low Volume & Equipment[19]	5	1	45.65	45.65	20	$913.00.
Totals	273	.....	.....	.....	3,664	$167,261.60 or $167,262.

Early Warning Reporting Field Data Submissions

Table 5 provides an average annual submission count for each category submitted per the requirements of 49 CFR part 579, subpart C: reports on incidents identified in claims or notices involving death or injury in the United States; reports on incidents involving one or more deaths in a foreign country identified in claims involving a vehicle or item of equipment that is identical or substantially similar to a vehicle or item of equipment that is offered for sale in the United States; separate reports on the number of property damage claims, consumer complaints, warranty claims, and field reports that involve a specified system or event; copies of field reports; and, for manufacturers of tires; a list of common green tires; and additional follow-up information per 579.28(l) related to injury and fatality claims. Each reporting category has specific requirements and types of reports that need to be submitted and we state ''N/A'' where there is no requirement for that reporting category.

TABLE 5—ANNUAL AVERAGE OF EWR SUBMISSIONS BY MANUFACTURERS

[2021—2023]

Category of claims	Light vehicles § 579.21	Bus, emergency, heavy, & medium vehicles § 579.22	Motorcycles § 579.23	Trailers § 579.24	Child restraints § 579.25	Tires § 579.26	Low volume vehicles & equipment § 579.27	Annual average totals
Incidents Involving Injury or Fatality in U.S	6,338	223	109	44	133	35	10	6,892
Incidents Involving Fatality in Foreign Country	38	0	2	1	0	0	0	41
Reports on Number of Claims Involving Specific Systems or Event	7,985	831	23	55	NA	298	NA	9,192
Mfr. Field Reports	83,360	18,650	1,456	81	2,859	NA	NA	106,406
Common Green Tire Reporting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	NA	99
Average Number of Follow-Up Sequences per 579.28(l)	1,425	91	67	14	64	44	14	1,719
Totals	99,146	19.795	1,657	195	3,056	476	24	124,349

The submission totals summarized in Table 5 represent a 10 percent increase from the currently approved information collection with two reporting categories responsible for all of the increase. Submission totals increased for manufacturer field reports and follow-up sequence inquiries conducted per § 579.28(l) but saw a net decrease of 34 percent for the other four categories combined. Average annual injury and fatality claims in the United States dropped from 11,887 to 6,892 claims per year, a 42 percent decrease; foreign death claims dropped from 330 to 41 per year, an 88 percent decrease; claims involving specific systems or events dropped from 12,212 to 9,192, a 25 percent decrease; and common green tire reports dropped from 112 to 99 per year, a 12 percent decrease. Manufacturer field reports, which accounted for the majority of submissions in both the current and prior approved information collection requests, rose from 88,409 to 106,406 per year, a 20 percent increase.[20] Death and injury follow-up sequence inquiries conducted per § 579.28(l) saw a much larger change, rising from 190 to 1,719 average incident inquiries per year, an increase of 805 percent. The net effect of these changes was an increase from 113,140 to 124,349 submissions per year on average.

The agency estimates that an average of 5 minutes is required for a manufacturer to process each report, except for foreign death claims and follow-up responses. We estimate foreign death claims and follow-up responses per § 579.28(l) require an average of 15 minutes to process. Multiplying the total average number of minutes by the number of submissions NHTSA receives in each reporting category yields the burden hour estimates found below in Table 6. Our previous estimates of EWR associated submission burden hours totaled 9,515 hours, and we now update that total to 10,655 burden hours, a 12 percent

[19] Reporting requirements for low volume vehicle and equipment manufacturers are limited to reporting fatal incidents in the United States and foreign countries and responding to inquiries about those incidents, see § 579.27 and § 579.28(l). Table 4 manufacturer counts are calculated by dividing the number of total manufacturer reporting quarters (1 manufacturer reporting in 1 quarter = 1 manufacturer reporting quarter) by 4 quarters to show the number of equivalent full manufacturer reporting years (4 manufacturer reporting quarters).

[20] Manufacturer field reports rose from 78 percent of EWR submissions in the currently approved information collection to 86 percent of submissions in the current information collection request.

increase, associated with the above-noted claim categories.

TABLE 6—ANNUAL MANUFACTURER BURDEN HOUR ESTIMATES FOR EWR SUBMISSIONS

Category of claims	Annual average of EWR Submissions	Average time to process each report	Estimated annual burden hours
Incidents Involving Injury or Fatality in U.S	6,892	5	574
Incidents Involving Fatality in Foreign Country	41	15	10
Reports on Number of Claims Involving Specific System or Event	9,192	5	766
Mfr. Field Reports	106,406	5	8,867
Common Green Tire Reporting	99	5	8
Average Number of Follow-Up Sequences per 579.28(l)	1,719	15	430
Totals	124,349	.....	10,655

We have also calculated hourly labor costs for each claim type with an incremental reporting burden based on time to process and labor costs for employee positions required for processing each submission. Table 7 shows the employee positions required for processing submissions for each claim type, the time required for each position to process each submission, and the weighted hourly rates for each claim type. The employee positions analyzed in table 7 include three that have been introduced in prior sections of this information collection request: Lawyers (BLS Occupation code 23–1000), Computer Support Specialists (BLS Occupation code 15–1230), and Office Clerks (BLS Occupation code 43–9061).[21] Cost analysis for Computer Support Specialists was provided in the discussion of table 1 data for subpart A labor costs analysis and analyses for Lawyers and Office Clerks were provided in the discussion of table 3 data for subpart B labor cost burden analysis. Labor cost analysis for Engineers (BLS Occupation code 17–2000) is introduced in table 7. The average hourly wage for Engineers in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $52.56.[22] After applying the 70.4 percent ECEC adjustment, NHTSA estimates the hourly labor costs for manufacturers to be $74.66 for Engineers. Table 7 shows the weighted hourly rates for each submission claim type.

TABLE 7—ESTIMATED MANUFACTURER TIME ALLOCATION BY CLAIM TYPE AND WEIGHTED HOURLY RATE

Claim type	Estimated time (in minutes) to review a claim					Weighted hourly rate
	Lawyer (rate: $159.39)	Engineer (rate: $74.66)	Technical (rate: $53.44)	Clerical (rate: $37.86)	Total time	
Incidents Involving Injury or Fatality in U.S	3	0	0	2	5	$110.78
Incidents Involving Fatality in Foreign Country	3	10	0	2	15	86.70
Reports on Number of Claims Involving Specific System or Event	0	0	3	2	5	47.21
Mfr. Field Reports	0	0	3	2	5	47.21
Common Green Tire Reporting	0	0	0	5	5	37.86
Average Number of Follow-Up Sequences per 579.28(l)	3	10	0	2	15	86.70

These rates are calculated by summing the weighted employer costs for each employee position required to review each submission claim type using the formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Ci \; x \; (\frac{Ti}{Tt}) = \text{Weighted Hourly Rate (W) for each claim type*}$$

*C_i = Employer cost for position i; T_i = Claim type review time for position i; T_t = Total review time for the claim type; n = 4 (number of employee positions in Table 7)

The annual labor costs for submissions of claims data are shown in table 8. Labor Cost per Submission is the product of the Average Time to Process Each Report and the Weight Hourly Rate calculated in table 7. Annual labor cost is the product of the labor cost per submission and the average annual submissions.

[21] Table 7 references Computer Support Specialists as ''Technical'' and Office Clerks as ''Clerical''.

[22] May 2023 National Industry-Specific Wage Estimates—Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Engineers (Code 17–2000), $52.56, *https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/naics4_336100.htm#17-0000,* divided by 70.4 percent for total employer costs for employee compensation, *https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf.* Last Accessed August 12, 2024.

TABLE 8—ESTIMATED EWR ANNUAL LABOR COSTS BY CATEGORY

Category of claims	Annual average of EWR submissions	Average time to process each report	Weighted hourly rate	Estimated labor cost per submission	Estimated annual labor cost
Incidents Involving Injury or Fatality in U.S	6,892	5	$110.78	$9.23	$63,624.65.
Incidents Involving Fatality in Foreign Country	41	15	86.70	21.68	$888.68.
Reports on Number of Claims Involving Specific System or Event.	9,192	5	47.21	3.93	$36,162.86.
Mfr. Field Reports	106,406	5	47.21	3.93	$418,618.94.
Common Green Tire Reporting	99	5	37.86	3.16	$312.35
Average Number of Follow-Up Sequences per 579.28(l)	1,719	15	86.70	21.68	$37,259.33.
Totals	124,349				$556,866.81 or $556,867.

The total annual manufacturer burden hours for subpart C reporting of EWR data (§§ 579.21 through 28) is calculated by summing the burden hour estimates for quarterly reporting in table 4 (3,664 hours) and submission reporting in table 6 (10,655 hours). This produces an EWR annual burden hour estimate of 14,319 hours. The total annual labor cost for subpart C reporting is calculated by summing the labor cost estimates in table 4 ($167,261.60) and table 8 ($556,866.81), producing a total annual labor cost estimate for subpart C reporting of $724,128.41 or $724,128.

Computer Maintenance Burden

In addition to the burden associated with submitting documents under each subpart of part 579, NHTSA also estimates that manufacturers will incur computer maintenance burden hours associated with the information collection requirements. The estimated manufacturer burden hours associated with aggregate data submissions for consumer complaints, warranty claims, and dealer field reports are included in reporting and computer maintenance hours. The burden hours for computer maintenance are calculated by multiplying the hours of computer use (for a given category) by the number of manufacturers reporting in a category. NHTSA estimates that light vehicle manufacturers will spend approximately 347 hours per year on computer maintenance and that other vehicle manufacturers will spend about 22 percent as much time as light vehicle manufacturers on computer maintenance. Therefore, NHTSA estimates that bus, emergency, and medium-heavy truck; motorcycle; and trailer manufacturers will each spend approximately 86.5 hours on computer maintenance each year. NHTSA estimates that child restraint and tire manufacturers will also spend 86.5 hours on computer maintenance per year. Therefore, NHTSA estimates the total burden for computer maintenance to be 33,863 hours per year (based on there being an estimated 41 light vehicle manufacturers; 54 bus, emergency, and medium-heavy vehicle manufacturers; 16 motorcycle manufacturers; 91 trailer manufacturers; 35 child restraint manufacturers; and 31 tire manufacturers). This burden estimation is an update from the 60-day notice due to corrections to the number of bus, emergency, and medium-heavy vehicle manufacturers reporting to NHTSA.

To calculate the labor cost associated with computer maintenance hours, NHTSA looked at wage estimates for the type of personnel submitting the documents. The ECEC adjusted average hourly wage for Computer Support Specialists (BLS Occupation code 15–1230) in the Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry is $53.44 as reviewed in the discussion of table 1 data in the subpart A reporting burden analysis. For the estimated total of 33,863 annual computer maintenance burden hours, NHTSA estimates the associated labor costs will be approximately $1,809,612 annually. Table 9 shows the annual estimated burden hours for computer maintenance by vehicle/equipment category and the estimated labor costs associated with those burden hours.

TABLE 9—ESTIMATED MANUFACTURER ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS FOR COMPUTER MAINTENANCE FOR REPORTING

Vehicle/equipment category	Average number of manufacturers	Hours for computer maintenance per manufacturer	Average hourly labor cost	Annual labor cost per manufacturer	Total annual burden hours	Total annual labor costs
Light Vehicles	41	347	$53.44	$18,543.68	14,227	$760,290.88
Bus, Emergency, and Medium-Heavy Vehicles	54	86.5	53.44	4,622.56	4,671	$249,618.24.
Motorcycles	16	86.5	53.44	4,622.56	1,384	$73,960.96.
Trailers	91	86.5	53.44	4,622.56	7,872	$420,652.96.
Child Restraints	35	86.5	53.44	4,622.56	3,028	$161,789.60.
Tires	31	86.5	53.44	4,622.56	2,682	$143,299.36.
Totals					33,863	$1,809,612.00 or $1,809,612.

Total Annual Burden Hours and Labor Costs Summary

Based on the foregoing, we estimate the burden hours for the industry to comply with the current part 579 reporting requirements (EWR requirements, foreign campaign requirements, and part 579.5 requirements) to be 51,327 hours per year. This a change from the 60-day notice estimates of 54,088 annual burden hours due to updates of estimation from the early warning reports and computer maintenance tables resulting from corrections in the number of bus, emergency, and medium-heavy vehicle manufacturers reporting each year. The total annual burden hours, labor costs, and changes from for this information collection consisting of manufacturer communications under § 579.5 (subpart A), foreign reporting (subpart B), EWR submissions and reporting (subpart C), and computer maintenance are outlined in table 10 below.

TABLE 10—TOTAL MANUFACTURER ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS AND LABOR COSTS

Reporting type	Currently approved part 579 information collection request		Pending part 579 information collection request		Changes in burden hours and labor costs	
	Annual burden hours	Annual labor costs	Annual burden hours	Annual labor costs	Annual burden hours	Annual labor costs
Subpart A: Manufacturer Communications § 579.5 (Table 1)	2,074	$92,817	1,468	$78,387	*(606)	*($14,430)
Subpart B: Foreign Reporting (Tables 2 & 3)	1,590	139,464	1,677	164,021	87	24,557
Subpart C: EWR Submissions and Quarterly Reporting (Tables 4 & 5)	14,731	621,260	14,319	724,128	*(412)	102,868
Computer Maintenance (Table 9)	35,415	1,585,861	33,863	1,809,612	*(1,552)	223,751.
Total	53,810	2,439,402	51,327	2,776,148	*(2,483)	336,746

*Reduction from currently approved ICR.

The burden estimates show an overall decrease in annual burden hours of 2,483 hours and an increase in annual labor costs of $336,746 from the part 579 information collection request approved in April 2022. These represent a decrease of 4.6 percent in burden hours and an increase of 13.8 percent in labor costs. The changes in annual burden hours are due to changes in the number of submissions in tables 1, 2, and 6 and changes in the number of manufacturers reporting in each category in tables 4 and 9. Most of the decrease resulted from corrections in the number of manufacturers reporting subpart C information in the bus, emergency, and medium and heavy vehicle categories. The changes in annual labor costs are also affected by reductions in manufacturer counts and burden hours but are offset by increases in labor costs for the manufacturer employee positions required for reporting part 579 information. The wage estimates have been adjusted to reflect the latest available rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: NHTSA estimates the collection requires no additional costs to the respondents beyond the labor costs associated with the burden hours to collect and submit the reports to NHTSA and the labor hours and associated labor costs for computer maintenance.

Public Comments Invited: You are asked to comment on any aspects of this information collection, including (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; 49 CFR 1.49; and DOT Order 1351.29A.

Eileen Sullivan,

Associate Administrator, Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2025–02615 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions

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 two individuals and one entity 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 individuals and entity are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them.

DATES: This action was issued on February 11, 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 February 11, 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 authorities listed below.

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

Individuals

1. BOLSHAKOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich (Cyrillic: БОЛЬШАКОВ, Александр Сергеевич) (a.k.a. SERGEEVICH, Aleksandr Bol'shakov; a.k.a. "AAELBAS"; a.k.a. "WTLFNT"), 97 Vzletnaya, Apartment 170, Entrance 2, Floor 4, Barnaul 656067, Russia; DOB 23 Jul 1994; POB Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan; nationality Russia; Gender Male; Passport 0114990629 (Russia); alt. Passport 756311712 (Russia); National ID No. 9933108128 (Russia) (individual) [CYBER3] (Linked To: ZSERVERS).

   Designated pursuant to section (1)(a)(iii)(D) of Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, "Blocking the Property of Certain Persons Engaging in Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities," 80 FR 18077, 3 CFR, 2015 Comp., p. 297, as amended by Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, "Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities," 82 FR 1, 3 CFR, 2016 Comp., p. 659, and as further amended by Executive Order 14144 of January 16, 2025, "Strengthening and Promoting Innovation in the Nation's Cybersecurity," 90 FR 6755, CFR (E.O. 13694, as further amended), for being owned or controlled by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, ZSERVERS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

2. MISHIN, Alexander Igorevich (Cyrillic: МИШИН, Александр Игоревич) (a.k.a. MISHIN, Aleksandr Igorvich; a.k.a. "ALEX560560"; a.k.a. "JAMES1789"; a.k.a. "KLICHKO, Ivan P"; a.k.a. "PIPPIN, James"; a.k.a. "SASHA-BRN"; a.k.a. "TRIPLEX560"), Ul. Yubileynaya, D. 32, Barnaul, Altai Krai, Russia; DOB 18 Mar 1994; POB Altai Krai, Russia; nationality Russia; Gender Male; Digital Currency Address - XBT 3FfRvC3kSo2SxiQe5e7SSuNdegwgq8iusL; Passport 5904776 (Russia) expires 05 Sep 2027 (individual) [CYBER3] (Linked To: ZSERVERS).

   Designated pursuant to section (1)(a)(iii)(D) of E.O. 13694, as further amended, for being owned or controlled by, or having acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, ZSERVERS, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

Entity

1. ZSERVERS, 32, Jubileinaia, Barnaul, Altai Krai 656902, Russia; Netherlands; Website Zservers.ru; Digital Currency Address - XBT 1M5N4sJ1NHb4fviLVZA5MZLKhLZqU4CPZz; alt. Digital Currency Address - XBT 1Gekw8ACSs37oXcc5XQHvoux3iKoVFtpF4; alt. Digital Currency Address - XBT bc1q4yzd2rjmshm8ucrwy6dzj5rna20j0zlf8hf8vz; Organization Established Date 25 Feb 2011; Organization Type: Other information technology and computer service activities [CYBER3].

   Designated pursuant to section (1)(a)(iii)(C) of E.O. 13694, as further amended, for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of cyber-enabled activities originating from, or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States that are reasonably likely to result in, or have materially contributed to, a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States, and that have the purpose of or involve causing a misappropriation of funds or economic resources, intellectual property, proprietary or business confidential information, personal identifiers, or financial information for commercial or competitive advantage or private financial gain.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2025–02634 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–C

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Health Systems Research Scientific Merit Review Board; Notice of Meeting

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. 10, that a meeting of the Health Systems Research (HSR) Scientific Merit Review Board (hereinafter, ''the Board'') will be held on Wednesday, March 12, 2025, via WebEx from 12–1:30 p.m. EST. The meeting will be partially closed to the public, with an open portion from 12–12:15 p.m. The closed portion, from 12:15–1:30 p.m., will be used for discussion, examination of and reference to the research applications and scientific review. Discussions will involve reference staff and consultant critiques of research proposals. Discussions will also cover the scientific merit of each proposal and the qualifications of the personnel conducting the studies, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Additionally, premature disclosure of research information could significantly obstruct implementation of proposed agency action regarding the research proposals. As provided by Public Law 92–463 subsection 10(d), and amended by Public Law 94–409, closing the committee meeting is in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6) and (9)(B).

The objective of the Board is to provide for the fair and equitable selection of the most meritorious research projects for support by VA research funds and to offer advice for research program officials on program priorities and policies. The ultimate objective of the Board is to ensure that the VA HSR program promotes functional independence and improves the quality of life for impaired and disabled Veterans.

Board members will advise the Deputy Chief Research and Development Officer for Investigators, Scientific Review and Management (ISRM) and the Chief Research and Development Officer on the scientific and technical merit, mission relevance and protection of human and animal subjects of the proposals submitted to HSR. The Board does not consider grants, contracts, or other forms of extramural research.

Members of the public may attend the open portion of the meeting via WebEx, from 12–12:15 p.m. EST, in listen-only mode, as the time-limited open agenda does not allow for public comment presentations. To attend the open portion of the meeting, the public may dial the WebEx phone number (1–833–558–0712) and entering the meeting access code (2829 087 8955).

Written comments from members of the public should be sent to Tiffin Ross-Shepard, Designated Federal Officer, HSR, Department of Veterans Affairs (14RDH), 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, or to *Tiffin.Ross-Shepard@va.gov* at least five days before the meeting. The public comments will be shared with the Board members. The public may not attend the closed portion of the meeting, as disclosure of research information could significantly obstruct implementation of proposed agency action regarding the research proposals. As provided by Public Law 92–463 subsection 10(d), and amended by Public Law 94–409, closing the committee meeting is in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6) and (9)(B).

Dated: February 11, 2025.

LaTonya L. Small,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–02653 Filed 2–13–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90 Friday,
No. 30 February 14, 2025

Part II

The President

Executive Order 14210—Implementing the President's ''Department of Government Efficiency'' Workforce Optimization Initiative

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 30
Friday, February 14, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 14210 of February 11, 2025

Implementing the President's ''Department of Government Efficiency'' Workforce Optimization Initiative

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

Section 1. *Purpose.* To restore accountability to the American public, this order commences a critical transformation of the Federal bureaucracy. By eliminating waste, bloat, and insularity, my Administration will empower American families, workers, taxpayers, and our system of Government itself.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* (a) ''Agency'' has the meaning given to it in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code, except that such term does not include the Executive Office of the President or any components thereof.

(b) ''Agency Head'' means the highest-ranking official of an agency, such as the Secretary, Administrator, Chairman, or Director, unless otherwise specified in this order.

(c) ''DOGE Team Lead'' means the leader of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) Team at each agency, as defined in Executive Order 14158 of January 20, 2025 (Establishing and Implementing the President's ''Department of Government Efficiency'').

(d) ''Employee'' has the meaning given to it by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, and includes individuals who serve in the executive branch and who qualify as employees under that section for any purpose.

(e) ''Immigration enforcement'' means the investigation, enforcement, or assisting in the investigation or enforcement of Federal immigration law, including with respect to Federal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in, entry, or reentry to, or employment in, the United States, but does not include assisting individuals in applying for immigration benefits or efforts to prevent enforcement of immigration law or to prevent deportation or removal from the United States.

(f) ''Law enforcement'' means:

(i) engagement in or supervision of the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law; or

(ii) the protection of Federal, State, local, or foreign government officials against threats to personal safety.

(g) ''Temporary employee'' has the meaning given to it in 5 C.F.R. part 316.

(h) ''Reemployed annuitant'' has the meaning given to it in 5 C.F.R. part 837.

Sec. 3. *Reforming the Federal Workforce to Maximize Efficiency and Productivity.* (a) *Hiring Ratio.* Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of January 20, 2025 (Hiring Freeze), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a plan to reduce the size of the Federal Government's workforce through efficiency improvements and attrition (Plan). The Plan shall require that each agency hire no more than one employee for every four employees that depart, consistent with the plan and any applicable exemptions and details provided for in the Plan. This order does not affect the standing freeze on hiring as applied to the Internal Revenue Service. This ratio shall not apply to functions related to public safety, immigration

enforcement, or law enforcement. Agency Heads shall also adhere to the Federal Hiring Plan that will be promulgated pursuant to Executive Order 14170 of January 20, 2025 (Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service).

(b) *Hiring Approval.* Each Agency Head shall develop a data-driven plan, in consultation with its DOGE Team Lead, to ensure new career appointment hires are in highest-need areas.

(i) This hiring plan shall include that new career appointment hiring decisions shall be made in consultation with the agency's DOGE Team Lead, consistent with applicable law.

(ii) The agency shall not fill any vacancies for career appointments that the DOGE Team Lead assesses should not be filled, unless the Agency Head determines the positions should be filled.

(iii) Each DOGE Team Lead shall provide the United States DOGE Service (USDS) Administrator with a monthly hiring report for the agency.

(c) *Reductions in Force.* Agency Heads shall promptly undertake preparations to initiate large-scale reductions in force (RIFs), consistent with applicable law, and to separate from Federal service temporary employees and reemployed annuitants working in areas that will likely be subject to the RIFs. All offices that perform functions not mandated by statute or other law shall be prioritized in the RIFs, including all agency diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives; all agency initiatives, components, or operations that my Administration suspends or closes; and all components and employees performing functions not mandated by statute or other law who are not typically designated as essential during a lapse in appropriations as provided in the Agency Contingency Plans on the Office of Management and Budget website. This subsection shall not apply to functions related to public safety, immigration enforcement, or law enforcement.

(d) *Rulemaking.* Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) shall initiate a rulemaking that proposes to revise 5 C.F.R. 731.202(b) to include additional suitability criteria, including:

(i) failure to comply with generally applicable legal obligations, including timely filing of tax returns;

(ii) failure to comply with any provision that would preclude regular Federal service, including citizenship requirements;

(iii) refusal to certify compliance with any applicable nondisclosure obligations, consistent with 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(13), and failure to adhere to those compliance obligations in the course of Federal employment; and

(iv) theft or misuse of Government resources and equipment, or negligent loss of material Government resources and equipment.

(e) *Developing Agency Reorganization Plans.* Within 30 days of the date of this order, Agency Heads shall submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report that identifies any statutes that establish the agency, or subcomponents of the agency, as statutorily required entities. The report shall discuss whether the agency or any of its subcomponents should be eliminated or consolidated.

(f) Within 240 days of the date of this order, the USDS Administrator shall submit a report to the President regarding implementation of this order, including a recommendation as to whether any of its provisions should be extended, modified, or terminated.

Sec. 4. *Exclusions.* (a) This order does not apply to military personnel.

(b) Agency Heads may exempt from this order any position they deem necessary to meet national security, homeland security, or public safety responsibilities.

(c) The Director of OPM may grant exemptions from this order where those exemptions are otherwise necessary and shall assist in promoting workforce reduction.

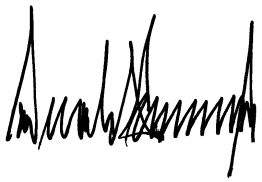
Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 11, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–02762
Filed 2–13–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

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