The NRC may post materials related to this document, including public comments, on the Federal rulemaking website at https://www.regulations.gov under Docket ID NRC-2024-0180. In addition, the Federal rulemaking website allows members of the public to receive alerts when changes or additions occur in a docket folder. To subscribe: (1) navigate to the docket folder (NRC-2024-0180); (2) click the "Subscribe" link; and (3) enter an email address and click on the "Subscribe" link.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 72

Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous waste, Indians, Intergovernmental relations, Nuclear energy, Penalties, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Spent fuel, Whistleblowing.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 552 and 553; the NRC is adopting the following amendments to 10 CFR part 72:

PART 72—LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INDEPENDENT STORAGE OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL, HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE, AND REACTOR-RELATED GREATER THAN CLASS C WASTE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 72 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, secs. 51, 53, 57, 62, 63, 65, 69, 81, 161, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 223, 234, 274 (42 U.S.C. 2071, 2073, 2077, 2092, 2093, 2095, 2099, 2111, 2201, 2210e, 2232, 2232, 2234, 2234, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2273, 2282, 2021); Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, secs. 201, 202, 206, 211 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846, 5851); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332); Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, secs. 117(a), 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 141, 145(g), 148, 218(a) (42 U.S.C. 10137(a), 10152, 10153, 10154, 10155, 10157, 10161, 10165(g), 10168, 10198(a)); 44 U.S.C. 3504 note.

■ 2. In § 72.214, Certificate of Compliance No. 1031 is revised to read as follows:

§ 72.214 List of approved spent fuel storage casks.

Certificate Number: 1031. Initial Certificate Effective Date: February 4, 2009, superseded by Initial Certificate, Revision 1, on February 1, 2016, superseded by Initial Certificate, Revision 2, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Initial Certificate, Revision 3, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 1 Effective Date: August 30, 2010, superseded by Amendment Number 1, Revision 1, on February 1, 2016, superseded by Amendment Number 1, Revision 2, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 1, Revision 3, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 2 Effective Date: January 30, 2012, superseded by Amendment Number 2, Revision 1, on February 1, 2016, superseded by Amendment Number 2, Revision 2, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 2, Revision 3, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 3 Effective Date: July 25, 2013, superseded by Amendment Number 3, Revision 1, on February 1, 2016, superseded by Amendment Number 3, Revision 2, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 3, Revision 3, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 4 Effective Date: April 14, 2015, superseded by Amendment Number 4, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 4, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 5 Effective Date: June 29, 2015, superseded by Amendment Number 5, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 5, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 6 Effective Date: December 21, 2016, superseded by Amendment Number 6, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 6, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 7 Effective Date: August 21, 2017, as corrected (ADAMS Accession No. ML19045A346), superseded by Amendment Number 7, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 7, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 8 Effective Date: March 24, 2020, superseded by Amendment Number 8, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 8, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 9 Effective Date: December 7, 2020, superseded by Amendment Number 9, Revision 1, on October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 9, Revision 2, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 10 Effective Date: January 18, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 10, Revision 1, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 11 Effective Date: October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 11, Revision 1, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 12 Effective Date: October 16, 2023, superseded by Amendment Number 12, Revision 1, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 13 Effective Date: November 19, 2024, superseded by Amendment Number 13, Revision 1, on March 19, 2025.

Amendment Number 14 Effective Date: March 19, 2025.

SAR Submitted by: NAC International, Inc.

SAR Title: Final Safety Analysis Report for the MAGNASTOR® System. Docket Number: 72–1031.

Certificate Expiration Date: February 4, 2029.

Model Number: MAGNASTOR®.

Dated: December 20, 2024.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mirela Gavrilas,

Executive Director for Operations.
[FR Doc. 2024–31095 Filed 1–2–25; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Part 111

[NOTICE 2024-31]

Civil Monetary Penalties Annual Inflation Adjustments

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission. **ACTION:** Final rules.

SUMMARY: As required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, the Federal Election Commission is adjusting for inflation the civil monetary penalties established under the Federal Election Campaign Act, the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, and the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. The civil monetary penalties being adjusted are those negotiated by the Commission or imposed by a court for certain statutory violations, and those imposed by the Commission for late filing of or failure to file certain reports required by the Federal Election Campaign Act. The adjusted civil monetary penalties are calculated according to a statutory formula and the adjusted amounts will apply to penalties assessed after the effective date of these rules.

DATES: The final rules are effective on January 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert M. Knop, Assistant General Counsel, Mr. Joseph P. Wenzinger, Attorney, or Ms. Terrell D. Stansbury,

Paralegal, Office of General Counsel, (202) 694–1650 or (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (the "Inflation Adjustment Act"),1 as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the "2015 Act"),2 requires Federal agencies, including the Commission, to adjust for inflation the civil monetary penalties within their jurisdiction according to prescribed formulas. A civil monetary penalty is "any penalty, fine, or other sanction" that (1) "is for a specific monetary amount" or "has a maximum amount" under Federal law; and (2) that a Federal agency assesses or enforces "pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action" in Federal court.3 Under the Federal Election Campaign Act, 52 U.S.C. 30101–45 ("FECA"), the Commission may seek and assess civil monetary penalties for violations of FECA, the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, 26 U.S.C. 9001–13, and the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, 26 U.S.C. 9031-42.

The Inflation Adjustment Act requires Federal agencies to adjust their civil penalties annually, and the adjustments must take effect no later than January 15 of every year. Pursuant to guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), the Commission is now adjusting its civil monetary penalties for 2025.

The Commission must adjust for inflation its civil monetary penalties "notwithstanding Section 553" of the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA").⁷ Thus, the APA's notice-and-comment and delayed effective date requirements in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)–(d) do

not apply because Congress has specifically exempted agencies from these requirements.⁸

Furthermore, because the inflation adjustments made through these final rules are required by Congress and involve no Commission discretion or policy judgments, these rules do not need to be submitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives or the President of the United States Senate under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq. Moreover, because the APA's notice-and-comment procedures do not apply to these final rules, the Commission is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis under 5 U.S.C. 603 or 604. See 5 U.S.C. 601(2), 604(a). Nor is the Commission required to submit these revisions for congressional review under FECA. See 5 U.S.C. 30111(d)(1), (4) (providing for congressional review when Commission 'prescribe[s]'' a ''rule of law'').

The new penalty amounts will apply to civil monetary penalties that are assessed after the date the increase takes effect, even if the associated violation predated the increase.⁹

Explanation and Justification

The Inflation Adjustment Act requires the Commission to annually adjust its civil monetary penalties for inflation by applying a cost-of-living-adjustment ("COLA") ratio. ¹⁰ The COLA ratio is the percentage that the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") ¹¹ "for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment" exceeds the CPI for October of the previous year. ¹² To calculate the adjusted penalty, the Commission must increase the most recent civil monetary penalty amount by the COLA ratio. ¹³ According to the Office of Management

and Budget, the COLA ratio for 2025 is 0.02598, or 2.598%; thus, to calculate the new penalties, the Commission must multiply the most recent civil monetary penalties in force by 1.02598.¹⁴

The Commission assesses two types of civil monetary penalties that must be adjusted for inflation. First are penalties that are either negotiated by the Commission or imposed by a court for violations of FECA, the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, or the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. These civil monetary penalties are set forth at 11 CFR 111.24. Second are the civil monetary penalties assessed through the Commission's Administrative Fines Program for late filing or non-filing of certain reports required by FECA. See 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(4)(C) (authorizing Administrative Fines Program), 30104(a) (requiring political committee treasurers to report receipts and disbursements within certain time periods). The penalty schedules for these civil monetary penalties are set out at 11 CFR 111.43 and 111.44.

1. 11 CFR 111.24—Civil Penalties

FECA establishes the civil monetary penalties for violations of FECA and the other statutes within the Commission's jurisdiction. See 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(5), (6), (12). Commission regulations in 11 CFR 111.24 provide the current inflation-adjusted amount for each such civil monetary penalty. To calculate the adjusted civil monetary penalty, the Commission multiplies the most recent penalty amount by the COLA ratio and rounds that figure to the nearest dollar.

The actual adjustment to each civil monetary penalty is shown in the chart below.

Section	Most recent civil penalty	COLA	New civil penalty
11 CFR 111.24(a)(1)	\$24,255	1.02598	\$24,885
11 CFR 111.24(a)(2)(i)	51,744	1.02598	53,088
11 CFR 111.24(a)(2)(ii)	84,852	1.02598	87,056
11 CFR 111.24(b)	7,256	1.02598	7,445
11 CFR 111.24(b)	18,139	1.02598	18,610

¹Public Law 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (codified at 28 U.S.C. 2461 note), amended by Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134, sec. 31001(s)(1), 110 Stat. 1321, 1321–373; Federal Reports Elimination Act of 1998, Public Law 105–362, sec. 1301, 112 Stat. 3280.

² Public Law 114-74, sec. 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599.

³ Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 3(2).

⁴ Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 4(a).

⁵ See Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 7(a) (requiring OMB to "issue guidance to agencies on implementing the inflation adjustments required

under this Act''); see also Memorandum from Shalanda D. Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget, to Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, M–25–02, Dec. 17, 2024, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/M-25-02.pdf ("OMB Memorandum").

⁶ Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 5.

⁷ Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 4(b)(2).

⁸ See, e.g., Asiana Airlines v. FAA, 134 F.3d 393, 396–99 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (finding APA "notice and comment" requirement not applicable where Congress clearly expressed intent to depart from normal APA procedures).

⁹ Inflation Adjustment Act sec. 6.

¹⁰ The COLA ratio must be applied to the most recent civil monetary penalties. Inflation Adjustment Act, § 4(a); *see also* OMB Memorandum at 2.

¹¹The Inflation Adjustment Act, sec. 3, uses the CPI "for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor."

¹² Inflation Adjustment Act, sec. 5(b)(1).

 $^{^{13}}$ Inflation Adjustment Act, sec. 5(a), (b)(1).

¹⁴OMB Memorandum at 1.

2. 11 CFR 111.43, 111.44— Administrative Fines

FECA authorizes the Commission to assess civil monetary penalties for violations of the reporting requirements of 52 U.S.C. 30104(a) according to the penalty schedules "established and published by the Commission." 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(4)(C)(i). The Commission has established two penalty schedules: The penalty schedule in 11 CFR 111.43(a) applies to reports that are not election sensitive, and the penalty schedule in 11 CFR 111.43(b) applies to reports that are election sensitive. 15 Each penalty schedule contains two columns of penalties, one for late-filed reports and one for non-filed reports, with penalties based on the level of financial activity in the report and, if late-filed, its lateness. 16 In addition, 11 CFR 111.43(c) establishes a civil monetary penalty for situations in which a committee fails to file a report and the Commission cannot calculate the relevant level of activity. Finally, 11 CFR 111.44 establishes a civil monetary penalty for failure to file timely reports of contributions received less than 20 days, but more than 48

hours, before an election. See 52 U.S.C. 30104(a)(6).

To determine the adjusted civil monetary penalty amount for each level of activity, the Commission multiplies the most recent penalty amount by the COLA ratio and rounds that figure to the nearest dollar. The new civil monetary penalties are shown in the schedules in the rule text, below.

List of Subjects in 11 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedures, Elections, Law enforcement, Penalties.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Federal Election Commission amends subchapter A of chapter I of title 11 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* as follows:

PART 111—COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE (52 U.S.C. 30109, 30107(a))

■ 1. The authority citation for part 111 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 52 U.S.C. 30102(i), 30109, 30107(a), 30111(a)(8); 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 31 U.S.C. 3701, 3711, 3716–3719, and 3720A, as amended; 31 CFR parts 285 and 900–904.

§111.24 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 111.24 is amended in each paragraph indicated in the left column by removing the number indicated in the middle column and adding in its place the number indicated in the right column:

Paragraph	Remove	Add
(a)(1)	\$24,255 51,744 84,852 7,256 18,139	\$24,885 53,088 87,056 7,445 18,610

- 3. Section 111.43 is amended by:
- a. Revising paragraphs (a) through (c);
- b. Removing the heading from paragraph (d).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 111.43 What are the schedules of penalties?

(a) The civil money penalty for all reports that are filed late or not filed, except election sensitive reports and pre-election reports under 11 CFR 104.5, shall be calculated in accordance with the following schedule of penalties:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

If the level of activity in the report was:	And the report was filed late, the civil money penalty is:	Or the report was not filed, the civil money penalty is:
\$1–4,999.99 1	[\$43 + (\$6 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)]	$426 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$5,000–9,999.99	[\$85 + (\$6 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$512 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$10,000–24,999.99	[\$183 + (\$6 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$854 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$25,000–49,999.99	[$\$362 + (\$34 \times \text{Number of days late})] \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$	$1,536 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$50,000–74,999.99	[$\$546 + (\$136 \times \text{Number of days late})$] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$44,898 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$75,000–99,999.99	[\$724 + (\$183 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$6,349 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$100,000–149,999.99	[\$1,087 + (\$227 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$\$8,165 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$150,000–199,999.99	[$\$1,454 + (\$271 \times \text{Number of days late})] \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$	$9,978 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$200,000–249,999.99	[\$1,813 + (\$316 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$11,792 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$250,000–349,999.99	[\$2,722 + ($$362 \times Number of days late$)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$14,514 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$350,000–449,999.99	[\$3,629 + (\$362 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$16,327 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$450,000–549,999.99	[\$4,536+ (\$362 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$17,234 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$550,000–649,999.99	[\$5,441 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$18,142 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$650,000–749,999.99	[\$6,349 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$19,049 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$750,000–849,999.99	[\$7,256 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$19,955 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$850,000–949,999.99	[\$8,165 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$20,862 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$950,000 or over	[\$9,072 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$21,769 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$

¹The civil money penalty for a respondent who does not have any previous violations will not exceed the level of activity in the report.

¹⁵ Election sensitive reports are certain reports due shortly before an election. *See* 11 CFR 111.43(d)(1).

¹⁶ A report is considered to be "not filed" if it is never filed or is filed more than a certain number of days after its due date. *See* 11 CFR 111.43(e).

(b) The civil money penalty for election sensitive reports that are filed late or not filed shall be calculated in accordance with the following schedule of penalties:

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)

If the level of activity in the report was:	And the report was filed late, the civil money penalty is:	Or the report was not filed, the civil money penalty is:
\$1-\$4,999.99 ¹	[\$85 + (\$15 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$854 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$5,000–\$9,999.99	[\$171 + (\$15 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$1,023 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$10,000–24,999.99	[\$255 + (\$15 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	\$1,536 x [1 + (.25 x Number of previous violations)].
\$25,000–49,999.99	[\$546 + (\$43 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$2,388 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$50,000–74,999.99	[$\$817 + (\$136 \times \text{Number of days late})$] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$5,441 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$75,000–99,999.99	[\$1,087 + (\$183 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$7,256 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$100,000–149,999.99	[\$1,633 + (\$227 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$9,072 \times [1 + (.25 \times \text{Number of previous violations})].$
\$150,000–199,999.99	[\$2,178 + (\$271 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$10,885 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$200,000–249,999.99	[\$2,722 + (\$316 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$13,606 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$250,000–349,999.99	[\$4,081 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$16,327 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$350,000–449,999.99	[\$5,441 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$18,142 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$450,000–549,999.99	[\$6,803 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$$19,955 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$550,000-649,999.99	[\$8,165 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$$21,769 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$650,000–749,999.99	[\$9,524 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$23,585 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$750,000-849,999.99	[\$10,885 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$25,399 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$850,000–949,999.99	[\$12,245 + (\$362 × Number of days late)] × [1 + (.25 × Number of previous violations)].	$27,212 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$
\$950,000 or over	[\$13,606 + (\$362 \times Number of days late)] \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].	$$29,027 \times [1 + (.25 \times Number of previous violations)].$

¹The civil money penalty for a respondent who does not have any previous violations will not exceed the level of activity in the report.

(c) If the respondent fails to file a required report and the Commission cannot calculate the level of activity under paragraph (d) of this section, then the civil money penalty shall be \$9,978.

§ 111.44 [Amended]

■ 4. Section 111.44 is amended in paragraph (a)(1) by removing "\$178" and adding, in its place, "\$183".

*

Dated: December 23, 2024. On behalf of the Commission.

Sean J. Cooksey,

Chair, Federal Election Commission. [FR Doc. 2024–31368 Filed 1–2–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 3

[Docket No. FAA-2023-1194; Amt. 3-3A] RIN 2120-AL85

Extension of Compliance Date To Designate a U.S. Agent for Service for Individuals With Foreign Addresses Who Apply for Certain Certificates, Ratings, or Authorizations

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: On October 8, 2024, the FAA published a final rule that will require individuals with foreign addresses and no U.S. physical address on file with the FAA who apply for certain certificates, ratings, or authorizations to designate a U.S. agent for service. This final rule extends the deadline for those individuals to designate a U.S. agent for service from January 6, 2025, to April 2, 2025. This final rule does not apply to

individuals with foreign addresses who currently hold certain certificates, ratings, or authorizations, as the compliance date for those individuals continues to be July 7, 2025.

DATES:

Effective date: As of January 3, 2025, the effective date of amendatory 3 in the final rule published on October 8, 2024 (89 FR 81305), is delayed from January 6, 2025, to April 2, 2025. This final rule is effective January 3, 2025, except for amendatory instruction 3 which is effective April 2, 2025.

Compliance date: The compliance date for this final rule is April 2, 2025, for applicants of any certificate, rating, or authorization issued under 14 CFR part 47, 61, 63, 65, 67, or 107.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jessica Kabaz-Gomez, Office of the Chief Counsel, AVS Deputy Division Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; (202) 267–7395; email Jessica.Kabaz-Gomez@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

On October 8, 2024, the FAA published a final rule, U.S. Agents for