

- *Average Time Per Response:* 2 hours.
- *Total Estimated Burden Time:* 14,000 hours.
- *Frequency:* Annually.
- *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

Individuals registering for the Foreign Service Officer Test will complete a Registration Form, asking for their name, contact information, ethnicity, education and work history, and military experience. The information will be used to prepare and issue admission to the Foreign Service Officer Test, to provide data useful for improving future tests, and to conduct research studies based on the test results.

#### Methodology

The registration process, which includes concurrent application submission and seat selection, opens approximately four (4) weeks prior to each testing window. To register, individuals go to [pearsonvue.com/fsot/](https://pearsonvue.com/fsot/) during the four-week period prior to a specific testing window to create an account, submit completed eligibility verification and application forms, and select a location and seat for the specific test date.

#### David J. Burger,

Director, GTM/TAC/BEX, Department of State.

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12590]

### Request for Information for the 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State (“the Department”) requests written information to assist in reporting on the degree to which the United States and foreign governments meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons (“minimum standards”) that are prescribed by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

**DATES:** Submissions must be made in writing to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the Department of State by 5 p.m. EST on February 3, 2025.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This written information will assist in the preparation of the Trafficking in Persons Report (“TIP Report”) which the Department submits annually to the U.S. Congress on governments’ concrete actions to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons (“minimum standards”) that are prescribed by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Div. A, Pub. L. 106-386), as amended (“TVPA”). Foreign governments that do not meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so may be subject to restrictions on nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance from the United States, as defined by the TVPA. Please refer to the Information Sought Relevant to the Minimum Standards of this Notice for the questionnaire and to the Addresses, Scope of Interest, and Information Sought sections for additional instructions on submission requirements. Written submissions and supporting documentation may be submitted by the following method:

- *Email:* [tipreport@state.gov](mailto:tipreport@state.gov) for submissions related to foreign governments and [tipreportUS@state.gov](mailto:tipreportUS@state.gov) for submissions related to the United States.

*Scope of Interest:* The Department requests information relevant to assessing the United States’ and foreign governments’ concrete actions to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons during the reporting period (April 1, 2024–March 31, 2025). The minimum standards are listed in the *Background* section. Submissions must include information relevant to efforts to meet the minimum standards and should include, but need not be limited to, answering the questions in the

*Information Sought* section.

Submissions need not include answers to all the questions; only those questions for which the submitter has direct professional experience should be answered, and that experience should be noted. For any critique or deficiency described, please provide a recommendation to remedy it. Note the country or countries that are the focus of the submission. Submissions may include written narratives answering the questions presented in this Notice, research, studies, statistics, fieldwork, training materials, evaluations, assessments, and other relevant evidence of local, state/provincial, and federal/central government efforts. To the extent possible, precise dates and numbers of officials or individuals affected should be included. Questions below seek to gather information and updates from the details provided and assessment on government efforts made in the 2024 TIP Report. Furthermore, we request information on the government’s treatment of vulnerable populations and underserved communities, including how the government may have systemically denied opportunities to a community to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life that has led to heightened risk to human trafficking or how the government’s anti-trafficking response may have treated certain groups differently. Written narratives providing factual information should provide citations of sources, and copies of and links to the source material should be provided. Please send electronic copies of the entire submission, including source material. If primary sources are used, such as research studies, interviews, direct observations, or other sources of quantitative or qualitative data, provide details on the research or data-gathering methodology and any supporting documentation. The Department only includes in the TIP Report information related to trafficking in persons as defined by the TVPA; it does not include, and is therefore not seeking, information on commercial sex, migrant smuggling, visa fraud, or child abuse, unless such crimes also involve the elements of sex trafficking or forced labor.

*Confidentiality:* Please provide the name, phone number, and email address of a single point of contact for any submission. It is Department practice not to identify in the TIP Report information concerning sources to safeguard those sources. Note, however, that any information submitted to the Department may be releasable pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of

Information Act or other applicable law. Submissions related to the United States will be shared with U.S. government agencies, as will submissions relevant to efforts by other U.S. government agencies.

*Response:* This is a request for information only; there will be no response to submissions. Remuneration for responses will not be provided. In order to expend appropriated funds, there must be specific authority to do so. The Department of State has no authority to expend funds for this purpose.

### Background

*Definitions:* The TVPA defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act that is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.

- Persons under age 18 in commercial sex are trafficking in persons victims regardless of whether force, fraud, or coercion were involved.

- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

- Forced labor may take the form of domestic servitude, forced begging, forced criminal activity (e.g., drug smuggling), and prison labor that is not a consequence of a conviction in a court of law.

- Children recruited or used as soldiers or for labor or services can be a severe form of human trafficking when the activity involves force, fraud, or coercion. Children may be victims regardless of gender.

*The TIP Report:* The TIP Report is the most comprehensive worldwide report assessing governments’ efforts to combat trafficking in persons. It represents an annually updated global assessment of the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it. The U.S. government uses the TIP Report to inform diplomacy, encourage partnership in creating and implementing laws and policies to combat trafficking, and target resources on prevention, protection, and prosecution programs. Worldwide, international organizations (IOs), foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) use the TIP Report

as a tool to examine where resources are most needed. Prosecuting traffickers, protecting victims, and preventing trafficking are the ultimate goals of the TIP Report and of the U.S. government’s anti-trafficking policy.

The Department prepares the TIP Report with information from across the U.S. government, foreign government officials, nongovernmental and international organizations, survivors of trafficking in persons, published reports, and research related to every region. The TIP Report focuses on concrete actions made by governments to fight trafficking in persons, including prosecutions, convictions, and sentences for traffickers, as well as victim identification and protection measures and prevention efforts. Note that rankings only consider government actions to combat human trafficking, not NGOs’ or IOs’ activities. Each TIP Report narrative also includes prioritized recommendations for each country. These recommendations are used to assist the Department in measuring governments’ progress from one year to the next and determining whether governments meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons or are making significant efforts to do so.

The TVPA creates a four-tier ranking system. Tier placement is based principally on the extent of concrete government action to combat trafficking. The Department first evaluates whether the government fully meets the TVPA’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, as set forth in Sec. 108 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7106). Governments that do so are placed on Tier 1. For other governments, the Department considers the extent of such efforts. Governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards are placed on Tier 2. Governments that do not fully meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so are placed on Tier 3. Finally, the Department considers Watch List criteria and, when applicable, places countries on the Tier 2 Watch List. For more information, the 2024 TIP Report can be found at [www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report](http://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report).

Since the inception of the TIP Report in 2001, the number of countries included and ranked has more than doubled; the 2024 TIP Report included 188 countries and territories. Around the world, the TIP Report and the promising practices reflected therein have inspired legislation, national action plans, policy implementation, program funding, protection

mechanisms to complement prosecution efforts, and a stronger global understanding of this crime.

Since 2003, the primary reporting on the United States’ anti-trafficking activities has been through the annual Attorney General’s Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Human Trafficking mandated by section 105 of the TVPA (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)). Since 2010, the TIP Report, through a collaborative interagency process, has included an assessment of U.S. government anti-trafficking efforts in light of the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking in persons set forth by the TVPA.

### Information Sought Relevant to the Minimum Standards

Submissions should include, but need not be limited to, answers to relevant questions below for which the submitter has direct professional experience within the reporting period (April 1, 2024–March 31, 2025). Citations to source material should also be provided. Note the country or countries that are the focus of the submission. Please see the *Scope of Interest* section above for detailed information regarding submission requirements.

### Overview

1. What were the government’s major accomplishments in addressing human trafficking since April 1, 2024? In what significant ways have the government’s efforts to combat trafficking in persons changed in the past year? How have new laws, regulations, policies, or implementation strategies (e.g., substantive criminal laws and procedures, mechanisms for civil remedies, and victim-witness programs, generally and in relation to court proceedings) affected its anti-trafficking response?

2. Over the past year, what were the greatest deficiencies in the government’s anti-trafficking efforts? What were the limitations on the government’s ability to address human trafficking problems in practice?

3. Provide additional information and/or recommendations to improve the government’s anti-trafficking efforts overall.

4. Highlight effective strategies and practices that other governments could consider adopting.

### Prosecution

5. Provide observations regarding the implementation of existing laws, policies, and procedures. Are there gaps in anti-trafficking legislation that could be amended to improve the

government's response? Are there any government policies that have undermined or otherwise negatively affected anti-trafficking efforts within that country?

6. Do government officials understand the nature of all forms of trafficking? If not, provide examples of misconceptions or misunderstandings. Did the government effectively provide or support anti-trafficking trainings for officials including on enforcement of policies, and laws; and/or on victim identification measures or procedures? If not, how could it be improved?

7. Provide observations on overall anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts and the efforts of police and prosecutors to investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers. Is the government equally vigorous in pursuing forced labor and sex trafficking, domestic and transnational trafficking, and crimes that involve its own nationals or foreign citizens? Were anti-trafficking laws equitably enforced, or were certain communities disproportionately affected?

8. Does law enforcement pursue trafficking cases seeking to hold criminally accountable private employers or corporations for forced labor in supply chains?

9. Do judges appear appropriately knowledgeable and sensitized to trafficking cases? Do they implement and encourage trauma-informed practices in their courts?

10. Describe any allegations of official complicity in trafficking crimes, including of state-sponsored forced labor. What measures did the government take to end such practices? What proactive measures did the government take to prevent official complicity in trafficking in persons crimes? How did the government respond to reports of complicity during the reporting period, including investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentencing of complicit officials? Were these efforts sufficient?

11. Is there evidence nationals of the country deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission have engaged in or facilitated trafficking, including in domestic servitude? Has the government vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced nationals engaged in these activities?

12. If the government has entered into a bilateral, multilateral, or regional anti-trafficking information-sharing and cooperation arrangements, is the agreement effective and has it resulted in concrete and measurable outcomes?

### Protection

13. Did the government make a coordinated, proactive effort to identify victims of all forms of trafficking? If there were any new (or changes to preexisting) formal/standard procedures for screening for trafficking, including of individuals in immigration detention or removal proceedings, and for victim referral to protection services, were those procedures sufficient and how did the government implement them?

14. If the government had written procedures to guide officials in referring potential trafficking victims to services (e.g., national referral mechanism, or a formal framework to complement victim identification procedures a government uses to ensure trafficking victims' referral and access to protection services), were front-line officials across government sectors and other responsible stakeholders aware of the procedures and how to use them? Did officials implement the referral procedures and was implementation equitable across all affected populations? Did officials effectively coordinate among one another and with relevant NGOs to conduct screenings and refer victims to care? Did the referral procedures require victims to interact with law enforcement before being referred to social service providers?

15. Did government policy require a person to be formally identified as a trafficking victim to receive certain services or benefits? If yes, which services or benefits were limited to persons formally identified as trafficking victims? If applicable, which officials or entities did the government authorize to formally identify individuals as trafficking victims?

16. If commercial sex is legalized or decriminalized in the country, how did health officials, labor inspectors, or police identify trafficking victims among persons involved in commercial sex? If commercial sex is illegal, did the government proactively identify trafficking victims during law enforcement operations or other encounters with commercial sex establishments?

17. Were there any new (or changes to preexisting) services available for victims and survivors (legal, medical, food, shelter, interpretation, mental health care, employment, training, etc.)? If NGOs provide the services, does the government adequately support their work either financially or otherwise? Did all victims and survivors of both labor and sex trafficking—regardless of citizenship, gender identity, racial/ethnic identity, sexual orientation,

religious affiliation, and physical ability—receive the same quality and level of access to services?

18. What was the overall quality of victim care? How could victim services be improved? Are services victim-centered and trauma-informed? Were services linked to whether a victim assisted law enforcement or participated in a trial, or whether a trafficker was convicted? Were there populations that lacked access to care, including shelter and other services?

19. Where were child victims placed (e.g., in shelters, foster care, or juvenile justice detention centers), and what kind of specialized care did they receive?

20. If the government operates or funds any trafficking-specific hotlines (including those run by NGOs), did calls to those hotlines lead to victim identification, victim referral to care, and/or criminal investigations?

21. What is the level of cooperation, communication, and trust between service providers and law enforcement?

22. Were there means by which victims could obtain restitution from defendants in criminal cases or file civil suits against traffickers for damages, and did this happen in practice? Did prosecutors request and/or courts order restitution in all cases where it was required, and if not, why?

23. Please provide observations on trafficking victims and survivors' ability to access justice, as they define it, and the treatment of survivors throughout the criminal legal process. How did the government support victims who assisted in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases, and did it do so in a trauma-informed way? How did the government protect victims during the trial process and ensure victims were not re-traumatized during participation in the process? What, if any, alternatives were available to victims instead of speaking to law enforcement during investigations (for example, speaking to a victim-witness advocate, social worker, psychologist, etc.)? Did law enforcement allow a representative or advocate to accompany victims during interviews? In what ways could the government increase support for victims in prosecutions against traffickers?

24. Did the government provide, through a formal policy or otherwise, temporary or permanent residency status, or other relief from deportation, for foreign national victims of human trafficking who may face retribution or hardship in the countries to which they would be deported? Were foreign national victims given the opportunity to seek legal employment while in this

temporary or permanent residency? Were such benefits linked to whether a victim assisted law enforcement, whether a victim participated in a trial, or whether there was a successful prosecution? Does the government repatriate victims who wish to return home or assist with third-country resettlement? Are victims awaiting repatriation or third-country resettlement offered services? Are victims indeed repatriated, or are they deported?

25. Does the government effectively assist its nationals exploited abroad? Does the government work to ensure victims receive adequate assistance and support for their repatriation while in destination countries? Does the government provide adequate assistance to repatriated victims after their return to their countries of origin, and if so, what forms of assistance?

26. Were potential trafficking victims incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked (e.g., subject to commercial sex, drug-related, or other criminal charges, or subject to deportation/immigration enforcement or administrative penalties)? If so, do these victims disproportionately represent a certain gender, race, ethnicity, or other group or particular type of trafficking?

### Prevention

27. What efforts has the government made to prevent human trafficking? Did the government take new or ongoing steps to ensure policies did not further marginalize communities already overrepresented among trafficking victims, increasing their risk to human trafficking? If so, did it take efforts to implement those policies?

28. If the government had a national action plan to address trafficking, how was it implemented in practice? Were NGOs and other relevant civil society stakeholders consulted in the development and implementation of the plan? Who will monitor its implementation and/or measure its impact?

29. Please describe any government-funded anti-trafficking information or education campaigns or training, whether aimed at the public or at specific sectors or stakeholders/actors. What strategies did the campaigns employ to ensure messaging and images did not legitimize and/or perpetuate harmful or racialized narratives and/or stereotypes about victims, survivors, and perpetrators? Were campaign materials readily available, cost-free, and accessible in various languages, including braille? Does the government

provide financial support to NGOs working to promote public awareness?

30. Did the government seek and include the input of survivors in crafting or implementing anti-trafficking laws, regulations, policies, or programs? If so, did the government take steps to ensure input was received and incorporated from a diverse group of survivors?

31. How did the government regulate, oversee, and screen for trafficking indicators in the labor recruitment process, including for both licensed and unlicensed recruitment and placement agencies, individual recruiters, and sub-brokers? Did the government prohibit (in any context) charging workers recruitment fees and prohibit the recruitment of workers through knowingly fraudulent job offers (including misrepresenting wages, working conditions, location, or nature of the job), contract switching, and confiscating or otherwise denying workers access to their identity documents? If there are laws or regulations on recruitment, did the government effectively enforce them? Did the government allow migrant workers to change employers in a timely manner without obtaining special permissions?

32. Did the government coordinate with other governments (e.g., via bilateral agreements with migrant labor sending or receiving countries) on safe and responsible labor recruitment including prevention measures to target known trafficking indicators? To what extent were these implemented? Are workers (both nationals of the country and foreign nationals) in all industries (e.g., domestic work, agriculture, etc.) equally and sufficiently protected under existing labor laws?

33. Did government policies, regulations, or agreements relating to migration, labor, trade, and investment facilitate vulnerabilities to, or incidence of, forced labor or sex trafficking? If so, what actions did the government take to ensure that its policies, regulations, and agreements relating to migration, labor, trade, border security measures, and investment did not facilitate trafficking?

34. Did the government take tangible action to prevent forced labor in domestic or global supply chains? Did the government make any efforts to prohibit and prevent trafficking in the supply chains of its own public procurement?

35. Did the government provide assistance to other governments in combating trafficking in persons through trainings or other assistance programs?

36. What measures has the government taken to reduce its nationals' or foreigners' participation in domestic and extraterritorial child sexual exploitation? Note: This was previously covered as "child sex tourism."

### Territories and Semi-Autonomous Regions

37. Provide any information about trafficking trends and government anti-trafficking efforts in dependent territories and semi-autonomous regions to prosecute traffickers, identify and provide services to victims, and prevent trafficking.

### Trafficking Profile

38. Describe human trafficking trends, drivers, methods, source/destination dynamics, industries and sectors, impacted demographics, recruitment methods, etc.

39. What groups, including vulnerable populations and underserved communities, are at particular risk of sex trafficking or forced labor? Vulnerable populations and underserved communities are populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life. This term may include, but is not limited to, women and girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, people of African descent, racial and ethnic minorities, refugees and internally displaced people, religious minorities, LGBTQI+ persons, rural residents, migrants, as well as those who are otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. Please also consider: adults arrested for engaging in commercial sex acts, undocumented migrants, asylum seekers, stateless persons, persons with severe mental illness, unhoused persons, children in welfare systems or aging out of such systems, previously incarcerated people, members of marginalized racial and ethnic communities, people in early or forced marriages, people living with HIV/AIDS, or individuals or communities living in conflict, crisis, or post-disaster settings.

40. Are any Chinese, Cuban, or North Korean persons present in the country as part of government-to-government agreements and/or in foreign government-affiliated projects? If present, are these individuals subjected to or at high risk of forced labor?

41. Provide any information about trafficking trends, general numerical data on victims identified, or risk factors

stemming from climate-related change or disasters, as well as any efforts to mitigate these vulnerabilities; emerging migration crises and associated vulnerabilities to human trafficking; the ongoing trafficking risk as a result of conflict; and the use of technology to recruit and exploit victims, including cyber or online scam operations involving indicators of trafficking.

### Child Soldiering

42. Using the definition of “child soldier” as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (CSPA), describe instances, cases, and reports, including anecdotal reports, of:

a. Use of any person under the age of 18 in direct hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

b. Conscription or forced recruitment of persons under the age of 18 into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

c. Voluntary recruitment of any person under 15 years of age into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;

d. Recruitment (forced or voluntary) or use in hostilities of persons under the age of 18 by armed groups distinct from the armed forces of a state.

e. Abuse of male and female children recruited by governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces, and government-supported armed groups (e.g., sexual abuse or use for forced labor). Describe the manner and age of conscription, noting differences in treatment or conscription patterns based on gender.

43. Did the government provide support to an armed group that recruits and/or uses child soldiers? What was the extent of the support (e.g., in-kind, financial, training, etc.)? Where did the provision of support occur (within the country or outside of the country)? In cases where the government was included on the CSPA list in 2024 based on its support to non-state armed groups that recruit and/or use child soldiers, describe whether the government took steps to pressure the group to cease its recruitment or use of child soldiers, publicly disavow the group’s recruitment or use of child soldiers, or cease its support to that group.

44. Describe any government efforts to prevent or end child soldier recruitment or use, including efforts to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate former child soldiers. (i.e., enacting any laws or regulations, implementing a United Nations Action Plan or Roadmap,

specialized training for officials, procedures for age verification, etc.)

**Cynthia D. Dyer,**

*Ambassador-at-Large, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State.*

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**BILLING CODE 4710–17–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### **Notice of Availability, Notice of Public Comment Period, Notice of Public Meetings, and Request for Comment on the Revised Draft Tiered Environmental Assessment for SpaceX Starship/Super Heavy Vehicle Increased Cadence at the Boca Chica Launch Site in Cameron County, Texas**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of availability, notice of public comment period, notice of public meetings, and request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality NEPA-implementing regulations, and FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, the FAA is announcing the availability of the Revised Draft Tiered Environmental Assessment for SpaceX’s proposal to increase the number of launches and landings of its Starship/Super Heavy vehicle at the Boca Chica Launch Site in Cameron County, Texas (Revised Draft EA), and its intent to hold public meetings. The Revised Draft EA analyzes SpaceX’s proposal to increase launch and landing cadence up to 25 annual Starship/Super Heavy orbital launches, including: up to 25 annual landings of Starship (Second stage), and up to 25 annual landings of Super Heavy (First stage). The Revised Draft EA also addresses vehicle upgrades.

**DATES:** No registration is required for the four in-person public meetings that will be held at the following dates and times (Central):

- Tuesday, January 7, 2025; 1 p.m.–3 p.m. & 5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m. CT.
- Thursday, January 9, 2025; 1 p.m.–3 p.m. & 5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m. CT.

Registration is required for the virtual public meeting that will be held on Monday, January 13, 2025; 5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m. CT.

The public comment period for the Revised Draft EA will close on January 17, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** The locations for the meetings are as follows:

- January 7, 2025; Texas Southmost College, Jacob Brown Auditorium, 600 International Boulevard, Brownsville, TX 78520.
- January 9, 2025; Port Isabel Event & Cultural Center, Queen Isabella Room, 309 E Railroad Avenue, Port Isabel, TX 78578.
- January 13, 2025; Registration Link: [https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_6f5su5mtTne\\_vBr8MqJOLA](https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_6f5su5mtTne_vBr8MqJOLA), Dial-in phone number: 888–788–0099 (Toll Free), Webinar ID: 879 9253 6128, Passcode: 900729.

The Revised Draft EA is available for review at [https://www.faa.gov/space/stakeholder\\_engagement/spacex\\_starship](https://www.faa.gov/space/stakeholder_engagement/spacex_starship). The FAA invites interested parties to submit comments on the Revised Draft EA. Public comments can be submitted electronically to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA–2024–2006, by postal mail to Ms. Amy Hanson, FAA Environmental Specialist, SpaceX EA, c/o ICF 1902 Reston Metro Plaza Reston, VA 20190, or delivered in written or verbal form during a public meeting. Instructions on how to submit comments can be found on the FAA web page at the address listed above.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Amy Hanson at 847–243–7609 or [SpaceXBocaChica@icf.com](mailto:SpaceXBocaChica@icf.com).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA will provide a pre-recorded presentation during the first half hour of the public meetings. The public will also have an opportunity to submit comments during the meetings. English-Spanish translation services will be provided. Both English and Spanish versions of the presentation will be made available to the public on December 16, 2024, on this website listed above. More information on the public meetings can be found at: [https://www.faa.gov/space/stakeholder\\_engagement/spacex\\_starship](https://www.faa.gov/space/stakeholder_engagement/spacex_starship). If any accommodation for the public meetings is needed (such as additional translation services), please submit a request by December 16, 2024, to the project email address: [SpaceXBocaChica@icf.com](mailto:SpaceXBocaChica@icf.com). For any media inquiries, please contact the FAA Press Office at [pressoffice@faa.gov](mailto:pressoffice@faa.gov).

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the FAA in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, the