

(3) Disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)—excluded petroleum and natural gas products that preexist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases;

(4) Have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources. An environmentally sensitive resource is typically a resource that has been identified as needing protection through Executive Order, statute, or regulation by Federal, state, or local government, or a federally recognized Indian tribe. An action may be categorically excluded if, although sensitive resources are present, the action would not have the potential to cause significant impacts on those resources (such as construction of a building with its foundation well above a sole-source aquifer or upland surface soil removal on a site that has wetlands). Environmentally sensitive resources include, but are not limited to:

(i) Property (such as sites, buildings, structures, and objects) of historic, archeological, or architectural significance designated by a Federal, state, or local government, federally recognized Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization, or property determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

(ii) Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat (including critical habitat) or Federally-proposed or candidate species or their habitat (Endangered Species Act); state-listed or state-proposed endangered or threatened species or their habitat; Federally-protected marine mammals and Essential Fish Habitat (Marine Mammal Protection Act; Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act); and otherwise Federally-protected species (such as the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or the Migratory Bird Treaty Act);

(iii) Floodplains and wetlands;

(iv) Areas having a special designation such as Federally- and state-designated wilderness areas, national parks, national monuments, national natural landmarks, wild and scenic rivers, state and Federal wildlife refuges, scenic areas (such as National Scenic and Historic Trails or National Scenic Areas), and marine sanctuaries;

(v) Prime or unique farmland, or other farmland of statewide or local importance, as defined at 7 CFR 658.2(a), “Farmland Protection Policy Act: Definitions,” or its successor;

(vi) Special sources of water (such as sole-source aquifers, wellhead

protection areas, and other water sources that are vital in a region); and
(vii) Tundra, coral reefs, or rain forests; or

(5) Involve genetically engineered organisms, synthetic biology, governmentally designated noxious weeds, or invasive species, unless the proposed activity would be contained or confined in a manner designed and operated to prevent unauthorized release into the environment and conducted in accordance with applicable requirements, such as those of the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Institutes of Health.

The CEs being adopted will be used to determine whether each proposal, individually or cumulatively, will have a significant effect on the human environment. RD will ensure in its review of each action that: it has not been segmented as required by DOE regulations at 10 CFR 1021.410(b)(3); it has been reviewed for integral elements; and that RD is applying the appropriate level of environmental review to the action as required by the CEQ regulations at 40 CFR 1501.3.

III. Consideration of Extraordinary Circumstances

RD’s implementing procedures for extraordinary circumstances at 7 CFR 1970.52 will be used when evaluating projects where the adopted CEs will be applied because both agencies define extraordinary circumstances very closely (see 10 CFR 1021.410(b)(2)). RD procedures for extraordinary circumstances also direct the agency to consider “characteristics of the geographic area affected by the proposal,” and include a list of specific “[s]ignificant adverse environmental effects that the Agency considers to be extraordinary circumstances.” Because RD’s definition of extraordinary circumstances includes DOE’s definition in its entirety, but also includes additional details that address considerations relevant to RD’s programs, RD will rely on the language found in RD’s implementing procedures. RD’s regulations include the same factors as DOE’s regulations, and DOE also requires an evaluation for the integral elements defined in 10 CFR part 1021 Subpart D, Appendix B.

IV. Consultation With DOE and Determination of Appropriateness

RD and DOE consulted on the appropriateness of RD’s adoption of the CEs in February, April, October, and November of 2024. RD and DOE’s consultation included a review of DOE’s experience developing and applying the

CEs, the types of actions for which RD plans to utilize the CEs, and consideration of extraordinary circumstances. These RD actions are similar to the type of projects that DOE undertakes or funds and therefore the effects of RD projects will be similar to the effects of DOE projects, which are not significant, absent the existence of extraordinary circumstances that could involve potentially significant effects. Therefore, RD has determined that its proposed use of the CEs as described in this notice would be appropriate.

V. Notice to the Public and Documentation of Adoption

This notice serves to identify to the public and document RD’s adoption of DOE’s CEs, per 40 CFR 1501.4(e)(3) for contracts, policies, and marketing and allocation plans for electric power; power marketing services and activities; electricity transmission agreements; upgrading and rebuilding of existing powerlines, construction and operation of electrochemical-battery or flywheel energy storage systems; actions to conserve energy or water; and solar photovoltaic systems. The notice identifies the types of actions to which RD will apply the CEs, as well as the considerations that RD will use in determining whether an action is within the scope of the CEs.

Issued under authority delegated in 7 CFR 2.17.

Basil I. Gooden,

Under Secretary for Rural Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 2024-27790 Filed 11-29-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-XY-P

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ADVISORY BOARD

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: December 11, 2024; 9:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Local Time.

PLACE: On December 11, 2024, the Board will meet at: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Headquarters, Vinohradská 159a, 100 00 Prague 10.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The International Broadcasting Advisory Board (Board) will conduct a meeting closed to the public at the date and time listed above. Board Members (membership includes Chair Kenneth Jarin, Luis Botello, Jamie Fly, Michelle Giuda, Kathleen Matthews, Under Secretary Lee Satterfield (Secretary of State’s Representative)), Chief Executive Officer of the U.S. Agency for Global

Media (USAGM), the USAGM General Counsel and Acting Board Secretary to the Board, the Secretariat to the Board, and recording secretaries will attend the closed meeting. Certain USAGM staff members who may be called on to brief or support the Board also may attend.

The USAGM General Counsel and Board Secretary has certified that, in his opinion, exemptions set forth in the Government in the Sunshine Act, in particular 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), (6), and (9)(B), permit closure of this meeting.

The entirety of the Board's membership approved the closing of this meeting.

The purpose for closing the meeting is so that the IBAB may decide on hiring certain entity heads. The closed meeting also will focus on discussing the development of internal rules and practices to govern Board processes and functions. This includes developing processes or rules relating to IBAB, USAGM, and the USAGM entities. Publicizing these deliberations would frustrate the implementation of the very items they will be proposing. [This related to (2), (6) and (9).]

In the event that the time, date, or location of this meeting changes, IBAB will post an announcement of the change, along with the new time, date, and/or place of the meeting on its website at <https://www.ibab.gov>.

Although a separate federal entity, USAGM prepared this notice and will continue to support the Board in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 6205(g).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Persons interested in obtaining more information should contact USAGM's Executive Director Oanh Tran at (202) 920-2583.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552b, 22 U.S.C. 6205(e)(3)(C).

Dated: November 27, 2024.

Meredith L. Meads,

Executive Assistant, USAGM.

[FR Doc. 2024-28366 Filed 11-27-24; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 8610-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 2171]

Reorganization of Foreign-Trade Zone 123 Under Alternative Site Framework; Denver, Colorado

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Act provides for “. . . the establishment . . . of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,” and authorizes the Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board adopted the alternative site framework (ASF) (15 CFR 400.2(c)) as an option for the establishment or reorganization of zones;

Whereas, the World Trade Center Denver, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 123, submitted an application to the Board (FTZ Docket B-16-2024, docketed April 18, 2024) for authority to reorganize under the ASF with a service area of Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, and Morgan Counties and a portion of Larimer and Weld Counties, Colorado, in and adjacent to the Denver Customs and Border Protection port of entry, FTZ 123's existing Sites 3 and 4 would be categorized as magnet sites, and existing Site 7 would be categorized as a usage-driven site;

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 31132-31133, April 24, 2024) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiners' report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to reorganize FTZ 123 under the ASF is approved, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including section 400.13, to the Board's standard 2,000-acre activation limit for the zone, to an ASF sunset provision for magnet sites that would terminate authority for Sites 3 and 4 if not activated within five years from the month of approval, and to an ASF sunset provision for usage-driven sites that would terminate authority for Site 7 if no foreign-status merchandise is admitted for a *bona fide* customs purpose within three years from the month of approval.

Dated: November 25, 2024.

Dawn Shackelford,

Executive Director of Trade Agreements Policy & Negotiations, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 2024-28157 Filed 11-29-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-091]

Certain Steel Wheels 12 to 16.5 Inches in Diameter From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order; 2024

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain steel wheels 12 to 16.5 inches in diameter (steel wheels) from the People's Republic of China (China) would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the levels indicated in the “Final Results of the Sunset Review” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable December 2, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Zukowski, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0189.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 3, 2019, Commerce published the *Order* on steel wheels from China.¹ On August 1, 2024, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² On August 16, 2024, Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from Dexstar Wheel Division of Americana Development Inc. (the domestic interested party), within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).³ The domestic interested party claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a U.S. producer engaged in the production of steel wheels in the United States.

On August 30, 2024, Commerce received an adequate substantive response from the domestic interested party within the 30-day deadline

¹ See *Certain Steel Trailer Wheels 12 to 16.5 Inches from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 84 FR 45952 (September 3, 2019) (*Order*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 62717 (August 1, 2024).

³ See Domestic Interested Party's Letter, “Petitioner's Notice of Intent to Participate in the First Five-Year Review,” dated August 16, 2024.