

number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action of making administrative changes to the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, TX, Class C airspace description qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1500, and in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures, paragraph 5–6.5a, which categorically excludes from further environmental impact review rulemaking actions that designate or modify classes of airspace areas, airways, routes, and reporting points (see 14 CFR part 71, Designation of Class A, B, C, D, and E Airspace Areas; Air Traffic Service Routes; and Reporting Points). As such, this action is not expected to result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. In accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, paragraph 5–2 regarding Extraordinary Circumstances, the FAA has reviewed this action for factors and circumstances in which a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental impact requiring further analysis. Accordingly, the FAA has determined that no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact study.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 71.1 [Amended]

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

Paragraph 4000 Class C Airspace.

* * * * *

ASW TX C Austin, TX [Amended]

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, TX (Lat. 30°11'40" N, long. 097°40'12" W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to and including 4,500 feet MSL within a 5-mile radius of the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, and that airspace extending upward from 2,100 feet MSL to and including 4,500 feet MSL within a 10-mile radius of the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on November 18, 2024.

Richard Lee Parks,

Manager (A), Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2024–27486 Filed 11–22–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 10009]

RIN 1545–BQ54

Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit Rules Under Sections 48D and 50; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the final regulations (TD 10009), published in the **Federal Register** on October 23, 2024. The final regulations implement the advanced manufacturing investment credit and special 10-year credit recapture rule established by the CHIPS Act of 2022 to incentivize the manufacture of semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing equipment within the United States.

DATES: These corrections are effective on December 23, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lani Sinfield of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries) at (202) 317–4137 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 10009) subject to this correction sets forth amendments to the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR part 1) under sections 48D and 50(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, FR Doc. 2024–23857 (TD 10009), appearing on page 84732 in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, October 23, 2024, is corrected as follows:

■ 1. On page 84736, in the third column, in the first partial paragraph, the sixth line, remove “made” and add “make” in its place.

■ 2. On page 84737, in the first column, in the last partial paragraph, the seventh line, remove “county” and add “country” in its place.

■ 3. On page 84739, in the first column, in the first partial paragraph, the sixth line, remove “7805” and add “7805(a)” in its place.

■ 4. On page 84741, in the first column, in the last partial paragraph, the fifth line from the bottom of the page, remove “III.I.” and add “III.F.” in its place.

■ 5. On page 84741, in the second column, in the last partial paragraph, the third line, insert “the” between “to” and “operation”.

■ 6. On page 84742, in the second column, in the first partial paragraph, the sixteenth line, insert a comma between “offices” and “administrative”.

■ 7. On page 84743, in the second column, in the last partial paragraph, the sixth line, remove “grows wafers” and add “grow wafers” in its place.

■ 8. On page 84745, in the third column, in the only full paragraph, the ninth line from the bottom of the paragraph, remove “§ 1.48D–2(g)” and add “§ 1.48D–2(h)” in its place.

■ 9. On page 84746, in the third column, in the last partial paragraph, the fifth line from the bottom of the page, remove “county” and add “country” in its place.

■ 10. On page 84749, in the third column, in the last partial paragraph, the twentieth line, insert the word “is” between “property” and “placed”.

§ 1.48D–0 [Corrected]

■ 11. On page 84751, in the third column, under the heading “§ 1.48D–4 *Advanced manufacturing facility of an eligible taxpayer.*”, the seventh line, add a period after the word “general”.

§ 1.48D–2 [Corrected]

■ 12. On page 84753, in the first column, in § 1.48D–2, the second line of paragraph (a), remove “(o)” and add “(p)” in its place.

§ 1.48D–5 [Corrected]

■ 13. On page 84758, in the third column, in § 1.48D–5, the seventh line

of paragraph (c)(1), insert the word “the” between “on” and “nature”.

Aron L. Cosby,

Federal Register Liaison, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2024–27427 Filed 11–22–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 81

[Docket No. CRM 120; AG Order No. 6090–2024]

RIN 1105–AB57

Implementing the Child Pornography Victims Reserve

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule finalizes with changes the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) published by Department of Justice (“Department” or “DOJ”) to implement the Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, which established the Child Pornography Victims Reserve to provide defined monetary assistance to eligible individuals who are depicted in child pornography that is the basis for certain convictions.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 25, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Catherine Pierce, Senior Advisor, Office for Victims of Crime, 810 7th Street NW, Rm. 2246, Washington, DC 20531, telephone (202) 307–6785 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

Congress established the Child Pornography Victims Reserve (“Reserve”) to provide defined monetary assistance to eligible individuals who are depicted in child pornography that is the basis for certain convictions under chapter 110 of title 18. The Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (“the AVAA” or “the Act”), Public Law 115–299, secs. 4–5, 132 Stat 4383, 4385–88, codified at 18 U.S.C. 2259, 2259A, and 2259B, and 34 U.S.C. 20101(d). Under 18 U.S.C. 2259(d), a United States district court may order payment from the Reserve to a victim of a defendant convicted in Federal court of trafficking in child pornography depicting that victim. The Department,

pursuant to this final rule, will make a payment from the Reserve to such child pornography victims based on orders obtained in United States district courts.¹

The Department published an NPRM on June 5, 2023, Implementing the Child Pornography Victims Reserve, 88 FR 36516, proposing to implement the AVAA, and received public comments.

The Department is now issuing this final rule pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2259B(c), which provides that the Attorney General shall issue regulations to implement the payment of defined monetary assistance out of the Reserve. This final rule outlines procedures for persons to request to apply through the Department for a court order determining eligibility and directing payment of defined monetary assistance. It is not intended to limit how a claimant might seek an order for defined monetary assistance directly from a court.

As set forth in more detail below, if a claimant chooses to proceed through the Department, the Department may present the claimant’s application for a court order. (“Claimant” means the person who claims to be a victim of trafficking in child pornography and to be eligible for the defined monetary assistance under 18 U.S.C. 2259(d), and “victim” or “victim of trafficking in child pornography” means a person whom a Federal court has determined, under 18 U.S.C. 2259(d)(1)(B), to be a victim of trafficking in child pornography.) The Department will provide payment from the Reserve to the victim (or an authorized representative, if applicable) pursuant to a court order issued under 18 U.S.C. 2259(d)(1)(C), upon receipt of the order and the requisite information from the claimant following instructions on the Department’s website for this program: <https://www.justice.gov/DMAVR>.

The final rule also sets forth procedures by which persons may submit requests to the Department, including through their attorney, a legal guardian (in the case of claimants under the age of 18 or who are incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased), or a representative authorized by the claimant, which includes a personal representative of an estate (for deceased claimants) (collectively, “authorized

¹ This rule uses the term “child pornography,” instead of the currently preferred term “child sexual abuse material,” to match the language used in the Act. To avoid using the term “child pornography” in resource and application materials directed to potential claimants, however, the Department will describe the Child Pornography Victims Reserve established by the Act as the “Defined Monetary Assistance Victims Reserve” in such resource and application materials.

representative”). The final rule is procedural in nature, implementing a process by which a claimant may request that the Department facilitate the claimant’s request that a court make a determination of eligibility pursuant to the eligibility requirements of the Act. It does not create new rights or impose obligations independent of the statute, and it does not create an attorney-client relationship between the claimant and any Department attorney.

II. Background

Under Federal law, victims of child pornography offenses are entitled to full and timely restitution from defendants charged and convicted in Federal court, including restitution for losses caused by conduct such as the possession, receipt, viewing, transportation, and distribution of child pornography. See 18 U.S.C. 2259. Restitution is imposed upon an individual criminal defendant by a Federal court in connection with sentencing, and the obligation to pay restitution is part of the defendant’s criminal sentence. See *id.*; see also 18 U.S.C. 3663A. The Federal Government bears the burden of proving that the defendant owes restitution to a victim, although a defendant can agree to pay restitution as part of a plea agreement. In order for a court to impose a restitution obligation on a child pornography trafficking defendant, the Federal Government, represented by the prosecutor, must prove the following:

- **Victim status:** This element means that the person seeking restitution is a victim, *i.e.*, that the person has been harmed as a result of the commission of a Federal child pornography trafficking crime.

- **Losses:** This element refers to the amount of losses incurred by the victim, both since the offense took place and that are reasonably projected to be incurred in the future. There is no statutory limit on how much restitution may be ordered to be paid to a victim, but there must be a sufficient evidentiary basis to prove that all of the losses have been or are reasonably projected to be incurred. The statute permits recovery for the following types of losses: medical services relating to physical, psychiatric, or psychological care; physical and occupational therapy or rehabilitation; necessary transportation, temporary housing, and child care expenses; lost income; reasonable attorneys’ fees, as well as other costs incurred; and any other relevant losses incurred by the victim. 18 U.S.C. 2259(c)(2). Restitution losses are limited to actual monetary losses and should not be confused with amounts of money a victim might be