and expertise in the conservation of cultural or natural heritage, as those terms are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, may be requested to participate in the Panel from time to time.

- (3) The Assistant Secretary chairs meetings of the Panel, and sets its agenda and schedule. The NPS provides staff support to the Panel.
- 8. Amend § 73.13 by:
- a. Revising paragraphs (a) and (c); and
- b. Removing the undesignated paragraph at the end of the section.

 The revisions read as follows:

§ 73.13 Protection of U.S. World Heritage properties.

(a) Requirements. (1) Article 5 of the Convention, as required in more detail in the Operational Guidelines, mandates that each participating nation shall take, insofar as possible, the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation, and rehabilitation of properties of outstanding universal value. This is a government-wide obligation.

(2) The nomination document for a property must include evidence of such legal protections as may be necessary to ensure preservation of the property and its environment, including, for example, restrictive covenants, easements, or other forms of protection (54 U.S.C. 307101(c)).

* * * * *

(c) Protection Measures for Private Properties. For properties owned by private organizations or individuals, the protection measures for each property being considered for possible nomination to the World Heritage List will be reviewed by the Assistant Secretary on a case-by-case basis to ensure that they fulfill the mandate of 54 U.S.C. 307101(c), giving consideration to what would constitute effective protection that is appropriate to the circumstances of the particular property. Such considerations may include the current and potential use of the property, the nature of its ownership, and the effectiveness of the applicable legal protection measures.

(1) One or more of the following items may satisfy the protection requirements outlined in paragraph (a) of this section, if the Assistant Secretary determines that they sufficiently prohibit any use or physical alteration that is not consistent with, or which threatens or damages the property's universally significant value:

(i) Written covenant executed by the

owner(s); or

(ii) Other trust or legal arrangement, such as an easement or substantive

protection under a local historic preservation ordinance.

(2) [Reserved]

§73.17 [Amended]

■ 9. Amend § 73.17, in paragraph (c), by removing the text "slideshows,".

Shannon A. Estenoz,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2024-27373 Filed 12-3-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Part 1

[Docket No. PTO-P-2024-0003]

RIN 0651-AD76

Terminal Disclaimer Practice To Obviate Nonstatutory Double Patenting; Withdrawal

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The USPTO is withdrawing the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) published in the **Federal Register** on May 10, 2024, that proposes to add a new requirement for an acceptable terminal disclaimer filed to obviate (that is, overcome) nonstatutory double patenting.

DATES: The proposed rule published at 89 FR 40439 on May 10, 2024, is withdrawn as of December 4, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susy Tsang-Foster, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at 571–272–7711; or Nicholas Hill, Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at 571– 270–1485.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action withdraws a proposed rule published in the Federal Register on May 10, 2024 (89 FR 40439), to add a new requirement for an acceptable terminal disclaimer that is filed to obviate (that is, overcome) nonstatutory double patenting. The proposed rule's comment period was open from May 10, 2024, to July 9, 2024.

Reason for Withdrawal

During the proposed rule's 60-day comment period, the USPTO received more than 300 comments from a variety of stakeholders, including commenters both supporting and opposing the proposal. The comments are publicly available at the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov/ document/PTO-P-2024-0003-0001. Of the comments received on the proposed rule, 256 comments were unique.

In light of resource constraints, the USPTO has decided not to move forward with the proposed rule at this time and to withdraw the proposed rule.

Despite the decision not to move forward with the proposed rule at this time, the USPTO appreciates and takes seriously the thoughtful perspectives raised by commenters. The USPTO will continue engaging with its stakeholders as it works to foster a balanced, robust, and reliable intellectual property system.

Conclusion

The proposed rule to add a new requirement for an acceptable terminal disclaimer that is filed to obviate nonstatutory double patenting, published in the **Federal Register** on May 10, 2024 (89 FR 40439), is hereby withdrawn.

Katherine K. Vidal,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2024–28263 Filed 12–3–24; 8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R05-OAR-2024-0215; FRL-12351-01-R5]

Air Plan Approval; Michigan and Minnesota; Revision to Taconite Federal Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to finalize nitrogen oxide (\tilde{NO}_X) and/or sulfur dioxide (SO₂) limits for the indurating furnaces at five taconite facilities in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal implementation plan (FIP) addressing the requirement for best available retrofit technology (BART) at taconite facilities. EPA is also proposing to modify the Upper Predictive Limit (UPL) equations used to establish NO_X and SO₂ emission limits under the FIP. Finally, EPA is proposing to revise reporting provisions to require reports to be submitted to EPA electronically. EPA is proposing these actions pursuant to sections 110 and 169A of the Clean Air Act (CAA).