

to Andrea Battista, SA-1, 12th Floor, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20522-0112, via phone at 202-992-0973, or via email at [battistaal@state.gov](mailto:battistaal@state.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

• *Title of Information Collection:* Application/License for Permanent/Temporary Export or Temporary Import of Classified Defense Articles and Related Classified Technical Data.

- *OMB Control Number:* 1405-0022.
- *Type of Request:* Renewal of a Currently Approved Collection.
- *Originating Office:* Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, PM/DDTC.
- *Form Number:* DSP-85.
- *Respondents:* Business, Nonprofit Organizations, and Individuals.
- *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 74.

• *Estimated Number of Responses:* 74.

• *Average Time per Response:* 30 minutes.

• *Total Estimated Burden Time:* 37 hours.

- *Frequency:* On occasion.
- *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**

In accordance with part 123 of the ITAR, any person who intends to permanently export, temporarily export, or temporarily import classified defense articles, including classified technical data must first obtain DDTC authorization. The “Application/License for Permanent/Temporary

Export or Temporary Import of Classified Defense Articles and Related Classified Technical Data” (Form DSP-85) is used to obtain permission for the permanent export, temporary export, or temporary import of classified defense articles, including classified technical data, covered by the U.S. Munitions List (USML). This form is an application that, when completed and approved by the Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DDTC), Department of State, constitutes the official record and authorization for all classified commercial defense trade transactions, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

*Methodology:* This information collection may be sent to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls via the following methods: electronically or mail.

**Michael Vaccaro,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political and Military Affairs, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2024-29052 Filed 12-10-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-25-P**

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**Determination of Trade Surplus in Certain Sugar and Syrup Goods and Sugar-Containing Products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), USTR is providing notice of its determination of the trade surplus in certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile, Morocco, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, and Panama. The level of a country’s trade surplus in these goods relates to the quantity of sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products for which the United States grants preferential tariff treatment under the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (Chile FTA), the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (Morocco FTA), the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR FTA), the United States-Peru Trade

Promotion Agreement (Peru TPA), the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (Colombia TPA), and the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement (Panama TPA).

**DATES:** This notice is applicable on January 1, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Erin H. Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, 202.395.9419 or [Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Chile FTA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the Chile FTA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108-77; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7746 of December 30, 2003 (68 FR 75789) implemented the Chile FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Chile FTA.

Note 3(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Chile’s trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in Harmonized System (HS) subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.20, 1702.30, 1702.40, 1702.60, 1702.90, 1806.10, 2101.12, 2101.20, and 2106.90, except that Chile’s imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Chile FTA are not included in the calculation of Chile’s trade surplus.

Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Chile entered under subheading 9822.02.01 in any calendar year (CY) (beginning in CY2016) in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Chile’s trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note. During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Chile’s imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 662,341 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Servicio Nacional de Aduana*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Chile has a negative trade surplus. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 3(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Chile are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.02.01 in CY2025.

**II. Morocco FTA**

Pursuant to section 201 of the Morocco FTA Implementation Act (Pub.

L. 108–302; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7971 of December 22, 2005 (70 FR 76651) implemented the Morocco FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Morocco FTA. Note 6(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Morocco's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Morocco's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the Morocco FTA are not included in the calculation of Morocco's trade surplus.

Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of Morocco entered under subheading 9822.03.01 in any CY in the quantity of goods equal to the amount of Morocco's trade surplus in subdivision (a) of the note.

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Morocco's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 1,086,639 metric tons according to data published by its customs authority, the *Office des Changes*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Morocco has a negative trade surplus. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 6(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Morocco are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.03.01 in CY 2025.

### III. CAFTA-DR FTA

Pursuant to section 201 of the CAFTA-DR FTA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 109–53; 19 U.S.C. 4031), Presidential Proclamation No. 7987 of February 28, 2006 (71 FR 10827), Presidential Proclamation No. 7991 of March 24, 2006 (71 FR 16009), Presidential Proclamation No. 7996 of March 31, 2006 (71 FR 16971), Presidential Proclamation No. 8034 of June 30, 2006 (71 FR 38509), Presidential Proclamation No. 8111 of February 28, 2007 (72 FR 10025), Presidential Proclamation No. 8331 of December 23, 2008 (73 FR 79585), and Presidential Proclamation No. 8536 of June 12, 2010 (75 FR 34311), implemented the CAFTA-DR FTA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the CAFTA-DR FTA.

Note 25(b)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of each CAFTA-DR country's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that each CAFTA-DR country's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 and its imports of goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that qualify for preferential tariff treatment under the CAFTA-DR FTA are not included in the calculation of that country's trade surplus.

U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products of each CAFTA-DR country entered under subheading 9822.05.20 in an amount equal to the lesser of that country's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that country and that calendar year. In each successive year after CY2021, the aggregate quantity for each country increases, from the aggregate quantity permitted in the prior calendar year, by the quantity set out in that note.

#### *Costa Rica*

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Costa Rica's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 30,086 metric tons according to data published by the *Costa Rican Customs Department, Ministry of Finance*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Costa Rica's trade surplus is 30,086 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Costa Rica for CY2025 is 15,180 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Costa Rica that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2025 is 15,180 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Costa Rica's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Costa Rica for CY2025).

#### *Dominican Republic*

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, the Dominican Republic's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 97,159 metric tons according to data published by the *General Directorate of Customs (DGA)*. Based on this data,

USTR has determined that the Dominican Republic has a negative trade surplus. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of the Dominican Republic are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2025.

#### *El Salvador*

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, El Salvador's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 369,856 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of El Salvador*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that El Salvador's trade surplus is 369,856 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for El Salvador for CY2025 is 39,440 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of El Salvador that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2025 is 39,440 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of El Salvador's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for El Salvador for CY 2025).

#### *Guatemala*

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Guatemala's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 983,553 metric tons according to data published by the *Guatemalan Sugar Association (ASAZGUA) and Bank of Guatemala*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Guatemala's trade surplus is 983,553 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Guatemala for CY2025 is 54,520 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Guatemala that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY 2025 is 54,520 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Guatemala's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Guatemala for CY2025).

#### *Honduras*

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Honduras' exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 158,791 metric tons according to data published by the *Central Bank of Honduras*. Based on

this data, USTR has determined that Honduras' trade surplus is 158,791 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Honduras for CY2025 is 11,040 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Honduras that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2025 is 11,040 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Honduras' trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Honduras for CY2025).

#### Nicaragua

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Nicaragua's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 349,119 metric tons according to data published by the *National Committee of Sugar Producers (CNPA)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Nicaragua's trade surplus is 349,119 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 25(b)(ii) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 for Nicaragua for CY2025 is 30,360 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Nicaragua that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.05.20 in CY2025 is 30,360 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Nicaragua's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Nicaragua for CY2025).

#### IV. Peru TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the Peru TPA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 110–138; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8341 of January 16, 2009 (74 FR 4105) implemented the Peru TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Peru TPA.

Note 28(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Peru's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40, and 1702.60, except that Peru's imports of U.S. goods classified under HS subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Peru TPA and Peru's exports to the United States of goods classified under HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Peru's trade surplus.

Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Peru

entered under subheading 9822.06.10 in an amount equal to the lesser of Peru's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Peru's imports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its exports of those goods by 249,090 metric tons according to data published by the *National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Peru has a negative trade surplus. Therefore, in accordance with U.S. Note 28(d) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98, goods of Peru are not eligible to enter the United States duty-free under subheading 9822.06.10 in CY2025.

#### V. Colombia TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the Colombia TPA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112–42; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8818 of May 14, 2012 (77 FR 29519) implemented the Colombia TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Colombia TPA.

Note 32(b) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR to publish annually a determination of the amount of Colombia's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Colombia's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Colombia TPA and Colombia's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Colombia's trade surplus.

Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Colombia entered under subheading 9822.08.01 in an amount equal to the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Colombia's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 219,080 metric tons according to data published by the *Colombian National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN)*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Colombia's trade surplus is 219,080 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 32(c)(i) to subchapter XXII of

HTSUS chapter 98 for Colombia for CY2025 is 59,750 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Colombia that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.08.01 in CY2025 is 59,750 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Colombia's trade surplus and the specific quantity set out in that note for Colombia for CY2025).

#### VI. Panama TPA

Pursuant to section 201 of the Panama TPA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 112–43; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 8894 of October 29, 2012 (77 FR 66505) implemented the Panama TPA on behalf of the United States and modified the HTSUS to reflect the tariff treatment provided for in the Panama TPA.

Note 35(a) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 requires USTR annually to publish a determination of the amount of Panama's trade surplus, by volume, with all sources for goods in HS subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60, except that Panama's imports of U.S. goods classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 that are originating goods under the Panama TPA and Panama's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13, 1701.14, 1701.91 and 1701.99 are not included in the calculation of Panama's trade surplus.

Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTSUS chapter 98 provides duty-free treatment for certain sugar goods of Panama entered under subheading 9822.09.17 in an amount equal to the lesser of Panama's trade surplus or the specific quantity set out in that note for that calendar year.

During CY2023, the most recent year for which data is available, Panama's exports of the sugar and syrup goods and sugar-containing products described above exceeded its imports of those goods by 2,071 metric tons according to data published by the *National Institute of Statistics and Census, Office of the General Comptroller of Panama; and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Panama*. Based on this data, USTR has determined that Panama's trade surplus is 2,071 metric tons. The specific quantity set out in U.S. Note 35(c) to subchapter XXII of HTS chapter 98 for Panama for CY2025 is 570 metric tons. Therefore, in accordance with that Note, the aggregate quantity of goods of Panama that may be entered duty-free under subheading 9822.09.17 in CY2025 is 570 metric tons (*i.e.*, the amount that is the lesser of Panama's trade surplus

and the specific quantity set out in that Note for Panama for CY2025).

**Douglas McKalip,**

*Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

[FR Doc. 2024–29071 Filed 12–10–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P**

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**2025 Tariff Rate Quota Quantity  
Limitations Under the U.S.-Australia  
Free Trade Agreement**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement entered into by the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia, USTR is providing notice of tariff-rate quota quantity limitations of certain tariff subheadings for calendar year 2025.

**DATES:** The changes made by this notice are applicable on January 1, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sarah Fasano, Office of Agricultural Affairs, 202.395.6127 or [Sarah.E.Fasano@ustr.eop.gov](mailto:Sarah.E.Fasano@ustr.eop.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 108–286; 118 Stat. 919) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), Presidential Proclamation No. 7857 of December 20, 2004, and subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the attached Annex provides the quantitative limitations in calendar year 2025 of originating goods of Australia entering the United States under certain subheadings.

**Annex**

Effective with respect to originating goods of Australia, entered under the terms of general note 28 to the HTSUS and under subchapter XXII of chapter 98, on or after January 1, 2025, and through the close of December 31, 2025:

1. For purposes of subdivision (a) of U.S. note 8 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS and in accordance with paragraph 4(b) of Section C of Annex 3–A to Chapter 3 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement (Price-Based Safeguard for Beef), the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia is 71,268 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

2. For purposes of U.S. note 9 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of

originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.05 shall not exceed 24,054,000 liters for calendar year 2025.

3. For purposes of U.S. note 10 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.10 shall not exceed 2,709 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

4. For purposes of U.S. note 11 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.15 shall not exceed 181 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

5. For purposes of U.S. note 12 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.20 shall not exceed 8,764 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

6. For purposes of U.S. note 13 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.25 shall not exceed 4,811 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

7. For purposes of U.S. note 14 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.30 shall not exceed 9,621 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

8. For purposes of U.S. note 15 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.35 shall not exceed 9,287 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

9. For purposes of U.S. note 16 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.40 shall not exceed 5,307 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

10. For purposes of U.S. note 17 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.45 shall not exceed 1,355,423 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

11. For purposes of U.S. note 18 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.50 shall not exceed 903 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

12. For purposes of U.S. note 19 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the

HTSUS, the aggregate quantity of originating goods of Australia entered under subheading 9822.04.65 shall not exceed 1,327 metric tons for calendar year 2025.

**Douglas McKalip,**

*Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

[FR Doc. 2024–29070 Filed 12–10–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3390–F4–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

[Docket No. FAA–2024–1191]

**Agency Information Collection  
Activities: Requests for Comments;  
Clearance of a New Approval of  
Information Collection: International  
Traveler Information Card**

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

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, FAA invites public comments about our intention to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for a new information collection. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on May 1, 2024, and no comments were received. The collection involves obtaining information from FAA employees and contractors who will travel overseas on official business. The information to be collected will be used in the event an FAA employee and/or contractor is isolated overseas and requires lifesaving assistance. This information is necessary to comply with Federal law, which require Federal agencies to have personnel information on file in case of an isolating event overseas.

**DATES:** Written comments should be submitted by January 10, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to [www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain). Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael S. Raby, Division Manager, FAA Office of Investigations and