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(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.859, Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry Research; 93.350, B—Cooperative Agreements; 93.859, Biomedical Research and Research Training, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 14, 2025.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket Number USCG-2025-0094]

Imposition of Conditions of Entry for Vessels Arriving to the United States From the Republic of Cuba

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard announces that it will impose conditions of entry on vessels arriving from the Republic of Cuba. Conditions of entry are intended to protect the United States from vessels arriving from foreign ports or places that have been found to have deficient anti-terrorism measures.

DATES: The policy announced in this notice is effective on April 2, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document call or email Mr. Edward X. Munoz, Division Chief, International Port Security Assessments, United States Coast Guard, telephone 202-372-2122, Edward.X.Munoz@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

The authority for this notice is 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 46 U.S.C. 70110 (“Maritime Transportation Security Act”), and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1(II) (97.f), Revision No. 01.4. As delegated, 46 U.S.C. 70110(a) authorizes the Coast Guard to impose conditions of entry on vessels arriving in U.S. waters from foreign ports that the Coast Guard has not found to maintain effective anti-terrorism measures. Section 70108, as amended by section 5603 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Pub. L. 118-31, Dec. 22, 2023), states that DHS shall deem

any port under the jurisdiction of a foreign government that is a state sponsor of terrorism as not having effective anti-terrorism measures, and immediately apply the sanctions described in 46 U.S.C. 70110(a) to such a port.

In accordance with 46 U.S.C. 70108, as amended, and the Department of State’s designation of the Republic of Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, the Coast Guard finds that Cuba does not have effective anti-terrorism measures.

With this notice, the current list of countries assessed and not maintaining effective anti-terrorism measures is as follows: Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, Syria, Timor-Leste, Venezuela, and Yemen. The current Port Security Advisory is available at: <http://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Prevention-Policy-CG-5P/International-Domestic-Port-Assessment/>.

Dated: February 19, 2025.

Thomas G. Allan,

Vice Admiral, Deputy Commandant for Operations, Acting, U.S. Coast Guard.

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BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Voluntary Self-Reported Exit (VSRE) Pilot

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will conduct a Voluntary Self-Reported Exit (VSRE) Pilot to collect facial images from certain aliens, specifically aliens subject to Form I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) requirements, exiting the United States from any location. CBP will conduct the VSRE Pilot to determine the effectiveness of this technology as part of CBP’s initiatives to create a comprehensive biometrics entry-exit system, as well as to further automate the I-94 process for these aliens. This notice describes the purpose of the pilot, pilot procedures, how CBP will use the collected data, eligible participants, duration of the pilot, how

CBP will analyze the results, and privacy considerations.

DATES: This voluntary pilot will begin on March 19, 2025 and will run for two years. Any extensions of this pilot program will be announced by a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning the VSRE Pilot program and technical issues may be submitted at any time during the pilot period via email to cbpone@cbp.dhs.gov. Please use “Comment on VSRE Pilot” in the subject line of the email.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tricia Kennedy, Program Manager, Innovation Center, Innovation and Strategy Directorate, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, (202) 999-7564, or Tricia.Kennedy@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Legal Authority

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has broad authority to control alien travel and to inspect aliens under various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).¹ Numerous federal statutes require DHS to create an integrated, automated biometric entry-exit system that records the arrival and departure of aliens, compares the biometric data of aliens to verify their identity, and authenticates travel documents presented by such aliens through the comparison of biometrics.² Biometrics denotes any

¹ DHS may generally require aliens to provide biometrics and other relevant identifying information upon entry to, or departure from, the United States. Specifically, DHS may control alien entry and departure and inspect aliens under sections 215(a) and 235 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1185, 1225). As part of its entry and departure controls, DHS may require aliens to provide fingerprints, photographs, or other biometrics upon arrival in, or departure from, the United States, and select classes of aliens may be required to provide information at any time. *See, e.g.*, INA 214, 215(a), 235, 262(a), 263(a), 264(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184, 1185(a), 1225, 1302(a), 1303(a), 1304(c)); 8 U.S.C. 1365b. Pursuant to Executive Order 13323, the Secretary of DHS was assigned the functions of the President under section 215(a) of the INA.

² The federal statutes and orders requiring DHS to create a biometric entry-exit system to record the arrival and departure of aliens include, but are not limited to: Section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Public Law 104-828, 110 Stat. 3009-546, 3009-558; section 2(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 (DMIA), Public Law 106-215, 114 Stat. 337, 338; section 205 of the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, Public Law 106-396, 114 Stat. 1637, 1641; section 414 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), Public Law 107-56, 115 Stat. 272, 353; section 302 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry