

over the lifetime of the CWF, which is important information for consumers. The industry test procedure also does not allow manufacturers to fully differentiate their products in the market. For example, under the industry test procedure, a manufacturer with a line of CWF models with well-insulated jackets has no way to advertise their improved efficiency in the market. Under the industry test procedure, these models will have the same advertised efficiency as similar models that lack insulation and have higher jacket losses.

Having determined that any future, amended standards for CWFs should be based on a representative average use cycle that includes jacket losses and part-load operation, DOE adopted the appendix B test procedure in the June 2023 Final Rule. The appendix B test procedure contains specific provisions for measuring jacket losses and energy use during part-load operation and will be used by DOE to evaluate potential amended standards for CWFs. Use of the appendix B test procedure by manufacturers would not be required until such time as compliance is required with amended energy conservation standards based on the new representative average use cycle, should DOE adopt such standards.

For this final determination, as was done initially in the December 2024 NOTD, DOE evaluated whether the industry test procedure is reasonably designed to produce test results which reflect energy use during a representative average use cycle that, as determined by DOE, includes jacket losses and part-load operation. Unlike the appendix B test procedure, the industry test procedure does not have provisions for calculating jacket losses and changes in energy efficiency due to part-load operation. As discussed previously, this results in the industry test procedure producing test results that do not account for significant variations in energy use across different CWF models. As a result, DOE has determined, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that the industry test procedure is not reasonably designed to produce test results which reflect energy efficiency during a representative average use cycle that, as determined by DOE, includes jacket losses and part-load operation for the TE2 metric.

IV. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

DOE has concluded that the determinations made pursuant to the various procedural requirements applicable to the June 2023 Final Rule

remain unchanged for this notification of final determination. These determinations are set forth in the June 2023 Final Rule. 88 FR 36217, 36230–36233. DOE is publishing this document to present its final determination, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that the industry test procedure would not provide test results that are representative of an average use cycle for the TE2 metric.

V. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this final determination.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on January 13, 2025, by Jeffrey Marootian, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on January 13, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

*Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S.
Department of Energy.*

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Part 111

[Notice 2024–30]

Statement of Policy Regarding the Notification of Respondents in Matters Under Review Remanded From a Challenge Pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8)

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Statement of Policy.

SUMMARY: The Federal Election Commission (“Commission” or “FEC”) is issuing a Policy Statement to explain that, if the Commission receives a remand in litigation instituted pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8), it will notify the respondents in the Matter Under

Review (“MUR”) of the relevant court decision(s) and provide an opportunity to file supplemental responses.

DATES: The effective date of this Statement of Policy is February 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Claudio J. Pavia, Assistant General Counsel, Enforcement Division, 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20463, (202) 694–1650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, (“Act”) 52 U.S.C. 30101–30145, provides for enforcement based upon complaints filed by the public. Such complaints are filed with the FEC, which notifies each individual or organization accused of wrongdoing (“Respondents”) and provides an opportunity to respond to the allegations of the complaint.

“Any party aggrieved by an order of the Commission dismissing a complaint filed by such party . . . or by a failure of the Commission to act on such complaint during the 120-day period beginning on the date the complaint is filed, may file a petition with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.” 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8)(A). “[I]n any proceeding” brought under 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8) “the court may declare that the dismissal of the complaint or the failure to act is contrary to law and may direct the Commission to conform with such declaration within 30 days, failing which the complainant may bring, in the name of such complainant, a civil action to remedy the violation involved in the original complaint.” 52 U.S.C. 30108(a)(8)(C).

Because lawsuits filed under 52 U.S.C. 30108(a)(8) are brought by Complainants against the Commission, Respondents may not be aware of actions taken in these cases. Respondents’ interests are implicated, however, where a MUR is remanded to the Commission for further action. In particular, because the Commission will generally be ordered to conform to a particular judicial opinion, and because the facts and circumstances of a MUR may have changed with the passage of time, any response previously provided by a Respondent may be stale. See 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(1) (“Before the Commission conducts any vote on the complaint, other than a vote to dismiss, any person so notified shall have the opportunity to demonstrate, in writing, to the Commission within 15 days after notification that no action should be taken against such person on the basis of the complaint”).

Accordingly, the Commission is issuing this Policy Statement to announce that whenever a remand is ordered by final judgment or appellate decision in a case brought pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8)(C), the FEC will provide notice of that decision by letter within 48 hours to both the email and physical address on file. This letter will be drafted by the Office of General Counsel's Litigation Division, in consultation with the Enforcement Division, and will enclose the relevant opinion and order. Further, the letter will note any deadline for Commission action and advise that the Commission will consider any supplemental response or material the Respondent may wish to provide for the purpose of the remand.

This policy describes how the Commission will provide notice to Respondents of opinions and orders that result in a remand in cases brought pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109(a)(8). The policy does not confer any rights on any person and does not in any way limit the right of the Commission to evaluate every MUR based upon its particular facts and circumstances.

This document represents a general statement of policy announcing the general course of action that the Commission intends to follow. This policy statement does not constitute an agency regulation requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunities for public participation, prior publication, and delay effective under 5 U.S.C. 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"). As such, it does not bind the Commission or any member of the general public. The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), which apply when notice and comment are required by the APA or other relevant statute, are not applicable.

Dated: December 19, 2024.

On behalf of the Commission,

Sean J. Cooksey,

Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 2024-31124 Filed 1-16-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 47

[Docket No.: FAA-2024-2765; Amdt. No. 47-36]

RIN 2120-AM08

Electronic Issuance of Aircraft Registration and Dealer Certificates

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rulemaking amends FAA regulations pertaining to aircraft registration and dealer's registration certificates to facilitate the electronic issuance of these certificates. Electronic issuance of the certificates is more efficient and cost effective than the traditional agency procedure of printing paper registration certificates and mailing them to aircraft owners and dealers.

DATES: Effective January 17, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wendolynn Hendrick, Aircraft Registration Branch, Federal Aviation Administration, 6500 S MacArthur Blvd., Bldg 29, Oklahoma City, OK 73169; telephone (405) 954-3131; email Wendolynn.R.Hedrick@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code (49 U.S.C.). Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the FAA's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in 49 U.S.C. 106(f), which establishes the authority of the Administrator to promulgate regulations and rules; and 49 U.S.C. 44701(a)(5), which requires the Administrator to promote safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations and setting minimum standards for other practices, methods, and procedures necessary for safety in air commerce and national security.

This rulemaking is also promulgated pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44101-44106 and 44110-44113, which require aircraft to be registered as a condition of operation and establish the requirements for registration and registration processes. The FAA Civil Aviation Registry is responsible for the registration and recordation of civil aircraft.

The regulations in this rule are within the scope of that authority because they provide for the electronic issuance of aircraft registration and dealer's registration certificates.

II. Immediate Adoption of Final Rule

The notice and comment procedures required under section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553) do not apply to rules of "agency organization, procedure, or practice." Under this section, an agency may issue a final rule without seeking comment prior to the rulemaking. This rulemaking updates the regulations for aircraft registration and recordation in part 47 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) to provide for the electronic issuance of aircraft registration and dealer's registration certificates. This rule does not alter the substantive rights or obligations of persons applying for aircraft registration or dealer's certificates, only the procedures by which the FAA issues such certificates. Therefore, the FAA has determined that this rulemaking is a rule of agency procedure or practice for which notice and public comment are not required.

Accordingly, because this is a rule of agency practice or procedure for which notice and public comment is not required, the FAA also finds good cause to waive the delay of the effective date as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(d). This rule will be immediately effective upon publication.

III. Background

A. Background and Current Processes

The Civil Aviation Registry, FAA Aircraft Registration Branch (Registry) is responsible for developing, maintaining, and operating the Federal registration and recordation system for United States civil aircraft. Within these functions is the statutory requirement for issuance of aircraft registration and dealer's registration certificates. Currently, the Registry issues certificates in the physical form of a 4" x 9" document printed on card stock. The Registry delivers both aircraft registration certificates and aircraft dealer certificates in paper form. The Registry issues over 5,000 of these certificates per month. These certificates are then delivered as bulk mail to registrants in approximately 7-10 business days.

Due to the long delivery time required by using regular mail, the Registry has had to create special priority processes to meet the demands of a changing fast-paced environment of the aviation industry. Costs involved in this process