

(v) *Prior Related Cases, if any:* None
 (vi) *Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid:* None
 (vii) *Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold:* See Attached Annex

(viii) *Date Report Delivered to Congress:* March 19, 2024

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Morocco—Javelin Missiles

The Government of Morocco has requested to buy six hundred twelve (612) Javelin FGM-148F missiles (includes twelve (12) fly-to-buy missiles) and two hundred (200) Javelin Lightweight Command Launch Units (LWCLUs). Also included are missile simulation rounds; Javelin support equipment; hand and measuring tools; books and publications; power plus distribution equipment; component parts and support equipment; life cycle support and other technical assistance; gunner training; ammunition officer's training; System Integration and Checkout (SICO); maintenance training; Tactical Aviation and Ground Munitions (TAGM); and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is \$260 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in North Africa.

The proposed sale will improve Morocco's long-term defense capacity to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to meet its national defense requirements. Morocco will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractors will be the Javelin Joint Venture between Lockheed Martin in Orlando, FL, and RTX Corporation in Tucson, AZ. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Morocco.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 23-56

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex

Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Javelin Weapon System is a medium-range, man portable, shoulder-launched, fire and forget, anti-tank system for infantry, scouts, and combat engineers. It may also be mounted on a variety of platforms including vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft. The system weighs 49.5 pounds and has a maximum range in excess of 2,500 meters. The system is highly lethal against tanks and other systems with conventional and reactive armors. The system possesses a secondary capability against bunkers.

2. Javelin's key technical feature is the use of fire-and-forget technology which allows the gunner to fire and immediately relocate or take cover. Additional special features are the top attack and direct fire modes, an advanced tandem warhead and imaging infrared seeker, target lock-on before launch, and soft launch from enclosures or covered fighting positions. The Javelin missile also has a minimum smoke motor that decreases the chance of it being detected on the battlefield.

3. The Javelin Weapon System is comprised of two major tactical components, a reusable Light Weight Command Launch Unit (LWCLU) and a round contained in a disposable launch tube assembly. The LWCLU incorporates an integrated day/night sight that provides target engagement capability in adverse weather and countermeasure environments. The LWCLU may also be used in a stand-alone mode for battlefield surveillance and target detection. The LWCLU's thermal sight includes an advanced Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensor. To facilitate initial loading and subsequent updating of software, all on-board missile software is uploaded via the LWCLU after mating and prior to launch.

4. The missile is autonomously guided to the target using an imaging infrared seeker and adaptive correlation tracking algorithms. This allows the gunner to take cover or reload and engage another target after firing a missile. The missile has an advanced tandem warhead and can be used in either the top attack or direct fire modes (for target under cover). An onboard flight computer guides the missile to the selected target.

5. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

6. If a technologically advanced adversary obtains knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

7. A determination has been made that Morocco can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This proposed sale is necessary to further the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

8. All defense articles and services listed on this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Morocco.

[FR Doc. 2025-09790 Filed 5-29-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Proposed Extension

AGENCY: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: EIA invites public comment on the proposed three-year extension, with changes, to the Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production" and Form EIA-23L, "Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves," and continued suspension of Form EIA-23S, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves (Summary Version)," as required under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: EIA must receive all comments on this proposed information collection no later than July 29, 2025. If you anticipate any difficulties in submitting your comments by the deadline, contact the person listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by OMB control number 1905-0057, by email at EIA-FRNcomments@eia.gov. Include the OMB control number listed in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kenneth Pick, EIA Clearance Officer, at (202) 586–5562. The forms and instructions are available on EIA's website at www.eia.gov/survey/.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This information collection request contains:

(1) OMB No.: 1905–0057;

(2) *Information Collection Request Title:* Oil and Gas Reserves System;

(3) *Type of Request:* Three-year extension with changes;

(4) *Purpose:* The surveys included in the Oil and Gas Reserves System collect information on U.S. proved crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves. The surveys included in the Oil and Gas Reserves System are the Form EIA–64A, “Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production,” Form EIA–23L, “Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves,” and Form EIA–23S, “Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves, (Summary Version) (suspended).”

In response to Public Law 95–91 section 657, estimates of U.S. oil and gas reserves are to be reported annually. Many U.S. Government agencies have an interest in the definitions of proved oil and gas reserves and the quality, reliability, and usefulness of estimates of reserves. Among these are the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Department of Interior; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Department of the Treasury; and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Each of these organizations has specific purposes for collecting, using, or estimating proved reserves. The EIA has a congressional mandate to provide accurate annual estimates of U.S. proved crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves, and EIA presents annual reserves data in EIA Web reports to meet this requirement. The BOEM maintains estimates of proved reserves to carry out their responsibilities in leasing, collecting royalty payments, and regulating the activities of oil and gas companies on Federal waters. Accurate reserve estimates are important, as the BOEM is second only to the IRS in generating Federal revenue. For the IRS, proved reserves and occasionally probable reserves are an essential component of calculating taxes for companies owning or producing oil and gas. The SEC requires publicly traded petroleum companies to annually file a reserves statement as part of their 10–K filing. The basic purpose of the 10–K filing is to give the investing public a clear and

reliable financial basis to assess the relative value, as a financial asset, of a company's reserves, especially in comparison to other similar oil and gas companies.

The Government also uses the resulting information to develop national and regional estimates of proved reserves of domestic crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids to facilitate national energy policy decisions. These estimates are essential to the development, implementation, and evaluation of energy policy and legislation. Data are used directly in EIA Web reports concerning U.S. crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves, and are incorporated into a number of other Web reports and analyses;

(4a) *Proposed Changes to Information Collection:*

Form EIA–23L, Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves (Change to Instructions)

EIA proposes a minor modification to Form EIA–23L instructions to align the disclosure language with other EIA surveys, without substantially changing the intention of the disclosure language.

Form EIA–64A, Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production (Change to Instructions)

EIA proposes six minor modifications to Form EIA–64A instructions to clarify the data requested:

1. Page 1 of the instructions describing who must file the form indicates that “facilities” refers to natural gas processing plants. EIA proposes adding “including gas sweetening plants” to clarify the respondent frame.

2. Page 4 of the instructions includes a diagram to assist respondents when filling out Section 2 of the form. EIA proposes defining residue gas as “dry natural gas after liquids extraction” in the text describing the diagram. This is the first place EIA uses the term residue natural gas other than in the Section title.

3. Page 4 of the instructions for Section 2.1 request the total outlet of residue natural gas. EIA proposes clarifying the current definition of residue natural gas from “dry gas” to “dry natural gas after liquids extraction.”

4. Page 4 of the instructions for Section 2.2 request the total natural gas used on site as plant fuel. EIA proposes modifying the current instruction to clarify that this data should include natural gas that is used to generate electricity consumed by the plant.

5. EIA proposes changing all instances of “residue gas” to “residue natural gas” for consistency within the instructions.

6. Pages 6 and 7 of the instructions include a form glossary. EIA proposes adding a definition to this glossary for gas sweetening plants: “A type of natural gas processing plant designed for removal of impurities such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, sulfur, etc. from sour gas to make it suitable for transport and use.”

(5) *Annual Estimated Number of Respondents:* 878;

(6) *Annual Estimated Number of Total Responses:* 878;

(7) *Annual Estimated Number of Burden Hours:* 15,768;

(8) *Annual Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden:* \$1,497,802 (15,768 estimated burden hours times \$94.99). EIA estimates that respondents will have no additional costs associated with the surveys other than the burden hours and the maintenance of the information during the normal course of business.

Comments are invited on whether or not: (a) The proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of agency functions, including whether the information will have a practical utility; (b) EIA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used, is accurate; (c) EIA can improve the quality, utility, and clarity of the information it will collect; and (d) EIA can minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, such as automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Statutory Authority: 15 U.S.C. 772(b) and 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*

Signed in Washington, DC, on May 23, 2025.

Samson A. Adeshiyan,

Director, Office of Statistical Methods and Research, U. S. Energy Information Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER13–79–014.

Applicants: Public Service Company of New Mexico.