or doubtful. In assessing capital adequacy and earnings prospects, particular attention will be paid to the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses. In evaluating management, the FDIC will rely to a great extent on the supervisory histories of the institutions involved and of the executive officers and directors that are proposed for the resultant institution. In addition, the FDIC may review the adequacy of management's disclosure to shareholders of the material aspects of the merger transaction to ensure that management has properly fulfilled its fiduciary duties.

Convenience and Needs Factor

In assessing the convenience and needs of the community to be served, the FDIC will consider such elements as the extent to which the proposed merger transaction is likely to benefit the general public through higher lending limits, new or expanded services, reduced prices, increased convenience in utilizing the services and facilities of the resulting institution, or other means. The FDIC, as required by the Community Reinvestment Act, will also note and consider each institution's Community Reinvestment Act performance evaluation record. An unsatisfactory record may form the basis for denial or conditional approval of an application.

Anti-Money Laundering Record

In every case, the FDIC will take into consideration the effectiveness of each insured depository institution involved in the proposed merger transaction in combating money-laundering activities, including in overseas branches. In this regard, the FDIC will consider the adequacy of each institution's programs, policies, and procedures relating to anti-money laundering activities; the relevant supervisory history of each participating institution, including their compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations; and the effectiveness of any corrective program outstanding. The FDIC's assessment may also incorporate information made available to the FDIC by the Department of the Treasury, other Federal or State authorities, and/or foreign governments. Adverse findings may warrant correction of identified problems before consent is granted, or the imposition of conditions. Significantly adverse findings in this area may form the basis for denial of the application.

Special Information Requirement if Applicant Is Affiliated With or Will Be Affiliated With an Insurance Company

If the institution that is the subject of the application is, or will be, affiliated with a company engaged in insurance activities that is subject to supervision by a state insurance regulator, the applicant must submit the following information as part of its application: (1) the name of insurance company; (2) a description of the insurance activities that the company is engaged in and has plans to conduct; and (3) a list of each state and the lines of business in that state which the company holds, or will hold, an insurance license. Applicant must also indicate the state where the company holds a resident license or charter, as applicable.

IV. Related Considerations

1. *Interstate bank merger transactions.* Where a proposed transaction is an interstate merger transaction between insured banks, the FDIC will consider the additional factors provided for in section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1831u.

2. *Interim merger transactions.* An interim institution is a state- or federally-chartered institution that does not operate independently, but exists, normally for a very short period of time, solely as a vehicle to accomplish a merger transaction. In cases where the establishment of a new or interim institution is contemplated in connection with a proposed merger transaction, the applicant should contact the FDIC to discuss any relevant deposit insurance requirements. In general, a merger transaction (other than a purchase and assumption) involving an *insured* depository institution and a *federal* interim depository institution will not require an application for deposit insurance, even if the federal interim depository institution will be the surviving institution.

3. *Branch closings.* Where banking offices are to be closed in connection with the proposed merger transaction, the FDIC will review the merging institutions' conformance to any applicable requirements of section 42 of the FDI Act concerning notice of branch closings as reflected in the Interagency Policy Statement Concerning Branch Closing Notices and Policies. See 64 FR 34844 (Jun. 29, 1999).

4. *Legal fees and other expenses.* The commitment to pay or payment of unreasonable or excessive fees and other expenses incident to an application reflects adversely upon the management of the applicant institution. The FDIC will closely review expenses for professional or other services rendered by present or prospective board members, major shareholders, or other insiders for any indication of self-dealing to the detriment of the institution. As a matter of practice, the FDIC expects full disclosure to all directors and shareholders of any arrangement with an insider. In no case will the FDIC approve an application where the payment of a fee, in whole or in part, is contingent upon any act or forbearance by the FDIC or by any other federal or state agency or official.

5. *Trade names.* Where an acquired bank or branch is to be operated under a different trade name than the acquiring bank, the FDIC will review the adequacy of the steps taken to minimize the potential for customer confusion about deposit insurance coverage. Applicants may refer to the Interagency Statement on Branch Names for additional guidance. See FDIC, Financial Institution Letter, 46–98 (May 1, 1998).

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on May 20, 2025.

Jennifer M. Jones,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–12493 Filed 7–2–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

13 CFR Part 302

[Docket No.: 250626–0114]

RIN 0610–AA87

Amendment to Environment Regulation

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Through this final rule, the Economic Development Administration (EDA), U.S. Department of Commerce, is amending its environmental regulation. Amending this regulation is necessary to remove references to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)'s National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations, which CEQ has rescinded, and to clarify EDA internal staffing of Environmental Officers.

DATES: This rule is effective July 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Roberson, Chief Counsel, Office

of the Chief Counsel, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Suite 72023, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1315; email: *jroberson@eda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

EDA's enabling statute is the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (PWEDA) and EDA's regulations are codified at 13 CFR Chapter III. The CEQ issued an interim final rule, (90 FR 10610, February 25, 2025; 90 FR 12690, March 19, 2025), effective April 11, 2025, to remove the existing implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.,* as amended (NEPA). This action was necessitated by and is consistent with Executive Order (E.O.) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy* (90 FR 8353; January 29, 2025), in which President Trump rescinded President Carter's E.O. 11991, *Relating to Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality* (42 FR 26967; May 24, 1977), which was the basis CEQ had invoked for its authority to make rules to begin with.

EDA's environmental regulation at 13 CFR 302.1 is intended to inform prospective and current grant recipients of their environmental responsibilities under all federal environmental laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. The current regulation also contains a specific reference to CEQ's NEPA implementing regulations and discusses some requirements under NEPA generally. In light of CEQ's removal of its NEPA implementing regulations and the fact that EDA has its own NEPA policies at Directive 17–02.2, it is necessary to update EDA's environmental regulation to remove references to CEQ's NEPA implementing procedures.

In addition, EDA is updating language in the regulation to make it consistent with EDA's internal staffing practices. The regulation formerly discussed that an EDA Environmental Officer is associated with an EDA regional office. However, due to staffing changes, EDA no longer necessarily assigns an Environmental Officer on a regional basis, but instead on a case-by-case basis. This regulation does not provide any additional guidance and only clarifies an internal staffing practice.

This rule is part of the overall package of updates to EDA's environmental practices to ensure consistency with CEQ's rescission of its implementing regulations and with governmentwide updates to agency NEPA procedures, which EDA is executing through a separate action to Directive 17.02–2. EDA is revising Directive 17.02–2 in response to E.O. 14154 as well as Congressional amendments to NEPA and recent court cases.

Congress amended NEPA in significant part in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA), Public Law 118–5, signed on June 3, 2023, adding substantial detail and direction in Title I of NEPA, including in particular on procedural issues that CEQ and individual acting agencies had previously addressed in their own procedures. EDA recognized the need to update its NEPA implementing procedures in light of these significant legislative changes. Since EDA's procedures were originally designed as a supplement to CEQ's NEPA regulations, the EDA had been awaiting CEQ action before revising its procedures, consistent with CEQ direction. *See* 40 CFR 1507.3(b) (2024); *see also* 86 FR 34154 (June 29, 2021). However, with CEQ's regulations now rescinded, and with EDA's NEPA implementing procedures still unmodified more than two years after this significant legislative overhaul, it is exigent that EDA move quickly to conform its procedures to the statute as amended.

Additionally, the Supreme Court on May 29, 2025 issued its decision in *Seven County Infrastructure Coalition* v. *Eagle County,* Colorado, 145 S.Ct. 1497 (2025), in which it described the ''transform[ation]'' of NEPA from its roots as ''a modest procedural requirement,'' into a significant ''substantive roadblock'' that ''paralyze[s]'' ''agency decisionmaking.'' *Id.* at 1507, 1513 (quotations omitted). The Supreme Court explained that part of that problem had been caused by decisions of lower courts, which it rejected, issuing a ''course correction'' mandating that courts give ''substantial deference'' to reasonable agency conclusions underlying its NEPA process. *Id.* at 1513–14. But the Court also acknowledged, and through its course correction sought to address, the effect on ''litigation-averse agencies'' which, in light of judicial ''micromanage[ment],'' had been ''tak[ing] ever more time and [ ] prepar[ing] ever longer EISs for future projects.'' *Id.* at 1513. EDA, thus, is issuing this final rule as part of its project of revising its NEPA implementing procedures to align its actions with the Supreme Court's decision and streamline its process of ensuring reasonable NEPA decisions.

Classification

Administrative Procedure Act and Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A), notice and comment are not required because this is a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice inasmuch as it updates an internal staffing structure. This rule also does not substantively affect EDA's implementation of NEPA which EDA administers through Directive 17–02.2, not the regulation at 13 CFR 302.1. As previously stated, the Directive is being updated in response to E.O. 14154 as well as Congressional amendments to NEPA and recent court cases. Rather, EDA is simply removing a cross-reference to a set of CEQ NEPA implementing procedures that CEQ rescinded.

In addition, to the extent that prior notice and solicitation of public comment would otherwise be required, EDA finds that there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action, as notice and comment are unnecessary. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). The APA authorizes agencies to issue regulations without notice and public comment when an agency finds, for good cause, that notice and comment is ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest,'' 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), and to make the rule effective immediately for good cause. 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This rule amends an environmental regulation to remove references to regulations that are no longer in force and updates an internal staffing structure so that is consistent with current practices. Therefore, public comment would serve no purpose and is unnecessary, and there is accordingly good cause to forgo notice-and-comment-procedures. There is also good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness. As this rule does not alter the rights or responsibilities of any party, delaying implementation of this rule serves no purpose. Moreover, EDA is removing references to regulations that are no longer in force, against the backdrop of an executive-branch wide revision of NEPA regulations, which includes EDA separately promulgating new NEPA procedures in its Directive 17–02.2. Confusion would result if part 302's references to defunct regulations remained on the books; good cause lies in promptly conforming it instead to the existing state of law.

Because prior notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are

inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis has not been prepared.

Executive Orders No. 12866, 13563, and 14192

This final rule was drafted in accordance with Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192. OMB has determined that this rule is significant for purposes of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, and has reviewed. This final rule is an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

Congressional Review Act

This final rule is not a ''major rule'' under the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*).

Executive Order No. 13132

This final rule does not contain policies that have federalism implications.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 302

Community development, Grant programs—business, Grant programs—housing and community development, Technical assistance.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, EDA amends 13 CFR part 302 as follows:

PART 302—GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 302 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 2341 *et seq.;* 42 U.S.C. 3150; 42 U.S.C. 3152; 42 U.S.C. 3153; 42 U.S.C. 3192; 42 U.S.C. 3193; 42 U.S.C. 3194; 42 U.S.C. 3211; 42 U.S.C. 3212; 42 U.S.C. 3216; 42 U.S.C. 3218; 42 U.S.C. 3220; 42 U.S.C. 5141; 15 U.S.C. 3701; Department of Commerce Delegation Order 10–4.

■ 2. Revise § 302.1 to read as follows:

§ 302.1 Environment.

EDA will undertake environmental reviews of projects in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91–190; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) (''NEPA''), and all applicable Federal environmental statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders. Depending on the project's location, environmental information concerning specific projects may be obtained from the individual serving as the Environmental Officer for the proposed action.

Dated: June 27, 2025.

Benjamin Page,

Deputy Assistant Secretary and Chief Operating Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–12313 Filed 7–1–25; 2:30 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–24–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–0182; Airspace Docket No. 22–AAL–75]

RIN 2120–AA66

Modification of Class E Airspace; Wrangell Airport, Wrangell, AK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Wrangell Airport, Wrangell, AK; removes redundant Class E airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface; and makes administrative updates to the airport's legal description. In sum, these actions support the safety and management of instrument flight rules (IFR) operations at the airport.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, October 2, 2025. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from the Office of the Federal Register's website at *www.federalregister.gov.*

FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/.* You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Drasin, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–2248.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface, removes Class E airspace extending from 1,200 feet above the surface, and updates the airport's legal description, to support IFR operations at Wrangell Airport, AK.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA–2025–0182 in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 14217; March 31, 2025), proposing to modify Class E airspace at Wrangell Airport, Wrangell, AK. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E airspace areas are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11J, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11J, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by modifying the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface at Wrangell Airport, Wrangell, AK, to more appropriately contain flight procedures. This action also expands Class E airspace coverage