

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Office of the Secretary****[Docket ID: DoD–2024–OS–0142]****Submission for OMB Review;
Comment Request**

AGENCY: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)), Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: 30-Day information collection notice.

SUMMARY: The DoD has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by June 30, 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. 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: Reginald Lucas, (571) 372–7574, whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Police Records Check; DD Form 369; OMB Control Number 0704–0007.

Type of Request: Revision.
Number of Respondents: 199,521.
Responses per Respondent: 1.
Annual Responses: 199,521.
Average Burden per Response: 27 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 89,784.
Needs and Uses: Title 10, United States Code, sections 504, 505, and 12102 establish minimal standards for enlistment into the Armed Forces. Among other items, these sections specifically prohibit the enlistment of those convicted of a felony. The Services have therefore developed standards which address the acceptability for Service persons with police records, adverse juvenile adjudications, or court convictions. The standards are designed to screen out categories of persons who have probability of either having serious disciplinary problems or may not be able to adjust to the disciplinary demands of the Armed Forces. This information collection is needed to

identify persons who may be undesirable for military service. The existence of a police record is one of the factors considered in establishing eligibility for enlistment or entry into highly sensitive career fields. Therefore, verification data from the individual and law enforcement agencies must be obtained before enlistment can occur. The form associated with this information collection is DD Form 369, “Police Record Check.” It is used by recruiters to inquire on applicants’ backgrounds prior to acceptance to the Armed Forces, when, in the judgment of the recruiter, an applicant may be withholding information of prior offense history.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent’s Obligation: Voluntary.

DoD Clearance Officer: Mr. Reginald Lucas.

Dated: May 22, 2025.

Stephanie J. Bost,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2025–09686 Filed 5–28–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Critical Material List; Addition of
Metallurgical Coal Used for
Steelmaking**

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is issuing this notice to advise the public that DOE has added metallurgical coal used for steelmaking to the DOE Critical Material List. This notice also provides the link to the assessment that forms the justification for including metallurgical coal used in steelmaking on the Critical Material List. Meeting the policy goal of U.S. steel dominance will require dramatic increases in domestic metallurgical coal production and use and thereby supports the determination that metallurgical coal used for steelmaking is a DOE critical material.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions may be addressed to David Alleman or Burt Thomas, U.S. Department of Energy (FE–32), Office of Research and Development, Office of Resource Sustainability, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, Forrestal Building, Room 3E–042, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington,

DC 20585; (202) 586–0147 or (240) 243–3991; david.alleman@hq.doe.gov or burt.thomas@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 7002(a)(2) of the Energy Act of 2020 defines “critical materials” to be: (A) any non-fuel mineral, element, substance, or material that the Secretary of Energy determines (i) has high risk for supply chain disruption; and (ii) serves an essential function in one or more energy technologies, including technologies that produce, transmit, store, and conserve energy [referred to here as a critical material for energy]; or (B) a critical mineral [as designated by the Secretary of the Interior].¹

On August 4, 2023, DOE published its “Notice of Final Determination on 2023 DOE Critical Materials List” (hereinafter Critical Materials List).² The Critical Materials List includes the following:

- *Critical materials for energy:* aluminum, cobalt, copper*, dysprosium, electrical steel* (grain-oriented electrical steel, non-grain-oriented electrical steel, and amorphous steel), fluorine, gallium, iridium, lithium, magnesium, natural graphite, neodymium, nickel, platinum, praseodymium, terbium, silicon*, and silicon carbide*.

- *Critical minerals:* The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), published a 2022 final list of critical minerals that includes the following 50 minerals: “Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barite, beryllium, bismuth, cerium, cesium, chromium, cobalt, dysprosium, erbium, europium, fluorspar, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, graphite, hafnium, holmium, indium, iridium, lanthanum, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, neodymium, nickel, niobium, palladium, platinum, praseodymium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, ytterbium, yttrium, zinc, and zirconium.”³

The critical materials for energy included on the Critical Material List are based on the criticality assessed in the short- and medium-term. A detailed description of DOE’s methodology can

¹ Section 7002(a)(2) of the Energy Act of 2020 is codified at 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(2).

² U.S. Dep’t of Energy, *Notice of Final Determination on 2023 DOE Critical Materials List*, 88 FR 51792 (August 4, 2023), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/08/04/2023-16611/notice-of-final-determination-on-2023-doe-critical-materials-list>.

³ The asterisks (*) indicates materials not designated as critical minerals by the Secretary of Interior.