

to 149 positions in the Lease Area to be occupied by up to 147 wind turbine generators and up to five offshore substation platforms. The 149 positions will conform to a 1 nm x 1 nm grid layout with an east-west and north-south orientation, which lessees agreed would apply across all the Massachusetts and Rhode Island wind energy areas. The Project would include one preferred export cable corridor making landfall and interconnecting to the ISO New England Inc. (ISO-NE) grid at Brayton Point in Somerset, Massachusetts. The Project would be developed in two parts or projects: Project 1 refers to the development in the northern portion of the Lease Area and associated interconnection, and Project 2 refers to the development in the southern portion of the Lease Area and associated interconnection. The preferred export cable corridor to Brayton Point would be used for both Project 1 and Project 2 to be built out within the Lease Area. The Project would also include one variant export cable corridor that, if used, would make landfall and interconnect to the ISO-NE grid in the town of Falmouth, Massachusetts. In the event that technical, logistical, grid interconnection, or other unforeseen challenges arise during the design and engineering phase that prevent Project 2 from making interconnection at Brayton Point, Project 2 would use the Falmouth variant export cable corridor.

After carefully considering public comments on the draft EIS and the alternatives described and analyzed in the final EIS, DOI selected Alternative D, "Nantucket Shoals," which eliminates six wind turbine generators from the Project as proposed in the COP. Alternative D is the Preferred Alternative identified in the final EIS. The anticipated mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements, which will be included in BOEM's COP approval as terms and conditions, are included in Appendix A of the ROD, which is available at: <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/southcoast-wind-formerly-mayflower-wind>.

NMFS has adopted BOEM's final EIS to support its decision about whether or not to promulgate the requested ITR and issue the associated LOA to SouthCoast Wind. NMFS' final decision of whether or not to promulgate the requested ITR and issue the LOA will be documented in a separate Decision Memorandum prepared in accordance with internal NMFS policy and procedures. The final ITR and a notice of issuance of the LOA, if issued, would be published in the **Federal Register**. The LOA would

authorize SouthCoast Wind to take small numbers of marine mammals incidental to Project construction and would set forth: permissible methods of incidental taking; means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and their habitat; and requirements for monitoring and reporting. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), NMFS issued a final Biological Opinion to BOEM on November 7, 2024, evaluating the effects of the proposed action on ESA-listed species. The proposed action in the Biological Opinion includes the associated permits, approvals, and authorizations that may be issued.

USACE has decided to adopt BOEM's final EIS and issue a permit to SouthCoast Wind under section 10 of the RHA and section 404 of the CWA. The USACE permit will authorize SouthCoast Wind to discharge fill below the high tide line of waters of the United States. It will also authorize SouthCoast Wind to perform work and place structures below the mean high water mark of navigable waters of the United States and to affix structures to the seabed on the OCS.

*Authority:* National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*); 40 CFR 1505.2

**Karen Baker,**

*Associate Director, Renewable Energy Programs, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-452 and 731-TA-1129-1130 (Third Review)]

### Raw Flexible Magnets From China and Taiwan

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record <sup>1</sup> developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on raw flexible magnets from China and revocation of the antidumping duty orders on raw flexible magnets from China and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>2</sup>

## Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on June 3, 2024 (89 FR 47607) and determined on September 6, 2024, that it would conduct expedited reviews (89 FR 81938, October 9, 2024).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on December 20, 2024. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5574 (December 2024), entitled *Raw Flexible Magnets from China and Taiwan: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-452 and 731-TA-1129-1130 (Third Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 20, 2024.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2024-31085 Filed 12-26-24; 8:45 am]

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1429]

### Certain Wireless Communication Devices and Components Thereof; Notice of Institution of Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on November 18, 2024, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of International Semiconductor Group Co., Ltd. of Seoul, South Korea. A supplement was filed on December 6, 2024. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain wireless communication devices and components thereof by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,575,262 ("the '262 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 9,271,308 ("the '308 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 10,111,227 ("the '227 patent"); and U.S. Patent No. 10,616,919 ("the '919 patent"). The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by the applicable Federal Statute. The complainant

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Jason E. Kearns did not participate.