

API chapters	Title		
11	Physical Properties Data.	Camin Cargo Control, Inc. (Fife, WA)	Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and
12	Calculation of Petroleum	is accredited for the following	American Society for Testing and
	Quantities.	laboratory analysis procedures and	Materials (ASTM):
17	Marine Measurement.	methods for petroleum and certain	
		petroleum products set forth by the U.S.	
		Customs and Border Protection	

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27-04	D95	Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation.
27-08	D86	Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure.
27-11	D445	Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity).
27-13	D4294	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
27-20	D4057	Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products.
27-21	D4177	Standard Practice for the Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products.
27-48	D4052	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter.
27-50	D93	Standard Test Methods for Flash-Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.
27-58	D5191	Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Mini Method).

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344-1060. The inquiry may also be sent to CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov. Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories. <https://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories>.

Lina M. Acosta,

Acting Laboratory Director, Houston, Laboratories and Scientific Services.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[PO #4820000251; Order #02412-014-004-047181.0]

Rescission and Termination of the Environmental Impact Statement Analyzing the Potential Environmental Effects From Maintaining Secretary Jewell's Coal Leasing Moratorium

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of rescission and termination.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Headquarters Solid Minerals is announcing the rescission of the Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) and termination of the EIS analyzing the potential environmental effects from maintaining Secretary Jewell's coal leasing moratorium.

DATES: This rescission and termination takes effect immediately.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Indra Dahal, Solid Minerals Deputy Division Chief, at 571-458-6637, or by email to idahal@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the BLM published on May 1, 2023, its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS to analyze the potential environmental effects from maintaining Secretary Jewell's coal leasing moratorium (88 FR 26588). The EIS would have analyzed the potential effects from maintaining or revoking former Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell's coal leasing moratorium.

Background Information: In January 2016, then-Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell issued Secretary's Order 3338 (Jewell Order) commencing preparation of a new programmatic EIS and establishing a moratorium on Federal coal leasing, with some exemptions.

On March 29, 2017, then-Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke implemented Executive Order (E.O.) 13783, "Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Security," by issuing Secretary's Order 3348 (Zinke Order), which rescinded the Jewell Order and ended the moratorium on coal leasing. Immediately thereafter, Citizens for Clean Energy, Ecocheyenne, Montana Environmental Information Center, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Sierra Club, WildEarth Guardians, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana asserting that the issuance of the Zinke Order required an environmental analysis in compliance with NEPA. Additionally, the States of California, New York, New Mexico, and Washington also filed suit and the Court consolidated the cases. The National Mining Association and the States of Wyoming and Montana intervened.

On April 19, 2019, the Court held that the Zinke Order was a final agency action that triggered the need to comply with NEPA, requiring the Department to conduct an appropriate environmental review of that action. To comply with the Court's Order, the BLM released an environmental assessment (EA) for public comment on May 22, 2019, and published the final EA and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on its website on February 26, 2020. Shortly thereafter, the Plaintiffs amended their complaints to challenge the scope and content of the EA.

On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued E.O. 13990, entitled, "Executive Order on Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis," revoking

E.O. 13783. On April 16, 2021, Secretary Haaland rescinded the Zinke Order through Secretary's Order 3398 (Haaland Order) but did not reinstate the Federal coal leasing moratorium.

On August 12, 2022, the Court vacated and remanded the EA and associated FONSI and reinstated “[t]he coal leasing program moratorium established by the Jewell Order until the completion of sufficient NEPA review analyzing revocation of the moratorium.” That court ruling was the impetus for publishing the BLM’s NOI to prepare an EIS to analyze the potential environmental effects from maintaining Secretary Jewell’s coal leasing moratorium on May 1, 2023 (88 FR 26588).

In October 2022, Intervenor-Defendants appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On February 21, 2024, the Ninth Circuit ruled that the District Court’s ruling was incorrect, that the Haaland Order definitively revoked the Zinke Order in its entirety, and that the repeal of the Zinke Order is enough to render the case moot and appropriate for dismissal. For those reasons, the Ninth Circuit vacated and remanded the District Court decision with instructions to dismiss the case as moot. As a result, there is no Jewell Order coal leasing moratorium in effect to analyze, and the BLM is rescinding the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS and is terminating the EIS announced in the **Federal Register** at 88 FR 26588.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1501.9)

Mitchell Leverette,

Acting Assistant Director, Energy, Minerals, and Realty Management.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1377]

Certain Products Containing Tirzepatide and Products Purporting To Contain Tirzepatide; Notice of Issuance of a General Exclusion Order, a Limited Exclusion Order, and Cease and Desist Orders; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has determined to issue a general exclusion order (“GEO”) prohibiting the

importation of products containing tirzepatide and products purporting to contain tirzepatide that infringe U.S. Trademark No. 6,809,369 or include a false designation of origin; a limited exclusion order (“LEO”) prohibiting the entry of falsely advertised products containing tirzepatide and products purporting to contain tirzepatide that are imported by or on behalf of certain defaulting respondents; and cease and desist orders (“CDOs”) directed against certain defaulting respondents. This investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ronald A. Traud, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3427. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on November 27, 2023, based upon a complaint filed on behalf of Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis, Indiana (“Lilly”). 88 FR 82914–15 (Nov. 27, 2023). 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 products containing tirzepatide or purporting to contain tirzepatide by reason of false designation of source and false and misleading advertising, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States, and by reason of infringement of U.S. Trademark No. 6,809,369. *Id.* The complaint also alleges that a domestic industry exists pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of section 337. *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named as respondents Arctic Peptides LLC of Akeny, Iowa (“Arctic Peptides”); Audrey Beauty Co. of Hong Kong, China (“Audrey Beauty”); Biolabshop Limited of Lancaster, United Kingdom (“Biolabshop”); Mew Mews Company Limited of Hong Kong, China (“Mew Mews”); Strate Labs LLC of Spring, Texas (“Strate Labs”); Steroide Kaufen

of Bialystok, Poland (“Steroide Kaufen”); Super Human Store of Barcelona, Spain (“SHS”); Supopeptide of Cedar Grove, New Jersey (“Supopeptide”); Triggered Supplements LLC (d/b/a The Triggered Brand) of Clearwater, Florida (“Triggered Brand”); Unewlife of Cedar Grove, New Jersey (“Unewlife”); and Xiamen Austronext Trading Co., Ltd. (d/b/a AustroPeptide) (“AustroPeptide”) of Fujian, China. *Id.* at 82915. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (“OUII”) is also named as a party in this investigation. *Id.*

On March 21, 2024, the investigation terminated in part with respect to respondents Unewlife, Supopeptide, and Steroide Kaufen. Order No. 8 (Mar. 7, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (Mar. 21, 2024). On May 15, 2024, Arctic Peptides, Audrey Beauty, Biolabshop, Mew Mews, Strate Labs, SHS, Triggered Brand, and AustroPeptide were found in default. Order No. 10 (Mar. 26, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (Apr. 22, 2024). And on May 21, 2024, the complaint was amended to add as respondents Total Compounding Pharmaceuticals of Australia and Singularity Marketing Limited (d/b/a Swiss Chems) of Hong Kong, China (“Swiss Chems”). Order No. 12 (Apr. 22, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (May 21, 2024). On June 13, 2024, the complaint was further amended to add as a respondent Total Compounding Pharmaceuticals of Australia. Order No. 16 (May 8, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (June 13, 2024).

On July 12, 2024, Lilly moved for summary determination on violation based on allegations of trademark infringement, false designation of origin, and/or false advertising against (1) Arctic Peptides, (2) Audrey Beauty, (3) Biolabshop, (4) Mew Mews, (5) Strate Labs, (6) SHS, (7) Triggered Brand, (8) AustroPeptide, (9) GenX Peptides, (10) Paradigm Peptides, and (11) Total Compounding. On December 6, 2024, the ALJ issued Order No. 26, which partially granted the motion. *See* Order No. 26 (Dec. 6, 2024). Order No. 26 granted Lilly’s motion regarding trademark infringement as to respondents Audrey Beauty, Mew Mews, SHS, and Triggered Brand, but denied the motion as to GenX Peptides, Total Compounding, Paradigm Peptides, and Strate Labs. That order also granted Lilly’s motion regarding false designation of origin as to respondents Audrey Beauty, Mew Mews, SHS, Triggered Brand, and Strate Labs, but denied the motion as to GenX Peptides, Total Compounding, Paradigm Peptides, and Biolabshop. The order further