

Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) directs agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare and make available to the public a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities (*i.e.*, small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions) when the agency is required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for a rule. Since a general notice of

proposed rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, CBP is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rule.

Signing Authority

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with DHS Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Pete Flores, Acting Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director (or Acting Director, if applicable) of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited

merchandise, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12) is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

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Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

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■ 2. In § 12.104g, the table in paragraph (b) is amended by adding Lebanon to the list in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

* * * * *
(b) * * *

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Lebanon	Archaeological material of Lebanon ranging in date from approximately the Paleolithic period (approximately 700,000 years ago) through 1774 C.E., and ethnological material of Lebanon ranging in date from approximately 1600 C.E. to 1918 C.E.	CBP Dec. 25–05.
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Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations & Disclosure Law Division, Regulations & Rulings, Office of Trade U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2025–08615 Filed 5–13–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Office of the Secretary****21 CFR Part 291****42 CFR Part 8****45 CFR Parts 86 and 92****Notification of HHS Documents Identified for Rescission**

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notification of rescissions.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or the Department) provides notice that it is rescinding four informal guidance documents. This action will reduce the burdens on regulated parties and allow HHS to refocus on its core mission to Make America Healthy Again.

DATES: May 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean R. Keveney, Acting General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, HHS, 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20201, 202–690–7741.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: President Donald J. Trump has declared that the policy of the executive branch is to “alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens placed on the American people.” *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, Executive Order 14192, 90

FR 9065, 9065 (Jan. 31, 2025). This burden does not come from formal regulations alone, but also from “rules, memoranda, administrative orders, guidance documents, policy statements, and interagency agreements that are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.” *Id.* The President has accordingly directed every agency to review and rescind all such agency actions which are unlawful or impose greater burdens than benefits. *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Deregulatory Initiative*, Executive Order 14219, 90 FR 10583, 10583 (Feb. 19, 2025).

Independently, I have instructed HHS to launch the most sweeping deregulatory initiative in the history of the Department. We are eliminating bureaucratic red tape and refocusing on our core mission to Make America

Healthy Again. Across the Department, we are aggressively deregulating to return the freedoms eroded over decades by unnecessary and burdensome regulations.

As part of this Department-wide initiative, I have determined that the documents identified below have been superseded, are unduly burdensome, no longer represent the considered legal judgment of HHS, and/or are otherwise appropriate for rescission. To the extent one of these documents should have been promulgated with notice and comment, but was not, that provides another basis for rescission.

Accordingly, all documents identified below are hereby rescinded, effective immediately.

Because HHS promulgated these documents without notice and comment, HHS may rescind them in the same manner. *Perez v. Mortg. Bankers Ass'n*, 575 U.S. 92, 101 (2015). Any effect on reliance interests could only be positive since these guidance documents have already largely been superseded. Thus, formal rescission will reduce the burdens on regulated parties. To the extent there are negative effects on reliance interests, those interests are unreasonable or unwarranted. The American public knew that these informal documents could be rescinded at any time, especially following a change of administration now that they are defunct.

This is the beginning of a new era for HHS and American health more broadly. In this new era, patient choice and individual freedom will predominate over burdensome federal regulations. In this document, we are taking the first step towards making that a reality.

I hereby order that the following documents be rescinded, effective immediately:

* Extension of Designation of Scarce Materials or Threatened Materials Subject to COVID-19 Hoarding Prevention Measures; Extension of Effective Date With Modifications, 86 FR 35810 (July 7, 2021).

* Opioid Drugs in Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opiate Addiction; Repeal of Current Regulations and Issuance of New Regulations: Delay of Effective Date and Resultant Amendments to the Final Rule, 66 FR 15347 (Mar. 19, 2001).

* Practice Guidelines for the Administration of Buprenorphine for Treating Opioid Use Disorder, 86 FR 22439 (Apr. 28, 2021).

* Notification of Interpretation and Enforcement of Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act and Title IX of the

Education Amendments of 1972, 86 FR 27984 (May 25, 2021).

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

31 CFR Part 1

RIN 1505-AC84

Privacy Act of 1974; Exempting a System of Records From Certain Requirements

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Treasury is issuing a final rule, exempting a new Internal Revenue Service (IRS) system of records (SOR) entitled “Department of Treasury/ Internal Revenue Service—34.018, Insider Risk Management Records” from certain provisions of the Privacy Act. The IRS Insider Risk Management system was established for information collected in connection with the IRS Insider Risk program to identify potential threats to IRS resources and information assets and facilitate management of insider threat investigations, complaints, inquiries, and counterintelligence threat detection activities. Specifically, the Department exempts portions of this SOR from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, and administrative enforcement requirements.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Risk Officer, Internal Revenue Service, Office of the Chief Risk Officer, Enterprise Risk Management, 1111 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20224-0002; telephone: (801) 612-4815.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department of Treasury (TREAS) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register**, 89 FR 41912, (published May 14, 2024), proposing to exempt portions of the SOR from one or more provisions of the Privacy Act because of criminal, civil, and administrative enforcement

requirements. The SOR is TREAS/IRS 34.018, Insider Risk Management Records, 89 FR 36851, (published May 3, 2024) and 89 FR 48219 (published correction June 5, 2024). The IRS Insider Risk Management program will use this SOR to identify potential threats to IRS resources and information assets and facilitate management of insider threat investigations, complaints, inquiries, and counterintelligence threat detection activities.

Treasury’s IRS bureau published the new system of records notice (SORN) to explain the information is collected in connection with the implementation of the IRS Insider Risk program. Public comments were invited on both the NPRM and SORN.

Public Comments

Treasury received no comments for the new Treasury/IRS 34.018, Insider Risk Management Records SORN.

Treasury received one comment pertaining to the related NPRM prior to the close of the comment period on June 13, 2024. The commenter recommended that Treasury follow the Privacy Act but limit the use of the exemptions that are provided for within the Privacy Act. Treasury understands the commenter’s views and concerns regarding the use of exemptions and the effects on privacy that may appear limit transparency and diminish some privacy protections. The Privacy Act provides for the use of exemptions for the permitted purposes of protecting individuals and maintaining the effectiveness and safety of operations which may be harmed if access to a specific individual’s records is provided. Treasury and IRS ensure the use of exemptions for this SOR is limited to what is necessary and appropriate to further those purposes.

The remainder of the commenter’s concern related to the use of the *Regulations.gov* website and were outside the scope of the proposed rule. Specifically, the comment raised concerns about *Regulations.gov* website utilizing Google Analytics Third-Party Tracking Cookies, without the users’ knowledge or consent. *Regulations.gov* provides a link to their Privacy Policy and User Notice which address these concerns.

In summary, Treasury appreciates the public comments and strives to be transparent regarding all Insider Threat collections and uses through publishing the SORN and Final Rule. After consideration of the public comments, Treasury has determined that it will implement the rulemaking as proposed.