

ED-209I in lieu of the RLFMS web based ED-209 and ED209I.

II. Method of Collection

Electronically via use of standardized auto calculable PDF forms, provided by the EDA and sent via email.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0610-0095.

Form Number(s): ED-209 and ED-209I.

Type of Review: Regular submission (extension of a current information collection).

Affected Public: Not for-profit institutions; state or local governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,460.

Estimated Time per Response: ED-209, 3 hours; and ED-209I, 1 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,796.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: June 10, 2014.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2014-13938 Filed 6-13-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket B-26-2014]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 39—Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas Application for Production Authority; CSI Calendering, Inc. (Rubber Coated Textile Fabric); Comment Period on Submission of New Evidence

On March 18, 2014, an application was submitted by the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport Board, grantee of FTZ 39, requesting production authority on behalf of CSI Calendering, Inc. (CSI), located in Arlington, Texas. The proposed activity involves calendering, slitting, and laminating of certain RFL (resorcinol formaldehyde latex) textile fabrics (79 FR 16278-16279, 3-25-2014). Comments on the proposal were submitted by interested parties on May 27, 2014. Currently, the FTZ Board is inviting public comment on new evidence provided by CSI as part of its rebuttal comments submitted on June 6, 2014, on which there has not been an opportunity for public comment.

The comment period on CSI's June 6 submission is open through July 16, 2014. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary at the following address: Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 21013, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230-0002.

A copy of CSI's June 6, 2014, submission will be available for public inspection at the address above, and in the "Reading Room" section of the FTZ Board's Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz. For further information, contact Pierre Duy at Pierre.Duy@trade.gov or (202) 482-1378.

Dated: June 9, 2014.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014-14062 Filed 6-13-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-916]

Laminated Woven Sacks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On February 27, 2014, the Department of Commerce (the "Department") published the *Preliminary Results*¹ of the 2012-2013 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on laminated woven sacks ("sacks") from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The period of review ("POR") is August 1, 2012, through July 31, 2013. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the *Preliminary Results*, but we received none. The final weighted-average dumping margin for the PRC-wide entity is listed in the "Final Results of Review" section below.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 16, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Gorelik, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6905.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

We received no comments from interested parties on our *Preliminary Results* which published on February 27, 2014. The Department conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act").

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is laminated woven sacks. Laminated woven sacks are bags or sacks consisting of one or more plies of fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, regardless of the width of the strip; with or without an extrusion coating of polypropylene and/or polyethylene on one or both sides of the fabric; laminated by any method either to an exterior ply of plastic film such as biaxially-oriented polypropylene ("BOPP") or to an exterior ply of paper that is suitable for high quality print graphics;² printed with three colors or more in register; with or without lining; whether or not closed on one end; whether or not in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat

¹ See *Laminated Woven Sacks From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013*, 79 FR 11075 (February 27, 2014) ("Preliminary Results").

² "Paper suitable for high quality print graphics," as used herein, means paper having an ISO brightness of 82 or higher and a Sheffield Smoothness of 250 or less. Coated free sheet is an example of a paper suitable for high quality print graphics.

tubing, and sleeves); with or without handles; with or without special closing features; not exceeding one kilogram in weight. Laminated woven sacks are typically used for retail packaging of consumer goods such as pet foods and bird seed.

Effective July 1, 2007, laminated woven sacks are classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) subheadings 6305.33.0050 and 6305.33.0080. Laminated woven sacks were previously classifiable under HTSUS subheading 6305.33.0020. If entered with plastic coating on both sides of the fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 3923.21.0080, 3923.21.0095, and 3923.29.0000. If entered not closed on one end or in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat tubing, and sleeves), laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 3917.39.0050, 3921.90.1100, 3921.90.1500, and 5903.90.2500. If the polypropylene strips and/or polyethylene strips making up the fabric measure more than 5 millimeters in width, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 4601.99.0500, 4601.99.9000, and 4602.90.0000. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Preliminary Results

Upon initiation of the administrative review, we provided the opportunity for all companies upon which the review was initiated to submit either a “no shipment” certification or the separate rate application or certification.³ Of the nine companies under review, three companies had a separate rate from a prior segment⁴ but did not file a “no shipment” certification or a separate rate certification on the record of this review.⁵ Consequently, these three

companies have not provided any documentation supporting their continued eligibility for a separate rate. Thus, we now consider them to be part of the PRC-wide entity, pursuant to our practice.⁶ The other six companies under review in this segment did not have a separate rate from a prior segment of the proceeding. Because these companies neither established their eligibility for a separate rate through a separate rate application nor filed “no shipment” certifications, the Department will continue to treat these six companies as part of the PRC-wide entity.⁷

PRC-Wide Entity Rate

In the *Preliminary Results*, we stated that the Department conducted a proceeding pursuant to section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) regarding the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of laminated woven sacks.⁸ Based on

relevant period. *See Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2011–2012*, 78 FR 56211 (September 12, 2013) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 11, where the Department stated that “a company that did not export subject merchandise to the United States during the relevant period is likewise not eligible for a separate rate, because it has no reviewable POR entries and, thus, is not subject to the review (including the determination of a separate rate status);” *see also Policy Bulletin 5.1: Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigations Involving Non-Market Economy Countries*, dated April 5, 2005 found at: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf>; *see also Separate Rate Certification* at page 2; found at: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/sep-rate-files/20121031/srv-sr-cert-20121031.pdf>.

⁶ *See, e.g., Honey From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2011–2012*, 78 FR 38941 (June 28, 2013) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at page 3 (“*Honey 2011–2012 Preliminary Results*”) (“during the review, Dongtai Peak did not file a separate rate application or certification, nor did it file a no shipments certification. Accordingly, because Dongtai Peak did not demonstrate its eligibility for a separate rate, the Department will preliminarily treat Dongtai Peak as part of the PRC-wide Entity.”), unchanged in *Honey From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2011–2012* (“*Honey 2011–2012 Final Results*”), 78 FR 56860 (September 16, 2013); *see also Steel Wire Garment Hangers From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and New Shipper Review, 2011–2012*, 78 FR 70271, 70272 (November 25, 2013).

⁷ *See, e.g., Honey 2011–2012 Preliminary Results* and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 3, unchanged in *Honey 2011–2012 Final Results*, 78 FR at 56860.

⁸ *See Implementation of Determinations Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act: Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires; Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe; Laminated Woven Sacks; and Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From the People's Republic of China, 77 FR 52683* (August 30, 2012) (“*Section 129 Implementation*”).

certain adjustments pursuant to section 777A(f) of the Act, the Department revised the PRC-wide entity rate from 91.73 percent, the only rate ever determined for the PRC-wide entity in this proceeding⁹ to 47.64 percent.¹⁰ Consequently, in these final results, we are assigning a rate of 47.64 percent, as revised in the *Section 129 Implementation*, to the PRC-wide entity, which includes all nine companies initiated for review.

Final Results of Review

The Department determines that the following dumping margin exists for the period August 1, 2012, through July 31, 2013:

Exporter	Margin (percent)
PRC-Wide Entity ¹¹	47.64

Assessment

Upon issuance of the final results, the Department will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of the final results of review. The Department recently announced a refinement to its assessment practice in non-market economy (“NME”) cases.¹² Pursuant to this refinement in practice, for entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales databases submitted by companies individually examined during this review, the Department will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the NME-wide rate. In addition, if the Department determines that an exporter under review had no shipments of the subject merchandise, any suspended entries that entered under that exporter’s case number (*i.e.*, at that

⁹ *See, e.g., Laminated Woven Sacks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of First Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 76 FR 14906 (March 18, 2011).

¹⁰ *See Section 129 Implementation*, 77 FR at 52687–52688; *see also Laminated Woven Sacks From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 78 FR 64472 (October 29, 2013).

¹¹ The PRC-Wide Entity includes: Cangnan Color Make the Bag; Han Shing Corporation Limited; Jiangsu Hotsun Plastics; Ningbo Yong Feng Packaging Co., Ltd.; Polywell Industrial Co.; Shandong Qilu Plastic Fabric Group, Ltd.; Shandong Shouguang Jianyuan Chun Co.; Shandong Youlian Subian Co. Ltd.; and Zibo Aifudi Plastic Packaging Co., Ltd.

¹² *See Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011).

³ *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation, in Part*, 78 FR 60834, 60836 (October 2, 2013).

⁴ These three companies are: Cangnan Color Make the Bag, Jiangsu Hotsun Plastics, and Polywell Industrial Co. We note that these three companies received their separate rates in the underlying investigation and have not been under review since the investigation. *See Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Partial Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 73 FR 35646, 35648 (June 24, 2008).

⁵ The Department notes that a company’s eligibility for a separate rate necessarily requires reviewable entries from that company during the

exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the NME-wide rate.¹³

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (2) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate of 47.64 percent; and (3) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporters that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notifications

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to the administrative protective order ("APO") of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing these results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 10, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014-14061 Filed 6-13-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

U.S. Education Mission to Central America; March 16–19, 2015

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, is organizing an education mission to El Salvador and Honduras with an optional stop to Nicaragua. Department of Commerce is partnering with the Department of State's EducationUSA Advising Centers. This trade mission is designed to be led by a senior Department of Commerce official and the emphasis will be on U.S. higher education, focusing on, in order of importance, intensive English language programs, community colleges, summer, undergraduate and graduate programs. Summer programs seeking to participate should be appropriately accredited by an accreditation body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Intensive English language programs seeking to participate should be accredited by the Commission on English Language Programs Accreditation (CEA) or appropriately accredited by an accreditation body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Community colleges, undergraduate and graduate programs seeking to participate should be accredited by a recognized accreditation body listed in Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) or Accrediting Council for Education and Training (ACCET), in the Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors (ASPA), or any accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

This mission will seek to connect U.S. higher education institutions to potential students and university/institution partners in Central America. The mission will include student fairs organized by EducationUSA, embassy briefings, site visits, and networking events. San Salvador, Santa Ana, Tegucigalpa, and Managua, are four of the top cities for recruiting students

from Central America to the United States. Participating in the Education Mission, rather than traveling to these markets independently, will enhance the participants ability to secure appropriate meetings, especially in light of the high level engagement and support of U.S. education by the U.S. ambassadors in El Salvador and Honduras.

Commercial Setting

There are several types of opportunities in Central America for U.S. English as a Second Language programs, summer programs, community colleges, and U.S. universities offering undergraduate as well as graduate programs.

In March 2011, President Obama launched "100,000 Strong in the Americas" to increase educational exchanges in the Western Hemisphere. Enhancing education is a key driver in improving socioeconomic indicators in the region. "100,000 Strong" bridges the critical relationship between broader educational opportunity and greater regional prosperity. Expanding study abroad opportunities for students, our future leaders and innovators, strengthens bi-national relations and better prepares young people for the 21st century global workforce. The goal of this initiative is to have 100,000 students moving in each direction annually by 2020. Currently, 45,000 U.S. students study in Latin America and the Caribbean and 68,000 Latin American and Caribbean students study in the United States each year. The initiative seeks to more than double these numbers in less than ten years.¹

The Western Hemisphere represents a thriving market of nearly one billion people. Approximately 40 percent of U.S. exports go to our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors, and Latin American exports to the United States are even higher. The middle class in Latin America has grown by 50 million in the last decade alone. President Obama believes that the Americas can become the most competitive region in the world. To accomplish this goal, we need to develop the skills to reach across borders to new markets, research, and opportunities.

The mission supports the Administration's Look South initiative, which encourages companies to explore opportunities in the United States' 11 free trade agreement partner countries in Latin America. Education services are in high demand throughout these

¹ U.S. Department of State, *100,000 Strong in the Americas*, <http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/fs/2013/214201.htm>.

¹³ See *id.*