

the functionality of the AES. Completing these fields will not significantly affect respondent burden since the original ITN field is an optional data element and not required for all submissions. The used electronics indicator is a conditional field, which will only be required for 75 out of the approximately 9,000 Schedule B numbers and will affect less than one percent of commodities exported. See Attachment G for a list of the Schedule B numbers affected.

In addition to the two new proposed data elements that will be added to the AES, the Census Bureau added language to include the new timeframes for split shipments addressed in FTR Letter #6, Notice of Regulatory Change for Split Shipments. In practice, the export trade community currently adheres to the split shipment filing timeframes. The Census Bureau also revised language to reflect the two options for filing EEL. The two options are filing via AESDirect or filing to the AES mainframe. Finally, the Census Bureau added language to the FTR to ensure consistency with the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) Export Administration Regulations (EAR) based on the Export Control Reform. These clarifications do not impose new reporting requirements.

The information collected via the Automated Export System (AES) conveys what is being exported (description and commodity classification number), how much is exported (quantity, shipping weight, and value), how it is exported (mode of transport, exporting carrier, and whether containerized), from where (state of origin and port of export), to where (port of unloading and country of ultimate destination), and when a commodity is exported (date of exportation). The identification of the U.S. Principal Party in Interest (USPPI) shows who is exporting goods. The USPPI and/or the forwarding or other agent information provides a contact for verification of the information.

The information is used by the U.S. Federal Government and the private sector. The Federal Government uses every data element on the AES record. The Census Bureau published the Interim Final Rule "Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR): Clarification on Uses of Electronic Export Information" to describe how EEI will be accessed and utilized under the International Trade Data System (ITDS). The ITDS was established to eliminate the redundant information collection requirements, efficiently regulate the flow of commerce and to effectively enforce laws and regulations relating to international trade. It establishes a

single portal system for the collection and distribution of standard electronic import and export data required by all participating federal agencies. In addition, the rule allows federal agencies with appropriate authority to access export data in the AES and ensure consistency with the Executive Order 13659, Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses issued on February 19, 2014.

The data collected from the AES serves as the official record of export transactions. The mandatory use of the AES enables the Federal Government to produce more accurate export statistics. The Census Bureau delegated the authority to enforce the FTR to the BIS's Office of Export Enforcement along with the Department of Homeland Security's CBP and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The mandatory use of the AES also facilitates the enforcement of the Export Administration Regulations for the detection and prevention of exports of high technology commodities to unauthorized destinations by the BIS and the CBP; the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) by the U.S. Department of State (State Department) for the exports of munitions; and the validation of the Kimberly Process Certificate for the exports of rough diamonds.

Other Federal agencies use this data to develop the components of the merchandise trade figures that are used in the calculations for the balance of payments and GDP accounts to evaluate the effects of the value of U.S. exports. The data is also used to enforce U.S. export laws and regulations, to plan and examine export promotion programs and agricultural development and assistance programs, and to prepare for and assist in trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Collection of these data also eliminates the need for conducting additional surveys for the collection of information as the AES shows the relationship of the parties to the export transaction (as required by the Bureau of Economic Analysis). These AES data are also used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a source for developing the export price index and by the U.S. Department of Transportation for administering the negotiation of reciprocal arrangements for transportation facilities between the United States and other countries. Additionally, a collaborative effort amongst the Census Bureau, the National Governors' Association and other data users resulted in the development of export statistics requiring the state of origin to be

reported on the AES. This information enables state governments to focus activities and resources on fostering the exports of goods that originate in their states.

Export statistics collected from the AES aid private sector companies, financial institutions, and transportation entities in conducting market analysis and market penetration studies for the development of new markets and market-share strategies. Port authorities, steamship lines, airlines, aircraft manufacturers, and air transport associations use these data for measuring the volume and effect of air or vessel shipments and the need for additional or new types of facilities.

Affected Public: Individuals or households, Business or other for-profit.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., chapter 9, sections 301–307.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202) 395–5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Lead, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–64–2015]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 230— Piedmont Triad Area, North Carolina Authorization of Production Activity, Deere-Hitachi Construction Machinery Corporation (Hydraulic Excavators), Kernersville, North Carolina

On September 8, 2015, the Piedmont Triad Partnership, grantee of FTZ 230, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Deere-Hitachi Construction Machinery Corporation, within FTZ 230—Site 30, in Kernersville, North Carolina.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (80 FR 57785, September 25, 2015). The FTZ Board

has determined that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification is authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: January 6, 2016.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016-00451 Filed 1-11-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-61-2015]

**Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 119—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota;
Authorization of Production Activity;
CNH Industrial America, LLC;
(Agricultural Equipment and Related
Subassemblies and Attachments);
Benson, Minnesota**

On September 8, 2015, CNH Industrial America, LLC (CNH), a potential operator of FTZ 119, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board for its facilities located in Benson, Minnesota.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (80 FR 56962-56963, 09/21/2015). The FTZ Board has determined that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification is authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: January 6, 2016.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016-00471 Filed 1-11-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-601]

Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013-2014

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

SUMMARY: On July 7, 2015, the Department of Commerce (the

Department) published the preliminary results of the 27th administrative review of the antidumping duty order on tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, finished and unfinished (TRBs), from the People's Republic of China (PRC).¹ The period of review (POR) is June 1, 2013, through May 31, 2014. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made certain changes in the margin calculations. Therefore, the final results differ from the preliminary results. The final weighted-average dumping margins for the reviewed firms are listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of the Review."

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 12, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blaine Wiltse, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6345.

Background

These final results of administrative review cover four exporters of the subject merchandise, Changshan Peer Bearing Co., Ltd. and Peer Bearing Company (collectively, CPZ/SKF), Ningbo Xinglun Bearings Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Xinglun), Xinchang Kaiyuan Automotive Bearing Co., Ltd. (Kaiyuan), and Yantai CMC Bearing Co. Ltd. (Yantai CMC). The Department selected as CPZ/SKF and Yantai CMC as mandatory respondents for individual examination; however, we subsequently found that Yantai CMC does not qualify for a separate rate.² Additionally, in the *Preliminary Results*, we determined, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.401(f) to treat affiliated producers, CPZ/SKF and Shanghai General Bearing Co., Ltd. (SGBC) as a single entity (collectively, CPZ/SGBC).

On July 7, 2015, the Department published the *Preliminary Results*. In August 2015, we received case and rebuttal briefs from the Timken Company (the petitioner) and CPZ/SKF. We also received a case brief from Yantai CMC. In September 2015, the Department held a public hearing at the request of the petitioner.

The Department conducted this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

¹ See *Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013-2014*, 80 FR 38665 (July 7, 2015) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Results*, 80 FR at 38666.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the Order³ includes tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, finished and unfinished, from the PRC; flange, take up cartridge, and hanger units incorporating tapered roller bearings; and tapered roller housings (except pillow blocks) incorporating tapered rollers, with or without spindles, whether or not for automotive use. These products are currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) item numbers 8482.20.00, 8482.91.00.50, 8482.99.15, 8482.99.45, 8483.20.40, 8483.20.80, 8483.30.80, 8483.90.20, 8483.90.30, 8483.90.80, 8708.70.6060, 8708.99.2300, 8708.99.4850, 8708.99.6890, 8708.99.8115, and 8708.99.8180. Although the HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the Order is dispositive.⁴

Separate Rates

In the *Preliminary Results*, we found that evidence provided by CPZ/SKF, Kaiyuan, and Xinglun supported finding an absence of both *de jure* and *de facto* government control, and, therefore, we preliminarily granted a separate rate to each of these companies.⁵ We received no information since the issuance of the *Preliminary Results* that provides a basis for reconsidering these determinations. Therefore, for the final results, we continue to find that CPZ/SKF, Kaiyuan, and Xinglun are eligible for separate rates.

With respect to Yantai CMC, however, we determined in the *Preliminary Results* that this company failed to demonstrate an absence of *de facto* government control, and, thus, the Department did not grant Yantai CMC a separate rate. For these final results, we continue to find, based on record evidence, that Yantai CMC failed to demonstrate an absence of *de facto* government control. Accordingly, we

³ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order; Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished or Unfinished, From the People's Republic of China*, 52 FR 22667 (June 15, 1987) (Order).

⁴ For a complete description of the scope of the Order, see the "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review (2013-2014): Tapered Roller Bearings and Parts Thereof, Finished and Unfinished, from the People's Republic of China," from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, dated concurrently with, and adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memo).

⁵ See *Preliminary Results*, 80 FR at 38665, and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 4-7.