

agreements provide additional significant benefits to the Pueblos and local communities, including federal funding to help construct the Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System and federal funding to establish the Aamodt Pueblos Settlement Fund. The non-federal Settlement Parties submitted a signed Settlement Agreement to Congress prior to enactment of the Settlement Act, which has been revised and signed by the Settlement Parties pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Act. In order for the Settlement Agreement to remain enforceable, nine conditions precedent outlined in section 623 of the Settlement Act must be fulfilled by September 15, 2017.

Statement of Findings

In accordance with section 623(a)(2) of the Settlement Act, I find as follows:

(A) To the extent that the Settlement Agreement conflicted with the Settlement Act, the Settlement Agreement has been revised to conform with the Settlement Act.

(B) The Settlement Agreement, as revised, including waivers and releases pursuant to section 624 of the Settlement Act, has been executed by the appropriate parties and the Secretary.

(C) Congress has fully appropriated, or the Secretary has provided from other authorized sources, all funds authorized by section 617 of the Settlement Act, with the exception of subsection (a)(1) of that section.

(D) The Secretary has acquired and entered into appropriate contracts for the water rights described in section 613(a) of the Settlement Act.

(E) For purposes of section 613(a) of the Settlement Act, permits have been issued by the New Mexico State Engineer to the Pojoaque Basin Regional Water Authority (Authority) formed pursuant to section 9.5 of the Settlement Agreement to change the points of diversion to the mainstem of the Rio Grande for the diversion and consumptive use of at least 2,381 acre-feet by the Pueblos as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, subject to the conditions that (i) the permits are free of any condition that materially adversely affects the ability of the Pueblos or the Authority to divert or use the Pueblo water supply described in section 613(a) of the Settlement Act, including water rights acquired in addition to those described in section 613(a) of the Settlement Act, in accordance with section 613(g) of the Settlement Act; and (ii) the Settlement Agreement establishes the means to address any permit conditions to ensure the ability of the Pueblos to fully divert

and consume at least 2,381 acre-feet as part of the water supply for the Regional Water System, including defining the conditions that will not constitute a material adverse effect.

(F) The State has enacted necessary legislation and has provided funding as required under the Settlement Agreement.

(G) A partial final decree that sets forth the water rights and other rights to water to which the Pueblos are entitled under the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Act and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the Court.

(H) A final decree that sets forth the water rights for all parties to the Aamodt Case and that substantially conforms to the Settlement Agreement has been approved by the Court.

(I) The waivers and releases described in section 624 of the Settlement Act have been executed.

Ryan K. Zinke,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2017-19541 Filed 9-14-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334-63-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1070]

Certain Periodontal Laser Devices and Components Thereof 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 August 10, 2017, on behalf of Millennium Dental Technologies, Inc. of Cerritos, California. A supplement was filed on August 18, 2017. The complaint alleges violations based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain periodontal laser devices and components thereof by reason of false advertising, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the

Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Pathenia M. Proctor, The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205-2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2017).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on September 8, 2017, ordered that—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain periodontal laser devices and components thereof by reason of false advertising, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States;

(2) Pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50(b)(1), 19 CFR 210.50(b)(1), the presiding administrative law judge shall take evidence or other information and hear arguments from the parties and other interested persons with respect to the public interest in this investigation, as appropriate, and provide the Commission with findings of fact and a recommended determination on this issue, which shall be limited to the statutory public interest factors set forth in 19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1), (f)(1), (g)(1)

(3) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is: Millennium Dental Technologies, Inc., 10945 South Street, Suite 104–A, Cerritos, CA 90703.

(b) The respondents are the following entities alleged to be in violation of section 337, and are the parties upon which the complaint is to be served:

Fotona d.o.o., Stegne 7, Ljubljana 1000, Slovenia

Fotona, LLC, 2307 Springlake Road #518, Dallas, TX 75234

(c) The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Suite 401, Washington, DC 20436; and

(4) For the investigation so instituted, the Chief Administrative Law Judge, U.S. International Trade Commission, shall designate the presiding Administrative Law Judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondents in accordance with section 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(e) and 210.13(a), such responses will be considered by the Commission if received not later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of a respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and this notice, and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of an exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against the respondent.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 11, 2017.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017–19596 Filed 9–14–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1334–1337 (Final)]

Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber From Brazil, Korea, Mexico, and Poland

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber from Brazil, Korea, Mexico, and Poland, provided for in subheading 4002.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).^{2 3}

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted these investigations effective July 21, 2016, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Lion Elastomers, LLC, Port Neches, Texas, and East West Copolymer, LLC, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigations following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber from Brazil, Korea, Mexico, and Poland were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of March 13, 2017 (82 FR 13503). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on June 29, 2017, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Vice Chairman David S. Johanson and Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent dissenting.

³ The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on Korea.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on August 25, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4717 (August 2017), entitled *Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber from Brazil, Korea, Mexico, and Poland: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1334–1337 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 12, 2017.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017–19675 Filed 9–14–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1069]

Certain Pool and Spa Enclosures; 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 May 10, 2017, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of Aqua Shield, Inc. of West Babylon, New York. An amended complaint was filed on July 17, 2017. Supplements to the amended complaint were filed on August 10, 2017 and September 5, 2017. The complaint, as amended, 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 pool and spa enclosures by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,637,160 (“the ‘160 patent”). The amended complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by the applicable Federal Statute.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders.

ADDRESSES: The amended complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S.

International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000. Hearing impaired individuals are